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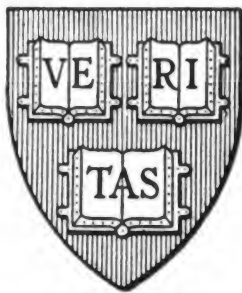
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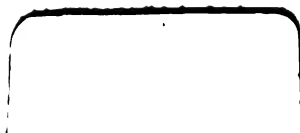
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES.

—(10.—*PART III.*)—

EAST INDIA (EDUCATION).

III.—BOMBAY.

Session 2,

31 *May* — 13 *August* 1859.

24-3

VOL. XXIV.—PART III.

1859—Sess. 2.

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1859—Sess. 2.

TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

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III.—BOMBAY.

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EAST INDIA (EDUCATION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 February 1859;—for,

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1. Amount paid in Salaries to Government Officers as Directors of Public Instruction, Deputies and Inspectors, in each Presidency ;
2. Amount expended on Government Educational Institutions, distinguishing those for General, Medical, or other special Purposes ;
3. Amount expended in furtherance of Private Educational Efforts, namely, in Grants in Aid, in each Presidency, and its Per-centage on the Revenue :”

“And, COPY of CORRESPONDENCE with the INDIAN GOVERNMENT, showing the Progress of the Measures adopted for carrying out the EDUCATION DESPATCH of the 19th day of July 1854 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 72, of Session 1858).”

[So far as relates to the Correspondence with the Indian Government.]

India Office, }
9 August 1859. }

E. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary, Educational Department.

(*Mr. Arthur Mills.*)

B O M B A Y.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 August 1859.

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Despatches to Bombay.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 14 January (No. 7) 1857.

Para. 2. EXCEPT in one point, we approve the modified rule which you have adopted, for the purpose of securing the full responsibility of heads of departments for appointments to situations subject to their authority. The Government is the proper judge of the sufficiency of the grounds on which such officers may refrain from making a selection for a particular office, from the list of qualified candidates furnished from the Educational Department, and we direct that the rule may be amended by requiring that the explanation to be furnished on such occasions may be addressed to Government, instead of to the Director of Public Instruction.

Letter dated 26th June (No. 84) 1856.

Reporting the modification in reference to Court's orders, of the rule regarding the selection of educated candidates for the lower grades of the public service, and forwarding proceedings on the general question of raising the moral and intellectual condition of the service.

3. On the general question, which is discussed at some length in the proceedings before us, you have made a reference to the Director of Public Instruction. We cordially approve the object you have in view; but we are inclined to agree with Mr. Malet, that its accomplishment is not to be expected at once; and that, till education of a superior order shall be more common and less confined to the Presidency, and its immediate neighbourhood, considerable difficulty will be experienced in attracting young men of education to the public service, unless advantages be held out to them which would have the effect of disappointing the reasonable expectations of old and well-deserving servants now employed.

4. We are of opinion that some amount of education, the standard of which should be raised from time to time as the means of superior education are extended throughout the country, should be required from all persons appointed to the public service. Promotion in the grade to which the men are originally appointed, will naturally follow the proper discharge of the duties incident to their respective situations. Advancement to higher grades should be made dependent on an examination, in which proper weight should be allowed to the experience gained in the lower grades, which may be supposed to qualify the candidate for the duties of the higher appointment. We apprehend, however, that as regards several classes of appointments, such as those of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, the previous experience of servants in lower grades, would not, as a general rule, constitute a qualification for appointment; but

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that a considerable amount of instruction and of intellectual training should be regarded as indispensably necessary. If such a classification of appointments could be made, as is here indicated, we think that a great part of the difficulty would be removed, and that while the door of promotion was not shut to those old servants who might be really qualified for higher duties, provision would be made for the entry into the service of as many young men of education as are likely, for some years to come, to be willing to engage in Government employment.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
14 January (No. 7) 1857.

Letter dated 1st November (No. 130) 1855.

Para. 6. Certain proposals for increasing the efficiency of the Poona College approved, and the sanction of the Government of India requested to them.

Para. 10. THE proposals of Mr. Erskine comprise small additions to the salaries attached to professorships already existing, the appointment of additional professors, and the entertainment of additional masters in the school department of the institution.

11. The proposed arrangement, regarding the funds, consists of the consolidation of the payments made for the support of the college into one fixed sum; and, as we understand it, of the adjustment of the balances standing to the credit of the college, in the books of the collector, and of the agent for Sirdars respectively. This plan possesses the advantage of simplicity, and as it is merely a matter of account, and as Government have now undertaken the responsibility of all the expenses of the college, we do not object to the assumption of the rate of five per cent., in calculating the amount to be paid by Government to the college on account of the balances above referred to.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
14 January (No. 7) 1857.

Letter dated 12th November (No. 135) 1855.

Paras. 8 to 10. In answer to an application for further assistance from Government towards the objects of the Kurrachee Library and Museum, Government sanctioned a contribution of 6,000 rupees towards the cost of additional rooms, but declined to sanction the periodical grant applied for.

Para. 12. ON the special grounds mentioned in your resolution, as well as because much had been previously effected by private contributions, we approve the grant here reported. As a general rule, however, it is desirable that the assistance rendered by Government to such institutions should be more nearly proportioned to local efforts, than

your present grant is to the sum required in addition to it.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
14 January (No. 7) 1857.

Letter dated 15th November (No. 141) 1855.

Paras. 7 and 8. A spot of ground at Poona granted for the erection of a school for the children of Mhars and Mhangs, and a sum of 5,000 rupees, to be repaid by annual instalments of 200 rupees from the Duxina Prize Fund, advanced for the erection of the school building.

Para. 14. We are much gratified at the formation of a society for promoting the education of the destitute and degraded classes here referred to, and we cordially approve the assistance which you have afforded to the benevolent efforts of the native gentlemen who have associated themselves together

for that purpose. It seems to us undesirable that the sum contributed towards the school building should be kept on the Government books as an advance for 25 years; and, as there is no doubt that there will be full and legitimate demands for the appropriation of any surplus of the Duxina Prize Funds, we authorise you to adjust the amount as a donation by Government to the purposes of the school.

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EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 14 January (No. 7) 1857.

Para. 17. THE general scope and objects of the intended College of Civil Engineering seem to have been, to a great extent, lost sight of in the more recent correspondence which is here referred to. They were correctly set forth in the letter of the Chief Engineer of Public Works, dated 7 July 1855, and it is to be regretted that the attention of the officers subsequently consulted was not more strictly confined to the formation of an institution, on the general basis suggested by Major General Waddington.

Letter dated 15th December (No. 149) 1855; also Public Letters, dated 2d February (No. 8) 1856, 10th May (No. 43), para. 9; and Public Works Letter, dated 29th October (No. 19) 1855.

Proceedings relating to an extension of the engineering class at Poonah, and the proposed formation of a College of Civil Engineering.

18. A scheme was proposed and sanctioned for forming a school or college, on an incomplete footing, by combining it with the military school previously existing at Poonah. It having been found impracticable, after a long correspondence, to carry this plan into execution, you resolved on the 26th January last, to relinquish the attempt; and directed that a scheme for the college should be prepared, "so as to provide for it a principal and professors and instructors, who may be able to devote to it their whole time and energies." We approve this resolution, and we direct that, when a scheme in accordance with it shall have been framed, you submit it to the Government of India, who, having had under their consideration plans for similar institutions in the other Presidencies, are in the best position to form a correct judgment of the means best adapted for providing an education for the various grades of officers to be employed in the Department of Public Works.

19. We observe that the locality of the College of Civil Engineering is still undecided. It is obvious that on a question of so much importance, the mere accident of a class already existing at Poonah, for the professional instruction of one class of the servants of the department, must not be allowed undue weight; but that the relative advantages of Bombay and Poonah should be carefully and deliberately considered. Mr. Erskine's suggestion that, if the college is fixed at Poonah, means of instruction of the highest order in civil engineering may likewise be provided at Bombay, cannot be entertained. In choosing, therefore, between Bombay and Poonah, the only localities proposed for the college, it must be borne in mind that the choice is to be made for the whole Presidency; and that the advantages of each situation, in respect to all the provinces and districts under your Government, must be taken into consideration.

20. We will only further remark, that too much importance seems to us to have been attached to the object of bringing military officers into the college. The Colleges of Civil Engineering at the several Presidencies were, no doubt, intended primarily to provide the agency so urgently required, in various grades, in the Department of Public Works, but this agency we looked for chiefly in the youth of India, whether of native, of European, or of mixed origin; their introduction into a branch of the public service for which they will probably be found very well fitted is likely to give a healthy stimulus to education generally, by the prospect of future employment thus opened up to those who, after passing through a course of general instruction, may apply themselves to the special duty and practice of engineering or surveying. In accordance with these views, it is our desire that, as at the Thomason College at Roorkee, the instruction of military officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, should be regarded as secondary and subsidiary in the plan of the intended college.

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EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 14 January (No. 7) 1857.

Political Letter, dated 15th October (No. 110) 1856.
16 and 17. Proceedings relating to the schools in the political districts under the Government of Bombay.

Para. 24. WITH the exception of the territory of Kolapore, and that of the chief of Junkundee, in the Southern Mahratta Country, little is done by the chiefs in the territories in political connexion with your Government for the promotion of education. You have now authorised the educational inspectors of your Government to exercise a limited supervision over the educational establishments in the districts under the control of political officers which may be in the neighbourhood of their respective charges. We do not object to this arrangement, care being taken that no supervision is exercised where it is not desired, as may be the case with the schools of the chief of Junkundee, who has expressed a wish to keep their management entirely in his own hands; but we must remark that any extension of this superintendence should not be allowed without full consideration, not only on account of the jealousy which might be felt by the chiefs and people, but also because any minute interference in educational operations in foreign districts would materially lessen the time and attention which the inspectors maintained by us would have to devote to our own provinces.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 1 July (No. 36) 1857.

Letter dated 16th February (No. 12) 1856.

3. Arrangement sanctioned for the examination of the pupils in the Elphinstone Institution and the Poonah College, by persons unconnected with the classes to be examined.

Para. 4. WE entirely approve the principle of this arrangement, which, indeed, is so obviously the only proper one, that its tardy adoption is only to be excused on the ground stated by Mr. Erskine, viz., the difficulty of obtaining independent examiners possessed of the requisite qualifications.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 1 July (No. 36) 1857.

Letter dated 16th February (No. 12) 1856; 4 and 5; also Letter dated 2d December (No. 99) 1856.

The Director of Public Instruction directed to visit the various native libraries and book clubs at the Presidency town, and authorised to assist these institutions with donations of books, to the value of 400 rupees for any one institution. Before extending this authority, so as to include grants to Mofussil schools, Government called for a report of the results of the grants which might be made to the libraries in Bombay. A memorial to the Court from the conductors of the Native Benevolent Library, praying for further assistance, transmitted.

Para. 5. WE are of opinion that the assistance rendered by Government to these institutions should, as a general rule, be limited to grants of books. We approve the discretionary authority vested in Mr. Erskine in regard to the libraries at the Presidency, on the supposition that the grant of aid, and the amount of it, will be dependent, in every case, on the state of the library, and on the efforts made by the conductors to raise funds by private means.

6. Considering the assistance previously afforded to the Benevolent Library, and the further contribution which the Director of Public Instruction will have had the power of making to that institution, we see no reason to comply with the prayer for still further aid addressed to us by the committee. Notwithstanding that the admission to the library is gratuitous, it seems very little resorted to; and we think it questionable whether the demand of some small subscription from its frequenters would not be likely to add to its popularity.

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EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 July (No. 36) 1857.

Para. 16. WE approve the acceptance of the liberal offer of Muggunbhoy Kurrunchund. The exact amount of the several scholarships should not be fixed without some reference to the value of the scholarships in other institutions. We presume that the scholarships will bear the name of the founder.

Letter dated 10th May (No. 43) 1856.

5. Acceptance of an offer of 7,000 rupees made by Rao Bahadoor Shett Maggunbhoy Kurrunchund, of Ahmedabad, for the endowment of five scholarships in the college to be established in that city.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 July (No. 36) 1857.

Para. 23. WE approve the acknowledgment made by you of the well-directed liberality of M. Heemabhoy Vakhutchund.

Letter dated 10th May (No. 43) 1856.

11. Proceedings consequent on a donation of 1,800 rupees being made by Heemabhoy Vakhutchund, of Ahmedabad, for the purpose of founding a gold medal to be given annually to the most deserving student of the Grant Medical College.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 July (No. 36) 1857.

Para. 29. WE entirely approve your having offered a contribution in aid of the provision which Shetanee Kerk'oobace, with an enlightened regard for the welfare of the poorer females of Ahmedabad, proposed to make for the permanent support of the female school previously maintained by her. We highly appreciate the liberality of that lady in declining to avail herself of the assistance of Government, and in undertaking the whole expense of the school; and we are of opinion, that your Government should mark the sense entertained of her conduct, by the presentation of a medal, as suggested by the Collector of Ahmedabad, or in any other way which might be thought more suitable.

Letter dated 10th May (No. 43) 1856; 20 and 21; also paras. 22 to 24 of Letter dated 30 March (No. 30) 1857.

In order to meet the interest of 6,000 rupees, contributed by Shetanee Kerk'oobace, one of the widows of the late Hulhising Kishrising, for the endowment of a female school at Ahmedabad, for which she was further about to construct a suitable building, the addition to the endowment of a sum equal to that given by the Shetanee was authorised by Government. The Shetanee, however, declined the assistance of Government, and, in order to raise the income to the required amount, has added 6,000 rupees to her previous contribution.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 July (No. 36) 1857.

Para. 30. YOUR donation of 1,000 rupees was at first intended to meet a portion of the expenses of providing a school house, the whole of which expenses are usually defrayed by means of private subscriptions. In consequence, principally, of the liberality of Captain Burke, in disposing of a house for the purposes of the school at a "merely nominal price," the whole expenses of the building did not exceed 400 rupees. You sanctioned the payment of this amount out of your grant, and authorised the addition of the remaining 600 rupees to the private subscriptions, to be invested as a fund for meeting the monthly payments of Government for the support of the school. We do not, under the circumstances of this case, object to your having made over the above balance for the general purposes of the school; but, as an ordinary rule, we disapprove the grant of sums of public money for the purpose of being invested as a permanent fund; and we direct that your contributions towards the permanent support of any educational institutions be made under the form of monthly payments, for specified and well defined objects.

Letter dated 10th May (No. 43) 1856; 22; also para. 20 of letter dated 29th August (No. 77) 1856.

Establishment of a Government school at Mahabliwur, and grant of a donation of 1,000 rupees towards the object, in addition to the usual share of the current school expenses.

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EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 1 July (No. 36) 1857.

Letter dated 25th June (No. 59) 1856; also paras. 4 and 5 of letter dated 2d December (No. 101) 1856.

Proceedings connected with the intended establishment of a college at Ahmedabad, for the endowment of which large contributions have been made by the inhabitants of that city.

Para. 32. We entirely concur in the opinion expressed by you, as to the liberality and public spirit displayed by the principal inhabitants of Ahmedabad, in the measures taken by them for the establishment of a college for that city.

33. We observe that the idea was entertained of rendering the present gaol available for the accommodation of the proposed college; but we are not informed of the result of the inquiries made by you on the subject. The expenses of the college are estimated at 33,600 rupees per annum, one half of which is expected to be covered by the interest of the fund to be raised by the inhabitants, the other half being undertaken by Government. We are of opinion that Ahmedabad is a most proper place as a site for one of the provincial colleges, and we shall be prepared to approve the assignment of an allowance not exceeding the interest of the fund to be provided by private means, subject to your approval of the scale of establishments which may be adopted. It must be understood, however, that only so much of the Government contribution, as above limited, is to be paid in any year, as may be necessary to make up the sum required for the actual expenses of the college.

34. We approve the refusal of the Government of India to sanction, as you requested, "that a sum equal to that collected by private subscriptions be added at once, on the part of Government, to the fund which is being formed for the endowment of the college." We notice with surprise the remarks of Mr. Erskine on the decision of the Government of India; as, irrespective of the tone of those remarks, there is an obvious and essential difference between the payment of a large sum of money out of the public treasury for permanent investment, and the grant of an allowance (though equivalent to the interest of the capital sum applied for), paid monthly or annually under the orders of Government.

COPY Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 1 September (No. 35) 1858.

Letter dated 12th August (No. 73) 1856.

Letter dated 12th August (No. 75) 1856.

Letter dated 19th March (No. 27) 1857.

Letter dated 27th May (No. 39) 1857.

Letter dated 21st September (No. 80) 1857, paras. 8, 15, 16, and 19.

Letter dated 17th December (No. 95) 1857.

Letter dated 4th February (No. 4) 1858, paras. 1 to 3, part of para. 4.

Elphinstone Institution and Poona College.

Para. 1. THE annual examinations of the classes in the Elphinstone Institution and the Poona College, which had in former years been conducted by the several professors, were at the close of 1855 entrusted under your special orders to examiners unconnected with those institutions.

2. We expressed our approval of this measure on the 1st July (No. 36) 1857 in the following terms: "We entirely approve the principle of this

arrangement, which, indeed, is so obviously the only proper one, that its tardy adoption is only to be excused on the ground stated by Mr. Erskine, viz., the difficulty of obtaining independent examiners possessed of the requisite qualifications." The result has fully established the propriety of the change of plan.

Elphinstone Institution.

3. The reports of the gentlemen who had conducted the examination at the Elphinstone Institution, were submitted to your Government by the late Director of Public Instruction, in a letter dated 31st March 1856, which gives, on the whole, a fair view of the general results. It is at the same time to be observed that the remark by Mr. Erskine, that "on the whole, the estimates now submitted of the acquirements of the students are in most respects less favourable than the estimates of former years," fails to convey an accurate idea of the extent to which the attainments of the students fell short of the expectations which might most reasonably have been entertained from the reports of the examiners in former years.

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4. In the vernacular departments the students were declared by Major Pope "not to have acquired the power of expressing themselves with facility and correctness in their several vernacular languages, when translating from English, nor of rendering those languages into correct and idiomatic English;" and the further highly unsatisfactory result was exhibited of the students losing ground in their knowledge of the vernacular after they pass into the college.

5. The examination in the physical sciences was for the most part very unsatisfactory, though the strict adherence of Dr. Haines to the programme prepared by the Principal, necessarily made the examination less searching than might otherwise have been the case. In a supplementary report, however, Mr. Haines pointed out the defective manner in which the students generally got up their subjects, their almost exclusive dependence on memory, and their want of mental training.

6. In the department of mathematics, and of political economy and moral and mental philosophy, there seems to have been no deficiency of ability in the students, or of a desire to acquire knowledge. The same fundamental faults, however, were found to exist in both departments, namely, the want of thorough grounding, and the attempt to lead the students on to the higher branches of the respective subjects, when they either had not been taught, or had failed to master, the principles on which the sciences rest. The memory seems in both cases to have been the faculty almost exclusively called into exercise; and thus the branches of knowledge, which of all others, perhaps, are calculated, if properly cultivated, to supply to those qualities, in which the minds of the natives of India are deficient, were likely in a great degree to fail of their proper influence.

7. The report of the examiner in history and English literature, Mr. Howard, your present Director of Public Instruction, is more minute, and discusses the system of instruction pursued in the department more fully than the reports of the other examiners. He speaks highly of the demeanor of the students; of their intelligence, eagerness to learn, cheerfulness, and modesty. On the other hand, the defects which appeared in the other departments were brought out with at least equal force. There were the same want of grounding, the same undue pressing on to high studies, the same dependence on memory, and the same failure to bring the reasoning faculty into play. And there were, in addition, defects peculiar to the department, wretchedly bad spelling (a defect pointed out by Professor Sinclair in the examination of the previous year), and an entire absence of power to produce anything in the smallest degree creditable in the way of original composition.

8. For the correction of the various defects brought to light by the examiners, it seems to have been the intention of Mr. Erskine to commence with the provision of a larger and more efficient staff of English teachers, and he appears also to have been alive to the necessity of reducing the number of subjects which the students were required to study simultaneously. Approving the measures which Mr. Erskine pointed out, though in a very general way, as desirable, you left it to him to carry them into effect. We have not received a report of any further proceedings, and are quite ignorant of the present state of the institution.

9. In submitting to your Government the reports of the gentlemen appointed to examine the classes at the Poona College, the Director of Public Instruction remarked that "the examiners in Poona met with defects of the same nature as those pointed out by the examiners in Bombay, viz., want of thorough grounding in, and subsequent clear retention of, elementary knowledge, want of reliance in the students on their own mental resources, and, as regards the instruction, an effort to achieve too much, and too exclusive an appeal to the memory." This observation is but too well borne out by the reports of the examiners. Poona College.

10. The report of the examiners in mathematics was the least unfavourable as to the performances of the students; but we infer that Captain Hill did not go beyond the programme which had been placed in his hands; and in a separate report he points out as defects pervading the department, the want of

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self reliance shown by the student, and the fact that the classes are pushed on too fast, and before the subjects previously studied are thoroughly mastered.

11. The state of the literary classes respecting which different opinions had been expressed in the previous year by the late Professor of Literature, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Draper, the present Professor, was represented in a most unfavourable light by the examiner, the late Rev. Philip Anderson, who dwelt in the strongest terms on the consequences to be expected from the loose, desultory, and superficial way in which the classes had been taught.

12. Mr. Anderson pointed out that the students for the most part, even in the highest classes, were so ill grounded in the rudiments of the English language (the language specially designed as the medium of instruction in the college), that they were "not qualified to teach others to serve the state, or even to become clerks in any office where an accurate knowledge of English is required." At the same time so many subjects are required to be studied that, in Mr. Anderson's opinion, "healthy and vigorous minds cannot be reared; thought must be confined in leading strings, imagination stunted, mental strength exhausted, and the country be colonised by a pigmy race of sciolists." The suspension of the college classes, and the concentration of effort on the work of thoroughly grounding the students in the school branch of the institution, were suggested by Mr. Anderson as measures worthy of adoption, for the purpose of bringing things into a better state.

13. The report of Captain Cowper, on the examination of the classes in the vernacular department, was fully as unfavourable as that of Mr. Anderson; and Captain Cowper having given a much wider scope to his observations on the general state and discipline of the classes, under para. 4 of your orders of 4th December 1855, than the other examiners had done, his separate report brought to light defects of system and a laxity of management which fully account for the glaring failure of the students generally, when subjected to an examination fitted really to test their requirements.

14. The vernacular department consists of the students of the college division; the translation classes; the mathematical and literature classes from the Sanscrit department; the literature classes from the English department; and the normal classes. We do not think it necessary to enter on a review of Captain Cowper's examination of these classes, the general result of which was that, though notwithstanding defects of system, there were some students who had shown diligence in their studies and had made good use of their opportunities, yet the evils of superficiality and want of thoroughness in the teaching, which were so apparent in the other divisions of the college, were also rife in the vernacular department. It further appeared that, among the most inefficient of the students in the higher classes, were some of those who had been for several years in the receipt of stipends intended for poor meritorious students of good abilities, and whose right to the continuance of the stipends was professedly dependent on their passing their annual examination in a satisfactory manner.

15. The "separate" report of Captain Cowper gave his impressions as to the general state of the college, and these, as we have already observed, were very unfavourable. It is difficult to classify with accuracy the faults and deficiencies pointed out in this able document, or to determine with precision how far the evils which it depicts are to be ascribed to errors of system, and how far to defective management and ineffective control on the part of those charged with the superintendence of the college. It is evident that both causes have largely contributed to the result.

16. There is no doubt that the attention of the students has been distracted by too great a variety of subjects; the books used in several departments are very unsuitable; and the establishment of assistant masters is insufficient, and their pay, in many cases, inadequate to secure the services of duly qualified persons. The plan of combining the assistant masters for instruction in the same class with ordinary college students, is also obviously a part of the college system open to great objection; and the great extent to which gratuitous admission is allowed, is justly considered to act unfavourably on regularity of attendance and on discipline generally.

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17. On the other hand, serious defects, indicating faults of management and great laxity of control, are alleged.

18. The prescribed standards of admission into the college and the school departments have been departed from; the due classification of the students has been very little attended to; the rolls and registers of attendance have been most imperfectly kept; no fixed standard for admission to stipends has been laid down, and stipends have been continued from year to year to students grossly ignorant and inefficient; irregularity of attendance has prevailed, to a great extent, and has habitually been allowed to go unpunished; plagiarism has been practised to a great extent, and in some cases verbatim copies of papers from the class books have been passed by the examiners as original compositions of the students; finally, the moral control of the students is declared to be very defective, and the evil likely to result from the opening of the college buildings at night, and from the want of any supervision over the students at that time, are forcibly depicted by Captain Cowper.

19. It was not to be expected that the views presented in the reports of Captain Cowper, impugning as they did so seriously the past management of the Poona College, should be acquiesced in by the Principal, Major Candy. The exculpatory statements submitted by that officer did not, however, state the main facts alleged by Captain Cowper. The most important of the charges, indeed, were explicitly admitted, and the questions remaining between the two officers were, with one exception, little more than those of degree.

20. The Director of Public Instruction appears to have received the representation of Captain Cowper with some mistrust, and, on his suggestion, you at first refrained from passing an opinion on any of the points in dispute between that officer and Major Candy, who had been compelled by the state of his health to leave India without submitting a full and final reply to Captain Cowper's statements; circumstances, however, were shortly after brought to light, which satisfied the director that "the state of morals in the college was much worse than he anticipated, and indicates a greater laxity of discipline than is accounted for in the letters of the Principal." This discovery seems to have, to a certain extent, changed the views of Mr. Erskine as to the general character of Captain Cowper's reports; and it led your Government to declare that "the inquiries which have taken place have shown the existence of a state of things, which could only have existed without the knowledge of the Principal, owing to a degree of ignorance on his part as to the real state of the college, and the general character of some of its instructors, which is not sufficiently excused by what has been urged by him and on his behalf, and freely admitted by Government."

21. On the first receipt of the reports of the various examiners, the Director of Public Instruction was directed to communicate to those gentlemen "the thanks of Government for the care with which they have performed the task, in some respects an invidious one, which devolved on them." Captain Cowper subsequently requested, with reference to the terms in which his proceedings had been characterised by Major Candy, a more distinct expression of the opinion of your Government; and you responded to this appeal in the following terms: "To the thanks which you have already received from Government for your able and careful performance of an invidious duty, I am directed to add the assurance of the Governor in Council, that Government do not consider that you either exceeded the proper limits of that duty, in extending your inquiries to the general discipline of the college, or that there is any fair ground for Major Candy's supposition, that you entered upon those inquiries with a predetermination to condemn the college or damage its character. On the contrary, his Lordship in Council considers that your inquiries have been productive of much good, and that your opinions were generally formed with due caution."

22. We entirely concur in these sentiments, and consider that it was no more than due to Captain Cowper that he should receive such assurances from your Government.

23. The reports of Captain Cowper contained, besides his strictures on the existing system of the Poona College, various suggestions for the removal of

the evils pointed out. Mr. Erskine, having regard to the required reforms, stated that he should "lose no time in acting on some of the suggestions of the examiners;" and your Government declared that you had "no doubt that Mr. Erskine will make the best possible use of the suggestions offered by the examiners, when carrying out the necessary measures of reform alluded to" in his letter.

24. This declaration was made on the 26th May 1856, and with the exception of your resolution of appointing Mr. Edwin Arnold to the office of Principal, unencumbered with other duties, we have since been left in the same state of ignorance, with regard to your proceedings for placing the Poona College in a state of efficiency, as we have been in with respect to the Elphinstone Institution. We do not doubt that the proper measures for remedying the evils which have been found to exist in both of the above-named institutions, and for placing both colleges on an improved footing, have engaged your careful attention; indeed, from Mr. Howard's letter of the 24th October 1857, some reforms have evidently been introduced into the Poona College. But on a matter of such importance, special reports should from time to time have been furnished to us of the measures in progress.

25. The suggestions of Captain Cowper with regard to the Poona College were in general so judicious, and the report of Mr. Howard on the department examined by him in the Elphinstone Institution showed such a correct appreciation of the defects which were subsequently found to be common to both institutions, and of the objects to be aimed at in applying a remedy, that the general approval of your Government having been given to the suggestions of Captain Cowper, we entertain a confident assurance that Mr. Howard, in the discharge of the duties of his present office will have succeeded in framing a scheme by which both the institutions may be rendered thoroughly efficient.

26. We have been led, however, to doubt whether it will not be best, at least for the present, to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Anderson, and to place the college classes at Poona in a state of abeyance. There are three conditions to a profitable attendance on the college course, which are obviously indispensable: these are, a thorough grounding in the subjects to be studied at the college; a complete acquaintance with the language in which the subjects are studied; and the devotion to their studies of the whole time and attention of the students. It seems doubtful whether these requisites could be found combined in any of the young men at present in the college at Poona, and whether such a number is likely to be found so qualified in the Deccan for some time to come, as to make it desirable to maintain the college classes for their sake. In this view, and with reference to the opinion of Captain Cowper, that even supposing the college to be maintained, it may be found advisable to separate the college and school departments, it appears to us that as Poona will shortly be brought into such close connexion with Bombay by the railroad, the maintenance at each of the towns of a collegiate establishment of a high character involves both an unnecessary expenditure of money and an useless employment of valuable agency, for which there is elsewhere such a great demand.

27. We observe that in May 1857, there were only 40 students in the College Department, at the Elphinstone Institution, and the same number at Poona, and it is most probable, judging from the reports of which we have just taken a review, that the majority of those at least at Poona would have been left with advantage to pursue their studies in a school of a high order. In consequence of a deficiency of teachers in the Poona College, you sanctioned, at the above date, the transfer to the Elphinstone Institution of the "senior scholars" about to be elected at the Poona College, and you expressed your concurrence in the opinion of the director, that "the scholars can hardly complain of being shifted on that account from their own college, which is temporarily crippled, to the Elphinstone Institution," which, owing to temporary circumstances, has a tutorial staff of superfluous power. In the same way we cannot think that there would be any hardship to the youths who may be hereafter educated in a high school at Poona, and who may be desirous of advancing to higher attainments, in being sent to Bombay to pursue their collegiate course.

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28. There are other points on which we might record our remarks in the reports before us ; but as we should have little more to do than express our concurrence in the opinions of the examiners, we refrain from entering into further detail. We desire that we may be furnished without any delay with all your proceedings connected with a reform of the institutions to which our attention has now been directed, and with an expression of your deliberate opinion as to the suspension of the college classes at Poona, together with an exact statement of their present condition.

29. It now only remains that we should make some remarks on the manner in which the late Principal of the Poona College stands affected by the proceedings which have taken place.

30. Major Candy alleges, in explanation of the state of the upper department of the college, certain circumstances connected with the amalgamation of the English School and the Sanscrit College in 1850 ; and, in exculpation of himself with reference to the general state of the college, that he was so much engrossed with his duties as Mahratta translator, that he had but little time to give to his duties as Principal.

31. The explanations of Major Candy with reference to the higher college classes may in some degree account for, but cannot excuse the state of things which has been ascertained to exist. It could not be right to form college classes of youths known to be unfit to enter them, for the mere purpose of providing something for the professors to do ; nor could it be right to pay stipends intended for the diligent and deserving to youths grossly idle and incompetent, merely because they had received payments of a similar nature in the institutions from which they had been drafted.

32. We do not doubt the validity of Major Candy's second plea ; and you have recognised it by proposing the appointment of a Principal of the Poona College, who shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of the office. It is greatly to be deplored that Major Candy did not become aware of the incompatibility of the duties which he had undertaken till the lamentable effects of his inefficient superintendence of the college had been brought to light by others. It is still more deserving of censure that, even when defects in some of the departments had been pointed out, and when his attention should therefore have been more closely given to the state of the institution generally, he should have continued to submit reports as to the state of the institution which conveyed very erroneous impressions, and which made it possible for the Board of Education so late as the 1st May 1855 (in their Report for 1854-55) to state that " there can be no doubt that the mathematical, the vernacular, the normal and the Sanscrit departments are in a most satisfactory state, and that the college is already exerting a decided and beneficial influence on the native mind of the Deccan."

33. While we believe that neither Major Candy nor any other individual could efficiently discharge the duties of Principal of the Poona College while his thoughts and a large part of his time were devoted to matters of a different nature, it is our decided opinion, from a full consideration of all the circumstances which have come to light, as well as from a perusal of his own correspondence, that Major Candy does not possess the decision and energy of character which would fit him, even if unencumbered with other duties, for the management of an institution like the Poona College. We cannot hesitate, therefore, to approve your having relieved him of the office.

34. As regards the future employment of that officer, we hope that some arrangement may be made by which his valuable qualifications as a Mahratta scholar, may be made available in the service of Government. We are not surprised that the Government of India declined to accede to your proposal that he should be appointed " Mahratta Translator to your Government in the Department of Education," on a salary of 600 rupees per mensem, as, independently of the little information furnished by the late Director of Public Instruction as to the duties of the proposed appointment, the fact that the arrangement was the fourth of a series, which had been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India with the object, apparent if not avowed, of improving the position of Major Candy, naturally led that Government to

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receive your recommendation with less deference than would have been paid to any well-considered proposal from your Government. We do not doubt, however, that the Government of India will fully recognise the propriety of retaining the services of Major Candy in some capacity at your Presidency.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 1 September (No. 37) 1858.

Letter dated 28th July (No. 72) 1856; also letter dated 16th November (No. 88) 1857, paras. 7 and 8.

Proceedings connected with a charge brought against Mr. Ordaseer Framjee by some of the native newspapers, of having taken advantage of his position as a teacher in the Elphinstone Institution, to disseminate the doctrines of Christianity among his pupils; and with objections subsequently taken by certain native inhabitants of Bombay to some of the books used in the Government schools, on the ground of the religious teaching contained in them.

Para. 5. We agree with you that in the course of teaching followed by Mr. Ordaseer Framjee, no ground whatever was afforded for the charge alleged against him.

6. Seeing reason to fear, from the statements laid before you, in explanation of the practices of the teachers of the Elphinstone Institution, with regard to books containing allusions to the Christian religion, "that an overstrained jealousy against doctrinal expositions may be allowed to operate unfairly as regards the pupils of the Elphinstone College, by interfering with their progress in an acquaintance with the literature of England and other countries, simply as literature, and without reference to the religious opinions of the writers," you remarked that "it appears impossible that pupils can ever become acquainted with even the most purely secular literature of any other people (they may be with its language), if all passages in which reference is made to the religion of that people be omitted or ignored." And, with reference to the particular classes of passages which some of the teachers had been in the habit of omitting or of slurring over, you observed, "His Lordship in Council cannot imagine that this course can be acceptable to the intelligent natives of this country, whether Hindoos, Mahomedans, or Parsees, and he cannot consider it necessary or justifiable to omit such passages or to withhold explanation necessary to illustrate their meaning, any more than he does to omit passages referring to Vishnoo Sheva Mahomed, or Hormuz." You concluded your resolution, however, with the proviso, that "in no case should such passages be made use of by a teacher in any Government school, to advance his own religious views, or to offend the religious feelings of others."

7. The petitioners, who stated their objections to certain books, did not allege that any of the teachers in the Government schools had violated the rule that religious teaching, properly so called, is to be absolutely excluded from the educational institutions of Government. As regards the books themselves, it was correctly remarked by the Director of Public Instruction, that all school books prepared in England contain some kind of religious teaching; but it was the intention of Mr. Howard to substitute the school books of the Irish Education Commissioners for those of M'Culloch and Chambers, of which he disapproves on grounds quite distinct from those stated by the petitioners.

8. The books complained of having been brought into use by the late Council of Education, and no complaints, so far as we are aware, having previously been made against them, we trust that the feeling of apprehension stated by the petitioners does not prevail to any great extent. It is desirable that all representations arising out of a sincere fear that "a departure, perhaps unconscious, from the avowed principle of religious neutrality" has taken place, should be met in the way best calculated to remove any feelings of alarm. While, therefore, we agree with the Director of Public Instruction that Government cannot be expected to prepare (at least for the present) a series of English books absolutely free from the kind of teaching to which exception has been taken, we approve the intimation given, that teachers will be prohibited from teaching the particular lessons complained of, though we must require that this prohibition be not interpreted as interfering with the orders contained in your resolution of the 19th July 1856, of which we have above expressed our approval.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 37) 1858.

Para. 13. IN our Despatch dated 14 January (No. 7) 1857 (para. 24), we remarked that the exercise of a minute supervision over the schools in foreign districts would unduly occupy the time which the inspectors have to bestow on their proper duties in the British territories. The grant of pecuniary assistance to schools in foreign or jagheer districts seems equally uncalled for; and the arrangement is open to the further objection, that any appeal to jagheerdars or native chiefs to discharge the duty incumbent on them of assisting to raise the intellectual condition of their dependents would lose much of its force, were it known that the British Government was, on their failure, prepared to undertake the duty for them. We concur, therefore, in the opinion which we find has been communicated to you by the Government of India, that the expense of grants-in-aid made to schools in "political" districts or foreign states, must be defrayed from the revenues of those districts and states, and not by the British Government.

Letter dated 29th August (No. 77) 1856.

7, 8. Reporting the extension to the schools in Jagheer villages of the rules for grants-in-aid of education.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 37) 1858.

Para. 16. WE approve generally the scheme of education for Sind, proposed in the report of Mr. H. B. Ellis, providing, as it did, for a limited number of English schools, and of superior vernacular schools; for vernacular schools of a lower class; and for the adoption of the principle of grants-in-aid wherever that system might be applicable.

Letter dated 29th August (No. 77) 1856; 11 to 13; also paras. 25 to 29 of letter dated 30th March (No. 30) 1857.

Measures for the promotion of education in Sind.

17. In accordance with the plan proposed by Mr. Ellis, with the strong support of the Commissioner, Mr. Frere, you appointed Lieutenant Lester to the office of Inspector of Schools in Sind, the object of the appointment being, as in the case of the inspectors generally, not merely or principally the control of a certain expenditure on the part of Government for the purposes of education, but rather the securing that accurate acquaintance with the wants of the province in regard to education, and that careful consideration of the measures suited to its peculiar requirements, which, it has been found by experience, can only be obtained by the appointment of a separate officer for the special duty. It is in our opinion to be regretted that when Lieutenant Lester had been but a short time in charge of the office, but when, nevertheless, he may be believed to have become qualified to afford useful advice with regard to carrying out the scheme which had received your approval, your Government determined on transferring him to another appointment, because the officiating Commissioner in Sind had expressed the opinion that there was no necessity for a special officer to take charge of education in Sind, and you thought that no good was likely to result from the labours of an inspector under such circumstances. We should not have needed the assurance subsequently given by Colonel Jacob, that whatever his view of the question might have been, nothing could "be more remote from any intention than to postpone, whether directly or indirectly, the instructions of Government in favour of my own opinions;" "and your Lordship may rest assured that, whatever may be my own ideas on the matter in question, no effort will be wanting on my part to carry into effect the wishes of Government, and to continue the intentions of Mr. Frere while temporarily occupying his place."

18. With regard to "the principle on which educational charges in Sind should hereafter be sanctioned," it was intimated to the Commissioner that as special educational funds are everywhere abolished, all expenditure on that account will hereafter require the sanction either of your Government or of the Government of India. We are of opinion, however, that it is necessary for the prompt and satisfactory execution of the scheme which has been approved by your Government, or of any modification of it, that a reference to the Govern-

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ment of India on matters of detail should be dispensed with. The Government of India have empowered the Government of Fort St. George to make changes in the distribution of the amount sanctioned for educational purposes without reference to them. A similar power should be obtained by you with regard to Sind, and indeed with regard to your Presidency generally. A "budget" of proposed expenditure being prepared on the best data available, it is desirable, especially in the present stage of affairs, that considerable latitude should be allowed to those conversant with local requirements to adapt their measures to those requirements as from time to time they may be presented to view.

19. We have informed the Government of India that, in our opinion, the amount at first assigned for grants-in-aid under all the Presidencies was inadequate, and that the mode which had been adopted of fixing was peculiarly inappropriate as regarded Sind.

20. The Sind language having been adopted as the language of official business in Sind, it follows that instruction in the vernacular schools must be conveyed in that language. In order to meet the circumstances and prejudices of the Mahomedans and Hindoos, it is thought necessary to have Arabic-Sindi schools for the Mahomedans, and Hindoo-Sindee schools for the Hindoos, in which the written character employed will be respectively the Arabic and the Khudawadu. No doubt seems to be entertained by the various officers who have written on the subject that a necessity exists for this difference; but with reference to the appeal to the example of the North-Western Provinces, as affording a precedent for the use of distinct characters by the different classes of the population, it is to be remarked that in those provinces measures had been in successful progress for some time before the present disturbances broke out for doing away with the distinction, and for the general employment of the Devanagiri to the exclusion of the Khyasthee character. It is most desirable that, if practicable, a similar course should be taken in Sind.

21. You are aware, from our Despatch, dated 8th July (No. 39) 1857, of our sentiments with regard to the study of the Hindostanee language by our civil servants at your Presidency. Any measures which could be devised for introducing it into the schools in Sind, either solely or in conjunction with Sindee, would have our approval.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 1 September (No. 37) 1858.

Letter dated 29th August (No. 77) 1856.
18, 19. Report on the Poona Female Schools.

Para. 23. We approve the readiness expressed by you to afford liberal assistance to the conductors of these schools for the purpose of training female teachers. We are glad that so much progress has been made in overcoming the prejudices which, previously to the establishment of schools, existed in Poona, as elsewhere, against female education. It is quite right that all the support and assistance which the conductors may seek should be afforded to them by your Government; but on such points as the withdrawal of the girls immediately on marriage, we think that the consent of the parents to a change is more likely to be secured by means of the native managers, than by the action of Government on its officers.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 1 September (No. 37) 1858.

Letter dated 2d December (No. 101) 1856; 3; also para. 5 of letter dated 21st September (No. 80) 1857.

Further proceedings in connexion with the establishment of the proposed College of Civil Engineering at Poona.

Para. 30. We entered so much at length, in our Despatch dated 14th January (No. 7) 1857, into the subject of the intended College of Civil Engineering for your Presidency, that it is unnecessary for us to do more than express our general approval of the plan for the establishment of such an institution in the first instance at Poona, which you have submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 37) 1858.

Para 32. THESE proceedings have been already reported to us by the Government of India, and we have addressed to them the following remarks on the subject :

“ We are of opinion that justice being, as admitted by the Bombay Government and its officers, in favour of the admission of boys of all castes into the Government schools, no exclusion on the ground of caste should be allowed. The Educational Institutions of Government are intended by us to be open to all classes, and we cannot depart from a principle which is essentially sound, and the maintenance of which is of the first importance. It is not impossible that in some cases the enforcement of the principle may be followed by the withdrawal of a portion of the scholars ; but we do not doubt that this effect would be merely temporary ; and with regard to the assumed unwillingness of the wealthier classes to contribute to the establishment of such schools, it is sufficient to remark that the principle must be maintained, and that those persons who object to its practical enforcement will be at liberty to withhold their contributions, and to apply their funds to the formation of schools on a different basis.

Letter dated 2d December (No. 101) 1856.

6. Proceedings connected with a complaint preferred by Vito ben Narrayen, on his being refused admittance into the Government Marathi School at Dharwar, on account of his being by birth a Mhar.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 37) 1858.

Para. 34. LIEUTENANT Colonel Jacob's report as to the instruction given in this school, and the progress made by the pupils, is very satisfactory. The appointment of an assistant teacher was probably required in order that practical training in the field might be given to the pupils who had acquired theoretical instruction in the class of civil engineering, especially if it were necessary that a second class of pupils should be formed. The small number of pupils, however, which have as yet attended the class is a strong reason for limiting the expenditure at present to the amount absolutely necessary ; and we are of opinion that the communication of your desire for the establishment of two other schools or classes of civil engineering in Upper and Central Sind, was premature. It is stated by the superintending engineer in Sind, that the dislike of the Sindees to resort to Kurrachee is already far less than it used to be ; and the objection alleged by that officer to the transfer of the present engineering class from Kurrachee to Hyderabad, viz., that there is no engineer officer at the latter place “ who would look after the class,” is equally applicable to the establishment of new classes at Hyderabad, or at any station in Central Sind.

Letter dated 2d December (No. 101) 1856 ; 11 ; also paras. 12 and 13 of Public Works Letter, dated 3d September (No. 36) 1856 ; and 4 to 6 of Public Letter, dated 10th June (No. 46) 1857.

Civil Engineering Class at Kurrachee.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 37) 1858.

Para. 36. THE salary of each of the law professors has been fixed by you at 300 rupees per mensem, the remaining 100 rupees being granted to that one of the professors who may for the time being hold the office of Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

Letter dated 2d December (No. 101) 1856.

13 to 15. Appointment of two Professors of Law at the Elphinstone Institution, and apportionment between them of the allowance of 700 rupees per mensem, authorised by the Government of India for the establishment of law professors.

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EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 38) 1858.

Letter dated 30th March (No. 30) 1857; 7; also paras. 4 and 21 of letter dated 16th November (No. 88) 1857.

Proceedings consequent on the withdrawal of two students from the normal school at Surat, and their refusal to re-enter the school, to take an appointment in the Educational Department, or to refund the amount they had received as stipend.

Para. 6. THE question of securing for the work of education the services of those who have been trained in normal schools at the expense of Government is one of great difficulty, and is experienced in this country to a considerable extent. It is undoubtedly desirable, if possible, to protect the State from losing the services, in the department of education, of those who may receive a gratuitous education in order to fit them for the particular work. On the other hand, if they are not employed as schoolmasters, it may be presumed that the training afforded at the normal schools will make them better qualified for the service of Government in other departments; and, in the work of education above all, unwilling service, or service rendered by one who has no taste for the employment, is not likely to be attended with much benefit. On the whole, having regard to these considerations, and to the inexpediency of raising a prejudice against the normal schools by proceedings having the appearance of harshness, we are not disposed to approve the adoption of strict penal measures for securing the object in view.

7. It is observed, by the Acting Director of Public Instruction, that "the stipend allowed to a normal scholarship makes it eagerly sought for as a present means of support." If the stipends are fixed at an amount no more than sufficient for a decent maintenance, and if they are awarded only after a *bona fide* examination, we hope that the evil pointed out by Mr. Howard may be to a great extent obviated; and, in order to secure the continuance of the pupils in the school, and their subsequent acceptance of the office of schoolmaster, the allowances attached to schoolmaster appointments should be fixed on a liberal scale, and should bear a proper proportion to the salaries of situations in other departments which require equal qualifications. Alterations of this description are more likely to bring useful servants into the department of education than measures of coercion.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 38) 1858.

Letter dated 30th March (No. 30) 1857.

8 and 9. Grants of 500 rupees each, made in aid of the subscriptions of the inhabitants towards the construction of school-houses at Dakor and Mahomda in the Kaira Collectorate.

Para. 8. WE approve the direction given to Mr. Howard to instruct the several inspectors of schools not to hold out to local committees the expectation of building grants, except in the special cases contemplated by the grant-in-aid rules.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 38) 1858.

Letter dated 30th March (No. 30) 1857.

12 to 16. Further proceedings relative to the proposed establishment of normal schools in the Presidency, and to a scheme for the training of pupil teachers.

Para. 11. IN order to meet as far as possible the demand for trained schoolmasters, pending the further consideration of a plan for normal schools of a higher order, and with reference to the relinquishment, for the present, of the system of pupil teachers, Mr. Erskine recommends a system of scholarships to be established at Talooka and Zillah schools, the holders of which, though not bound to become schoolmasters, will, it is hoped, to a considerable extent engage in the work of education. On this subject, Mr. Erskine will further address you. You have sanctioned an increase in the number of the classes of candidate masters, the formation of which at some places had been previously authorised, and the institution

institution of elementary normal schools. In the present great dearth of schoolmasters, we approve these measures, and hope to learn that they are attended with success.

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12. In accordance with the wishes which we have expressed to the Government of India, we are desirous that normal schools for the training of all classes of schoolmasters should be established at your Presidency, as the best and most economical means of supplying the deficiency, which has hitherto been met, to a great extent, by the engagement of persons in this country. We concur in the opinion of the Government of India as to the unnecessarily high scale on which it was intended to fix the establishment of the schools formerly proposed; but we hope that your present Director of Public Instruction may be able at an early period to frame a scheme which, while providing for all needful purposes, shall not be open to the same objection.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 38) 1858.

Para. 14. WE entirely approve the plan of Mr. Howard for meeting a deficiency in the means of efficient instruction in English at the higher educational institutions in your Presidency.

Letter dated 30th March (No. 30) 1857.

19. Sanction given to a plan proposed by the Acting Director of Public Instruction for the publication of a series of cheap English Class Books for the Colleges in the Presidency.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 38) 1858.

Para. 26. THERE is no record on these proceedings of the sanction of the Government of India having been accorded to the establishment of a school at Aden, on the scale here referred to. We infer, however, from the engagement of Mr. Gilder, to be the head master of the school, that such sanction had been received by you.

Letter dated 10 June (No. 46) 1857, 13; also para. 6 of letter dated 21st September (No. 80) 1857.

Further proceedings relating to the establishment of a school at Aden, and to the sanction given to the experimental expenditure of 583 rupees per mensem for one year, for the maintenance of the school.

27. It is evident, from the previous absence of any schools for the general population, that the education to be offered at the school must for some time to come be merely elementary. We trust that this view has been duly impressed on the head master, and that that gentleman will use his best endeavours to give a popular character to the instruction imparted, with the view of attracting to the school the largest possible number of scholars. We observe that the present expenditure was sanctioned for one year, at the close of which period we presume you will have taken into review the prospect of success offered, and the question whether the results are likely to justify the continuance of so heavy a charge. With regard to some of the points noticed in the present correspondence, we have expressed our general sentiments to the Government of India as follows: "At the same time the engagement, as a subordinate teacher, of a person who is an Arabic scholar, and likely to obtain influence among his countrymen, should be carefully provided for. * * * We think with Mr. Badger, that the establishment of a good school may have a great and beneficial effect upon the inhabitants of Southern Arabia, and we consider it a point of much importance to attract them within its civilising influence."

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EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 39) 1858.

Letter dated 21st September (No. 80) 1857.

2, 3. Government having acceded to a request made by the Bishop of Bombay, on behalf of the Committee of the Bombay Education Society, to be permitted to present to Government a report of the state of their schools as to Christian knowledge, the Government of India considered the proceeding inconsistent with Court's orders desiring the official inspection of aided schools to be confined to secular subjects. A copy of the explanation given to the Government of India, forwarded together with their reply (which states that the remarks in their former letter had been made under a misunderstanding of the character of the Byculla schools).

Para. 3. THE Government of India having, in effect, withdrawn the objections to the course taken by your Government on this occasion, it is scarcely necessary to remark, that our orders prohibiting the examination of schools in Scriptural subjects were not intended to apply to examinations not conducted by Government officers in institutions established solely for the maintenance and instruction of Christian children, and not connected in any way with the education of the natives of India.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 39) 1858.

Letter dated 21st September (No. 80) 1857.

4. Discontinuance of payment of Duxina to certain persons whose conduct rendered them unfit for an allowance purporting to be a reward of merit.

Para. 4. It was a monstrous abuse that this allowance should continue to be paid to persons actually undergoing the punishment adjudged to them as felons; and we entirely approve the intention to strike off the list of recipients of Duxina

all persons "who may be convicted of any crime, or who may otherwise be evidently unworthy of an allowance, which is regarded as an acknowledgment of merit."

5. We desire to be put in possession of the scheme for the administration of the Duxina Fund, which may have been submitted by the Director of Public Instruction.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 39) 1858.

Letter dated 21st September (No. 80) 1857.

9, 10. At the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the school inspectors authorised to make a small present of books to such indigenous schools visited by them, as may be deserving of encouragement, and to hold out the prospect of reward to those masters who may have made good use of the books.

Para. 10. THE plan proposed by Mr. Howard, and the orders of your Government inviting suggestions for promoting the efficiency of indigenous schools, are in entire accordance with the wishes which, as you remarked, we entertain for the improvement and encouragement of existing means of instruction.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 39) 1858.

Letter dated 21st September (No. 80) 1857.

22, 23. The formation of a normal school at Ahmedabad, composed of the normal class, and the class of candidate masters previously established, was sanctioned by the Government, together with a model, or practising school, for supplying the means of practical instruction to the pupils. The model school being formed by the transfer of an existing vernacular school, and by the drafting of some pupils from the English school, would be attended by no increase of expense. A charge of 50 rupees per mensem was sanctioned for the rent of a building for the normal school.

Para. 16. We desire to be made acquainted with the result of this experiment for making more efficient the measures previously sanctioned for providing masters for lower schools in Guzerat.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
1 September (No. 39) 1858.

Para. 21. IN reporting the failure of the subscribers to make this payment towards the proposed college, the Director of Public Instruction stated the opinion of Mr. Hebbert, the agent at Surat, that "dependence cannot be placed on the promised subscriptions," and that "very few of the subscribers are in earnest." It was the impression of Mr. Howard himself, that "it will not be possible, for some time to come, to establish a college at Surat on the plan sketched by my predecessor." "I deprecate," he added, "the notion of pressing the people to make good the promised subscriptions." Mr. Howard was not disposed, however, to drop the college scheme, and he proposed that when Mr. Hope, the inspector, should arrive at Surat, he should "be requested to try and re-animate the languishing spirit of the subscribers." It appears that the opportunity of doing this was not afforded, for Mr. Howard subsequently reported that "when Mr. Hope was in Surat a few days ago, the people seemed to avoid him; no one would come to the distribution of prizes at the English school, and he was consequently unable to do anything to revive the educational enthusiasm of the people."

Letter dated 16th November (No. 88) 1857.
5, 6. The majority of the subscribers for the support of the proposed college at Surat having failed to pay their promised contributions, the project has been abandoned for the present.

22. With reference to the above circumstances, you, in the first instance, called for a list of the subscribers to the college, showing the amount to which each subscriber had been pledged, and how much he was in arrear, and subsequently you directed "that those persons who had paid nothing on account of the contributions offered by them, should be informed of the disappointment of Government, and those who have paid up the amount of the subscriptions should be courteously informed that, as Government is unable, in consequence of the non-fulfilment of their promises by others, and by the want of support which has been afforded by the public of Surat generally, to carry out the plan of establishing a college in that town, their contributions towards that object will be returned to them, unless they desire them to be appropriated to the use of the existing school."

23. We entirely approve of your having relinquished the intention of establishing a college at Surat on its becoming known to you that the project was regarded with indifference by the great body of the inhabitants. We cannot, however, approve of the notice taken by you of the conduct of those persons who, having been induced to promise subscriptions, had subsequently shown no disposition to fulfil their engagements. We are aware that the subscribers were originally induced to take up the subject of a college at Surat by the remarks of your president, when visiting that place. We quite approve the advantages of education being fully set before the community at any place, and we are of opinion that your President very properly made use of the opportunity referred to, to inculcate on the people of Surat his views on the subject. But the arguments having been once set forth, should have been left to work in the minds of the community, and any further interference on the part of Government, except on the express application of the people themselves, was objectionable, on the one hand as tending to influence the free judgment of those with whom it is exercised, and, on the other, as exhibiting Government in the false and undignified position of supplicating for means of securing the accomplishment of objects to which it is seen to attach great importance.

24. We desire that these remarks may be borne in mind, and that in any future cases no steps be taken which can be supposed to interfere with perfectly voluntary action in the matter of education.

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EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 1 September (No. 39) 1858.

Letter dated 16th November (No. 88) 1857.

20. The establishment of a vernacular school at Boolah Khan's Tanna, in the hill district of the Kurra-
chee Collectorate, sanctioned with the approval of the
Government of India, at a cost of Rs. 12. 8a. per
mensem.

more advanced in civilisation. We approve, therefore, the establishment of a
school at Boolah Khan's Tanna.

Para. 31. We fully assent to the proposition of
the Acting Commissioner, that in a newly acquired
province, and especially in such wild and remote
districts as the hill regions of Sind, it is impossible
to adhere strictly to the rules applicable to districts

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 6 October (No. 4) 1858.

Letter dated 31st January (No. 3) 1857.

Forward copies of a report of an examination of the
school for the children of Mhars and Mhangs at Poona.

this report. It is to be hoped that the assistance which, in accordance with the
grant-in-aid rules, you have extended to the schools, may enable the committee
to persevere in their work, and gradually to effect their benevolent objects.

Para 2. THE difficulties which impede the efforts
of those who are so laudably exerting themselves
to promote the education, and so to raise the general
condition of these castes, are strongly set forth in

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 6 October (No. 4) 1858.

Letter dated 5th March (No. 18) 1857.

With reference to Court's Despatch, dated 10th Dec.
(No. 40) 1856, forward further proceedings relating
to the trusteeship of the funds by which the Elphinstone
Institution is supported, and to the general management
of the institution.

the future to be regulated. You have since very properly expressed your desire
to show all possible consideration to the gentlemen who have, on the nomina-
tion of the subscribers to the several funds, given their time and attention, for
several years past, to the affairs of the Elphinstone Institution. It is to be
hoped that, as directed by the Government of India, you have been able to frame
a scheme of future management, which, while it shall provide in an efficient
manner for the responsibility of the trustees to Government in respect to the
large amount of public money annually contributed towards the expenses of the
institution, shall, at the same time, be of such a nature as to conciliate the
feelings of those gentlemen, and to secure their willing co-operation.

6. A representation having been made by you to the Government of India
with regard to the refund of the amount invested by the trustees from the surplus
funds of 1854-55 and 1855-56, it is gratifying to find that the demand for the
refund has been withdrawn.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 6 October (No. 4) 1858.

Letter dated 17th July (No. 59) 1857, 66; also, letter
dated 28th August (No. 74) 1857.

Reporting further proceedings respecting the establish-
ment of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art
and Industry at Bombay, and stating that Mr. Crowe
having come to Bombay before the receipt of Court's
Despatch, No. 32 of 1857, Government had sanctioned,
in accordance with the recommendation of the com-
mittee, the provisional engagement of that gentleman
as superintendent of the school, on a salary of such
an amount, as that the entire expenses of the school
will not exceed the present income.

school from time to time such monthly grants as may be necessary, in
addition

Para. 9. UNDER the circumstances, sanction was
properly given to the engagement of Mr. Crowe on
the terms suggested by the committee of manage-
ment.

10. It is not desired absolutely to limit, without
regard to circumstances, the present contribution
of Government to the expenses of the school to the
amount now paid, viz., 200 rupees per mensem;
but, with reference to your request for permission,
"subject to the ordinary checks, to make to the

addition to the income derived from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's endowment, to defray the expenses of the requisite establishment," it would be preferable either to assign to the school a definite sum, as at present (but, if necessary to a larger amount), or to undertake, on the part of Government, some distinct portion of the expenditure, say, for instance, the salary of the superintendent or of the drawing master. The latter plan is that which has been prescribed in the case of grants-in-aid to ordinary schools, and it has the advantage of leaving on the managers of the institution the full responsibility for an economical use of the funds at their disposal.

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EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
6 October (No. 4) 1858.

Para. 12. THERE are three Government schools in the Warree State, besides a school attached to the local corps; two of the schools are very unfavourably spoken of; the masters are inefficient, and but little interest is apparently felt in education at the towns where they are located. At Koordal, where the third school is placed, confidence is felt in the master, and much readiness is manifested by the inhabitants to contribute to the support of the school, and to send their children. It is to be hoped that it will be found practicable to make more satisfactory arrangements for the charge of the other schools, and that some means may be devised for securing that constant local supervision, without which it is scarcely to be expected that sustained zeal and energy will be shown by masters in remote and isolated districts.

Political Letter, dated 31st January (No. 7) 1857.

3. Report by Dr. Peet, Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, on the Schools in the Sawaunt Warree territory. Certain arrangements for improving the efficiency of the schools sanctioned, at an increased charge of 476 rupees per annum.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
6 October (No. 4) 1858.

Para. 14. THE remarks of the Political Superintendent as to the favourable character of these schools are fully borne out by the report of the inspector, Shridhur Vittul. The interest which is said to be taken in the work of education by the native officials, as well as by the inhabitants of the towns where the schools are established, is a matter of special gratification.

Political Letter, dated 11th July (No. 56) 1857.

2. Report on the vernacular schools in the Trolapore territory.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
4 November (No. 10) 1858.

Para. 4. It does not appear to me that there would have been any objection to a trial of the plan suggested by Mr. Howard, in his letter of the 30th May 1857, as that gentleman was evidently mindful of the difficulties attending the general introduction of the pupil-teacher system formerly pointed out by his predecessor. The arrangement which you sanctioned being a combination of the monitorial and pupil-teacher systems, can however at any time be altered, if it shall be found advisable; and I have only now to express my satisfaction at the experimental adoption of the system.

Letter dated 4th February (No. 2) 1858.

Para. 5. Certain suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction adopted for introducing, where practicable, the system of pupil teachers, in a manner not to entail any additional expense.

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EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 4 November (No. 10) 1858.

Letter dated 4th February (No. 2) 1858.

Para. 6. Also letter dated 9th February (No. 7) 1858, and letter dated 31st July (No. 16) 1858.

Para. 12. Remodeling of the Sanskrit Department of the Poona College.

Para. 5. It appears, from the report of Mr. Howard, that the changes in the Sanskrit Department, contemplated when the Poona College was reconstituted in 1851, had been very imperfectly carried out, and that a reorganisation of the establishment, and a revision of the system of study, were urgently required. As a part of the new arrangement, it was proposed that certain pundits, who objected to teach Sanskrit to any classes but Brahmins, should be relieved from their duty as teachers, but that, instead of being dismissed or pensioned, they should be transferred, on reduced salaries, to the office of the Mahratta translator, as "literary referees." The measure was sanctioned by the Government of India; and, without entering on the question whether the concession made to the prejudices of the Pundits in past years, was or was not judicious, I have to signify, under the circumstances, my approval of the arrangement.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 4 November (No. 10) 1858.

Letter dated 4th February (No. 2) 1858.

Paras. 7, 8. With the sanction of the Government of India, a proposal has been accepted, under which, in consideration of a munificent donation by Messrs. Sassoon & Co., Jewish merchants of Bombay, the Bombay School of Industry has been reorganised under the name of the "David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution."

Para. 6. THE offer by the Messrs. Sassoon to make over, for the accommodation of the Industrial and Reformatory School, a suitable house and premises, and to endow the institution with the sum of 30,000 rupees, was accompanied by certain conditions, of which the principal were, that Government should supply an engineer officer for the charge of the school, or provide a salary for a

superintendent; and that an annual sum for current expenses should be guaranteed by Government, equal to the annual interest on the endowment.

7. I approve the acceptance of the Messrs. Sassoon's liberal proposals, with the proviso insisted on by the Government of India, that the annual payment to be made by Government shall only be drawn when actually required for the current expenses of the school, and when the income arising from other sources shall have been expended. This condition is in accordance with the rule already laid down in the case of the Elphinstone Institution, with the approval of the late Court of Directors.

8. It is presumed that the condition at first proposed by the Messrs. Sassoon, "that the workshops in the institution be closed on Saturdays and Sundays," was not pressed by those gentlemen. The workshops, in accordance with existing orders, will necessarily be closed on Sundays; and it would be manifestly disadvantageous to the inmates of the institution, as well as unfavourable to discipline, if a second day weekly were to be abstracted from the time available for industrial training.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 4 November (No. 10) 1858.

Letter dated 18th May (No. 12) 1858.

Para. 3. Forwarding proceedings with reference to Court's Despatch, dated 1st July (No. 36) 1857, Para. 19, on the subject of separating the college and school departments of the Elphinstone Institution.

Para. 24. THE report of Mr. Howard tends to the conclusion that a school should be maintained in close connexion with the college; but it is suggested by that gentleman that the "Elphinstone Institution" (meaning the school branch of it) should be kept in its present locality, and that an entirely new school should be established in the building to be erected for the college, for the purpose of supplying students for the higher institution. You postponed the consideration of the whole subject in consequence of existing circumstances; but, whatever may be the state of the public finances, the proposed additional school ought not to be sanctioned, unless more full and satisfactory grounds can be shown than have yet been afforded by Mr. Howard. With reference to the orders formerly

merly given by the Court of Directors, I have to direct that a previous reference may be made to me before any steps are taken for the erection of a new building for the Elphinstone Institution, or for carrying out the scheme of Mr. Howard for the establishment of a new college school.

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Bombay.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
4 November (No. 10) 1858.

Para. 25. THE arrangement here reported, the object of which is to put an end to the system by which pupils are supported at the public expense for a term of years, without reference to the use they may make of the opportunities of instruction afforded to them, are in accordance with the spirit of the instructions conveyed in paras. 63 to 65 of the Court's Despatch, dated 19 July (No. 49) 1854, and have my approval.

Letter dated 18th May (No. 12) 1858.

Paras. 4, 5. Scheme of the Director General of Public Instruction, sanctioned for modifying the system of scholarships in the Grant Medical College, and converting several stipends into exhibitions for competition in some of the principal provincial schools.

the Court's Despatch, dated

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
4 November (No. 10) 1858.

Para. 27. IT was explained in para. 3 of the Despatch to the Court of Directors, dated 1st September (No. 39) 1858, and there was nothing in their previous orders to prevent your Government from receiving a report on the religious teaching given in the schools of the Bombay Education Society. The fact, indeed, that a considerable number of the orphans of European soldiers are maintained in these schools at the public expense, necessarily gives your Government a special interest in the arrangements made for training the inmates in religious knowledge and practice. The report on the state of the Byculla schools in this respect was not satisfactory; but it is gratifying to learn from the explanations of the Bishop that there were special causes which accounted for the facts stated by Mr. Fletcher, and that it was the opinion of his Lordship that the unfavourable impressions raised by the report were open to considerable modification.

Letter dated 18th May (No. 12) 1858.

Para. 13. Further proceedings relative to the state of the schools of the Bombay Education Society, and of the Lawrence School at Aboo, in respect to religious knowledge, forwarded in continuation of Letter, No. 80, of 1857.

The fact, indeed, that a considerable number of the orphans of European soldiers are maintained in these schools at the public expense, necessarily gives your Government a special interest in the arrangements made for training the inmates in religious knowledge and practice. The report on the state of the Byculla schools in this respect was not satisfactory; but it is gratifying to learn from the explanations of the Bishop that there were special causes which accounted for the facts stated by Mr. Fletcher, and that it was the opinion of his Lordship that the unfavourable impressions raised by the report were open to considerable modification.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated
4 November (No. 10) 1858.

Para. 29. THE donation of 12,000 rupees from Mr. Gocaldass Tejpal is calculated to provide a permanent endowment of 50 rupees per mensem; and the founder, in addition, has agreed to pay 25 rupees per mensem for three years, on condition of being allowed to nominate 25 free scholars. The

Letter dated 18th May (No. 12) 1858.

expense which you have undertaken to bear amounts to Rs. 71. 8. per mensem; but it is presumed that the whole arrangement will be subject to revision at the end of three years, by which time it will have been ascertained whether the population of Moombadaree contains a number of boys capable of profiting by the education afforded in the school sufficient to justify the amount of expense which your Government have undertaken.

Para. 15. Establishment at Moombadavee, a quarter of the town of Bombay, for a Guzerattee and English school, to be supported jointly by Government and by the proceeds of an endowment by Mr. Gocaldass Tejpal, after whom the school is to be called.

30. The remarks of Mr. Lumsden as to the necessity of discrimination in dealing with such offers as that now under consideration, lest the means at the disposal of Government should be diverted into channels where they would be least usefully spent, are of general application, and are deserving of careful consideration, whenever such proposals may be brought before you.

III.
Bombay.

Letters from Bombay.

— 1. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 14 January 1857, No. 7, paras. 2 to 4.

PUBLIC Letter from Bombay, No. 84, dated 26 June 1855.

Para. 1. IN para. 7 of your Despatch, dated the 27th April, No. 12, of 1854, your Honourable Court directed that, of the rules regarding candidates for the lower grades of the service passed by Government under date the 20th May 1852,

Rule 8. The Board of Education are authorised in communication with each collector and judge to appoint annually to the first situation of 10 rupees salary, which may become vacant in the principal Kutcherry or Adawlut of each collectorate or zilla throughout the country, a pupil who shall have attained a standard of qualification, which the Board, with the sanction of Government, may hereafter fix. Government are to be informed by the Board at the close of each year of the appointments so made, and also to be furnished with copy of a report, which is to be furnished to the Board by the several heads of departments, descriptive of the conduct and advancement in the service of the person so appointed.

Rule 8, which is transcribed in the margin, should be modified, so as to leave the responsibility of all appointments in their respective offices to the heads of each department, and to limit the action of the Board of Education in this respect to recommending proper persons.

Collection No. 1,
1855.
V. 35 and 36.

tary in the General Department, submitting the draft for our consideration, is herewith transmitted.

Collection No. 2.
1855.
V. 35, 46 to 59.

3. We also take this opportunity to transmit to your Honourable Court copies of our proceedings, as per margin, on the general question of raising the moral and intellectual condition of the public service.

4. This important subject, it will be observed, is engaging our earnest attention. A reference was made, under date the 21st June 1855, to the Director of Public Instruction, and our further proceedings, on receipt of that officer's report, will be duly communicated to your Honourable Court.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

V. 35.

MEMORANDUM by the Secretary to Government in the General Department.

THE Secretary in the General Department, in submitting a draft of the modified rule which he has prepared under the Government resolution of 16th October 1854, referring to para. 7 of the Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 12, dated 27th April last, begs to state that, while he has endeavoured in his draft to obviate the inexpediency noticed by the Honourable Court of vesting in the Board of Education an authority of appointment likely to interfere with the responsibility which must and ought to be borne by local officers in appointing persons to fill vacancies in their offices, he has at the same time endeavoured to fix upon them the equally reasonable responsibility of refusing to avail themselves of any fair choice which may be offered to them of persons whose education and character have the guarantee of the Board of Education, and who have themselves taken all the steps in their power towards obtaining that superior general education which they have been given to understand creates a strong claim for public employment.

2. The

2. The secretary has had opportunities of observing that vacancies in many Mofussil establishments are, for the immediate convenience either of the heads of offices or their amildars, often filled up from among young men who attend such offices as "oomedwars," or expectants, without any reference to their general education. Such oomedwars are, no doubt, from being employed to assist the paid establishment carkoons, capable of being more immediately useful when appointed on salaries, having necessarily become conversant with the mode in which the work of the office in which they have assisted is conducted; but they will too often be found to be grossly ignorant on all general subjects, their claim to service being only that of having already made themselves useful while hanging about the offices, to which, in the generality of cases, they have been introduced by some amildar or official to whom they are related.

3. It is said that the oomedwar system is a necessary evil, from the overworked state of many of our public office establishments, and this may possibly be the case; but there can be no objection to endeavour to check its abuses, by gradually introducing a better system of supplying the public service with subordinate officers. As the oomedwar system now works, its consequences are, that persons of inferior education are introduced into the public service. A chain of family influence is kept up in each office, and, worse than all (for it is an evil that will act prospectively), the idea is encouraged that it is better for a boy to become as early as possible an oomedwar or hanger-on in an office, than to remain at school until he has received a complete general education—an idea which must evidently be a great discouragement to the cause of improved education in that class from among which the public services are chiefly supplied.

4. There can be no doubt that the service would be greatly benefited if, even at the risk of causing the heads of offices the temporary personal inconvenience which might arise from their employment of persons unacquainted with the routine of their offices, it were made obligatory on them to give employment to none but those who have been thoroughly educated; and at least some approach to such an improved system would be made by allowing to candidates who, though new to office work, can produce the testimony of the Board of Education as to their general qualifications, a share, at any rate, of the advantages now monopolised by oomedwars.

5. This is a subject which has already undergone some discussion, when the Honourable Mr. Warden's Educational Minute of the 27th May 1850 was under the consideration of the then Government; so that it only remains for the secretary to express his hope that the draft rule now submitted by him will be considered as adapted to encourage the employment of persons whose general education and abilities are guaranteed by the best authority, while by securing to the head of each office a choice of candidates, and reserving to him the power of refusing on reasonable grounds to avail himself of the choice offered, the objection to the present rule will be avoided.

6. If the Honourable Board approve of the secretary's draft, it might be immediately substituted for the former Rule 8, and the Board of Education and heads of offices might be directed to at once give it effect. The information required by the Honourable Court as to the general working of the Rules of 1852 will be furnished in the Revenue Department, but will not affect the immediate adoption of the modified rule now submitted.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

16 December 1854.

NOTIFICATION.

General Department.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following modification of clause 8 of the rules for admitting candidates into the lower grades of the public service, published in the Government Gazette of the 20th May 1852 :—

MODIFIED 8th para. of the Rules for admitting Candidates into the lower grades of the Public Service.

V. 36.

WHEN for the first time in any year a vacancy, capable of being filled without serious inconvenience to the public service by a candidate not previously belonging to that service, shall occur in the adalut or principal cutcherry establishment of any district, the officer in 186 (III.)—Sess. 2. D whom

III. Bombay.

whom is vested the authority of supplying such vacancy shall notify the nature and salary of the vacant office to the Board of Education, who will furnish a list of such pupils as shall be desirous of filling the vacancy, and shall appear to the Board capable of performing the required duties, the names entered in such list being those of pupils who shall have attained one of the two standards of qualification prescribed in the Appendix to this Rule; and such vacancy shall be filled up from among the persons named in the Board's list, unless the officer with whom the appointment rests shall see some especial reason for refusing to select from the list submitted to him, and in every such case he shall report the nature of his objection to the Board of Education, who shall submit his report to Government, with their opinion.

APPENDIX TO RULE 8,

Showing the Standards of general Qualification requisite under the said Rule.

I. For Pupils from Vernacular Schools.

1. Good, correct, fluent, intelligent reading.
2. Ability to give an account of what has been read.
3. A good hand, both in Balbodh and Madi.
4. Correct writing from dictation.
5. Ability to write out an order or letter according to directions.
6. Correct composition to be shown by an essay.
7. A good knowledge of grammar, with ability to parse correctly.
8. A good knowledge of general geography, with a particular acquaintance with that of India.
9. A fair knowledge of the history of India.
10. A good knowledge of the history of the Marathas.
11. A familiar knowledge of arithmetic.
12. A good knowledge of algebra as far as quadratic equations.
13. Sixty propositions of Hutton.
14. A knowledge of native mercantile account.
15. Of whatever number of marks may be given for the above, 75 per cent. should be required to qualify a pupil for selection.

II. For Pupils from English Schools.

1. Correct reading, writing, and spelling.
2. A thorough knowledge of M'Culloch's series of school-books.
3. Two school geographies.
4. Grammar, parsing, and a knowledge of affixes and prefixes.
5. Eisdale's Catechism of Maratha History.
6. Marshman's History of India, Murray's History of British India, and Taylor's Manual of Ancient History.
7. Arithmetic.
8. Algebra to quadratic equations.
9. Three books of Euclid.
10. The same per-centage of marks as for the Vernacular schools.
11. Pupils from the English school must have a competent knowledge of the language of the province in which they are to be employed.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 64 of 1855.)

Territorial Department, Revenue.

V. 3546.

From *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, S.D., to *C. E. F. Tytler*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE lately been making inquiries into the practical effect produced in the Revenue Department in this division by the notification published in the Government Gazette of the 22d January 1845, relative to the employment of persons educated in the Government or private schools, and beg to submit a statement of the numbers so employed, derived from returns made to me by the several Collectors.

2. It will doubtless be a matter of much regret to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to find that, although 10 years have elapsed, only 13 names are contained in the statement. It is possible some may have been omitted from the returns who might have been entered. I know a few whose names are not sent

sent in, who have received a school education of a description somewhat better than ordinary; but this omission arises, I believe, from their having entered the service previous to the date of the notification.

3. With the exception of one whose appointment is not one pertaining to the revenue line, it will be observed, that those who have obtained employment have situations of very inferior emolument; but the return does not indicate that any of them have received a high degree of education, none who have distinguished themselves in the Elphinstone or other similar institution.

4. Now that so many new situations as deputy collectors are opened to their aspiration, it might be expected that some of these students would have appeared in the list, and it is very desirable to lose no time to remove any obstacle which stands in the way of well-educated young men entering this branch of the service.

5. The principal obstacle, in my opinion, is the difficulty of conferring a situation in the Revenue Department of respectability and importance commensurate with a well-educated young man's reasonable expectations. Few such, as I contemplate, would be willing to accept situations of tultatee subordinate karkoon, or English copyist, the usual commencement in a Collector's office; and, on the other hand, a Collector could not, with prudence, confide the charge of mamlutdar, or even of mahalkurry, to a youth (however well he might have acquitted himself at college), entirely unpractised in official business.

6. In bringing this subject to notice, I look more particularly to bringing forward a class of men who may hereafter be competent to fill the more important offices. The Honourable Court have expressed in their Despatch, No. 42 of 1852, para. 5, a hope that, at the end of 10 years, a perfect knowledge of English may be made a necessary qualification for a deputy collectorship, and to this I would add, a dufterdarship also, the duties of which situation most certainly require a knowledge of English to be as efficient as it ought to be.

7. But, according to the present constitution of the service, I fear this hope will be disappointed, except it be carried out by appointing men from being copyists or from other departments, and not those who have served their apprenticeship in the offices in which alone they can obtain a thorough knowledge of the duties that will devolve upon them in the higher situations.

8. The mass of our present mamludars are men of no education beyond reading, writing, and accounts; their education has been a mere nothing. Examination of candidates has been required for some years past, but it is an examination of a very low standard, and not at all what might be expected and attained by efficient measures.

9. The remedy for this is not very obvious; merely raising the salary of present offices for the purpose, would scarcely reach the object in view. A young man of high attainments must have a good commencement to draw out his best qualities. To set him to the drudging work of a karkoon or copyist would damp his ardour, and not improbably tend to make him forget much of the valuable knowledge he had acquired.

10. In short, I see no course except to make a fundamental alteration in the constitution of the service in this line, and open a new set of appointments which might be conferred or given as prizes to those only who were found to possess high attainments in the usual course of education, and especially in history, law, political economy, and general literature, at the Elphinstone or similar institution. After nomination, I would suggest that one or more, as may be found advisable, be placed as probationers under each Collector, in which capacity a well-educated youth might be very useful, and relieve a Collector of much that now occupies his time, to the delay and detriment of more important affairs.

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11. The duties I would assign to him should be somewhat similar to those performed by a young assistant, except that powers of adjudication should not be conferred in this stage; he should be placed under orders of the Collector solely, and be always with his camp; when, after he was found to be tolerably conversant with his duties, he might be employed on making examinations of village accounts, balances, &c., making his reports direct to the Collector in English.

12. As the nature of the employment would confer considerable importance and respectability, and good expectations, no considerable amount of salary would be looked for. I think, however, it could not well be less than 35 rupees; nor would it be advisable to make it more, considering the grades of promotion it is proposed to open to such probationers.

13. On being reported by the Collector to Government when sufficiently qualified, his first step of promotion should be to the office of mahalkurry or mamlutdar; then, in due course, to that of deputy collector or dufterdar.

14. I see no other more feasible means by which the present obstacle to well-educated young natives entering the revenue line of service can be removed; the scheme may require modification in practice, when further developed, but it appears to me useless to go into more details until the principle is recognised and sanctioned. It might be tried gradually at first, and the number increased if success was apparent; if otherwise, the cause of failure should be carefully examined, and corresponding measures adopted. I do not, however, see any reason to anticipate anything but success, if the Collector uses the services of the probationers attached to them to good purpose.

15. The only objection is, that there would be some extra expence in the first instance, but it would not be much. I should think that a person of the education I contemplate would be fitted for promotion from probation by the end of three or four years, and if a good man can be brought forward at an expense of merely some 1,200 or 1,600 rupees, the end will hardly be considered to be dearly attained.

16. Should any probationer fail in showing that he was likely to prove a good executive officer, he would be liable to removal from the service altogether, or if his failure did not appear to be such as required the extreme measure, he might be put into some of those subordinate situations where, at least, he ought to be better than those we now have.

17. The measure, besides directly bringing a better educated set of men into the service, would tend to raise hopes, and induce many more to pursue their studies to a higher standard than is now the case, by which a wider field of selection for other purposes would be obtained, and the cause of native education materially promoted.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 10 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. G. Fawcett*,
Revenue Commissioner,
S. D.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Persons on the Establishments of the Collectors of the Northern Division, who have entered the Service after going through the Course of Education contemplated in the Government Notification of 23 January 1845, published in the Government Gazette of the 28d idem.

Collectorate.	Names of Persons.	Extent of Acquirements.	Character and Abilities.	Class attained, and Honorary Distinctions and Tokens of Merit acquired.	Situations they Hold.	Amount of Pay.	Remarks as to Conduct, the Description of Education, and Extent of it.
Ahmedabad	Keebabbhase Hurnarain	Was educated in the English school at Ahmedabad, and was recommended by the Board of Education for a situation of 16 rupees.		- - - - -	Karkoon, Hoosoor establishment	Rs. a. p. 6 - -	Has not had much experience as yet, but is intelligent, diligent, and attentive; promises to be an efficient servant in the course of time.
Kaira	Hurjeevun Parahotum	Ditto, in the vernacular school at Dhundooka, and was recommended for employment by the Board of Education.		- - - - -	Tullatee - - - - -	6 - -	Performs his duties satisfactorily; character good.
	Chuggan Hurjeevun	Was educated in the Government vernacular school at Kaira. The Board of Education, in recommending him for employ, stated that he had attained the standard of efficiency laid down by the rule of examination.		- - - - -	Karkoon, Collector's office -	6 8 -	At the date of report a month had not elapsed since his appointment; consequently, the first assistant, Mr. Oliphants, was unable to form an opinion as to his general conduct and qualifications.
Brooch	Galla Prannath	These details were not furnished by the Board of Education		- - - - -	Tullatee - - - - -	(not stated.)	Performs his duties satisfactorily; was educated in the Government vernacular school at Ukleshwur.
Surat	Hurrichbund Shamras	Has studied all the English class books used in the school, has a good notion of geography, knows something of history, and has gone as far as trigonometry and the differential calculus in mathematics.	A very well-disposed and trustworthy lad, with a great deal of good sense, and solid, but not of brilliant abilities; well entitled to the second place in the school, and much liked in it.	Third prize for general proficiency in 1844; second prize in mathematics, 1845; and two ditto for general proficiency, and three in mathematics in 1846.	Secretary, Surat municipal committee.	50 - -	Performs his duties in an efficient manner, and bears a good character.
	Dhakjee Narayenrajee	Ditto class books, writes a good hand, and is well acquainted with office business.	Of excellent disposition, by the means quick at study, but orderly and methodical.	First prize for proficiency in writing in 1844, 1845, 1840.	Third English writer in the correspondence department.	15 - -	Performs his duties in a praiseworthy manner, and bears an excellent character; deserves promotion; has good certificates.
Tanna	Dochuoram Mitharam	Ditto, ditto, and has a good knowledge of geography, knows something of history, and in mathematics has commenced trigonometry.	Fair abilities and good general character.	- - - - -	Karkoon, magistrate's office	12 - -	Of fair abilities and good conduct; has excellent certificates.
	Ganneah Vitral Rannaray	This person's name is not traceable in the printed return of students.		- - - - -	Ditto, under the district deputy collector.	8 - -	Is efficient, and bears a good character.
Khandeish	Krishnaje Amroot -	All the branches included in Reg. 27, in the Board's Reg. for vernacular schools, with the exception of the seventh branch.	General character quiet and attentive to any school business entrusted to them, but not old enough to have their characters fully developed; a karkoon's place they are desirous of obtaining.	The highest class in their respective schools, and prizes of books, or of a turban, which are the only honorary distinctions given in these schools.	Ditto, mamlatdar's establishment, Errundole.	14 - -	These persons have not been reported by any of their superior officers, either favourably or otherwise. The present Collector (Mr. Mansfield) has no personal knowledge of them.
	Chinto Gopall Putwardhun Mahadajee Wascoodeo	Ditto	Described as a distinguished and deserving young man.	First class	Ditto, Collector's office - Ditto, Hoosoor department -	10 - - 10 - -	
	Rowjee Pandoorung	Moree and Balbooth reading and writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, history of the Mahrattas.	Good and attentive	Ditto	Ditto, mamlatdar's establishment, Sonagheer. Ditto, Errundole.	14 - - 12 - -	
	Ballaajee Wamun						

(signed) E. G. Fawcett, Northern Division.

(No. 337 of 1855.)

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

WITH reference to the foregoing, the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has the honour to report as follows :—

2. In his letter to Government, Mr. Fawcett represents that, although ten years have elapsed since the publication of the notification, 22d January 1845, very few more than 13 educated young natives have entered the Government Revenue Service in the Northern Division, and that none of these have attained a high degree of education; none are Elphinstone or Poona prizemen. But as valuable offices are now open to natives in the Revenue line, educated natives in greater number ought to have been induced to enlist themselves in it, and he argues, therefore, that the constitution of the service is wrong, and must be fundamentally altered.

3. The principal obstacle to the entrance of well-educated young men into the Revenue line is stated by Mr. Fawcett to be the difficulty of obtaining a situation of respectability and importance, commensurate with their reasonable expectations. They dislike and shun the drudgery of the elementary situations. It is therefore proposed to make respectable and important situations on purpose for them, and to train them for these new places by a novel process.

4. Mr. Fawcett suggests that the principle of his plan be considered and acknowledged by Government.

5. The principle on which the native Revenue Department is constituted at present is shortly this. The experience and other qualifications necessary for making a man eligible for the higher situations is best gained by serving Government in the lower ones; occasionally this principle has been deviated from (generally with disadvantage, as far as I recollect), but it is certainly a safe one, and has received the sanction of ages.

6. The principle now recommended to Government is nowhere announced, but it appears to be this. It is unbecoming a well-educated native to undergo the "drudgery of a carkoon's duty."

7. The acknowledgment of this would have the effect of demoralising the lower-paid stations, and severing them from the higher. The reasonable hopes of all those who have already entered the service—a numerous class, and are patiently undergoing that labour of necessity low paid, and still honourable, which Elphinstone and Poona scholars regard and reject as drudgery—would be crushed. The propriety of formally stigmatising situations of the most useful kind, because they require constant activity and attention to details for their performance, and are low paid, I cannot admit, and this appears to indicate that this principle is erroneous.

8. The Revenue Commissioner has not thought it necessary to call for statements from the Collectors of the Southern Division similar to those obtained in the Northern Division; for he thinks that such inquiry would yield much the same result as that reported by Mr. Fawcett. He would, however, respectfully express it as his opinion, that, if young men without private fortune are, by their teaching at Elphinstone and Poona Colleges, induced to shun the labours of a carkoon in the districts, they must be taught to very little useful purpose. For labour is both necessary and honourable to all, and a youth ought to be taught to regard it in that light, and not as a thing unreasonable, or unbecoming a lad of spirit. But the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, is induced to think that the result which has led Mr. Fawcett to look upon the notification of 22d January 1845 as a failure, may be accounted for in a satisfactory manner.

9. There are numerous situations in the mercantile and other departments of private life at the Presidency and at large stations, which, from their emoluments and prospects, offer greater inducements to young educated natives than the Government appointments. The judicial and Presidency Government appointments also are attractive, because they are stationary, and more pleasing therefore to young men who are fond of reading and associating with those who possess similar accomplishments with themselves.

10. Now, the demand of all these departments must necessarily be satisfied before the Revenue line, which is certainly unattractive, will be resorted to, and it is impossible that this effect has yet been produced; for when the demand of the more attractive walks of life has been fully satisfied, it is clear that educated young natives will be found entering the Revenue line, whether they like it or not, just as educated Englishmen are driven out to India and the Colonies, because they cannot gain a comfortable livelihood at home.

11. The progress of education and general improvement throughout the country is the great, as well as the only safe corrector of the defect complained of by Mr. Fawcett; we shall find educated men everywhere as soon as the districts present sufficient attractions for them, and Government will do well to wait patiently the development of events.

12. Meanwhile, although not well read in political economy, history, or law, the *mamlutdars*, *mahalkurries*, and *carcoons* of the districts are eminently practical men; their duties give them a knowledge of the details and machinery of revenue and magisterial duties, which is the more appreciated as it becomes better known to European officers. These men have strong claims upon the justice and regard of Government: they have not yet shown themselves incapable of any duty upon which they have been set to work in the right manner. With good supervision, they are generally equal to their present duties.

13. Further, the plan proposed by Mr. Fawcett would fail, as the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, thinks, of producing the desired effect; for, in his opinion, a collector and magistrate has no leisure whatever to devote to the official education of an ignorant *attaché*, who would prove very burdensome indeed to him, and the collector's *carcoons* and clerks would give the youth no assistance whatever, as they would very properly look upon him as an interloper. The expense of this plan is an additional and strong argument against it.

14. On the other hand, the *carcoons* who have entered the Government service during the last few years are undoubtedly much better qualified for their duties than their predecessors. A standard of proficiency has just been prescribed for future examinations (Government Resolution, No. 246, of 12th January 1854, on the Report of the Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 3302, of 20th December preceding), which is calculated still further to awaken competition, and enlist ability in the Government district service.

15. It is indeed very possible that the hopes expressed by the Honourable Court of Directors in their Despatch in No. 42 of 1851, para. 5, may not be fully realized; their attainment depends mainly upon the speedy introduction of a good scheme of public instruction throughout the country; but whatever may be the result of the next 10 years' experience, the Revenue Commissioner would not advise Government to adopt for the promotion of those hopes the measure proposed by Mr. Fawcett, which he finds himself compelled to regard as unlikely to attain its object, and uncalled for. He further has objected to it as unjust to a large number of the servants of Government, and erroneous in its principle.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's
Office, 5 February 1855.

(signed) H. Reeves,
Revenue Commissioner,
Southern Division.

MEMORANDUM.

ON the subject of raising the intellectual condition of the public service, by admitting into it liberally educated persons, instead of oomedwars, whose very position of loitering about offices in search of work, whether as budlee *carcoons*, or petition writers, prevents them from having any education more extended than that which they are forced somehow to pick up, in order to pass the little more than technical examinations required in various offices, I beg to refer for my opinion to my memorandum of the 16th of December last, submitting the draft of a rule in modification of Rule 8 of those published on the 20th May 1852.

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2. I would suggest that a return be obtained, showing how those young men have turned out who were selected solely on the grounds of their general education, and without any previous office training, to fill places of importance, as deputy collectorships and sub-assistantships. I am confident that among them there will be found very few, if any failures.

3. I am strongly of opinion that such appointments as these should be given to the best educated men, without reference to their previous length of service as office karkoons. As the appointments to which I allude are of recent creation, old office servants who had none such to look forward to when they entered the service, would not have the same grievance to complain of as if appointments which have always been looked to as the goal of karkoon's service (such as those of dufterdars, chitneeses, &c.), were given away to enlightened interlopers.

4. If young men of good general education be selected for employment as often as possible, the technical knowledge requisite in their offices could be insured by means of a subsequent departmental examination, as proposed in the last paragraph of Mr. Reeves' letter to the Revenue Secretary, No. 671, dated 5th March 1855.

5. I think, however, that this whole question should be referred for the opinion and report of the Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay Castle, 22 March 1855.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

P. S.—I beg to annex a list of some of the better educated young men lately promoted at once to comparatively high appointments: it is exclusive of engineers, some of whom are already distinguished public servants. I beg to suggest that the general character and ability of the persons named in this list be compared with those of an equal number of men of only office education, twice or even three times as long in the public service.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

The list was drawn up by Venaik Wassooden, who has placed his name in a position which it ought not to occupy.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

ELPHINSTONE INSTITUTION.

1. Junardhun Wassooden	-	-	Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. Moroba Canoba	-	-	Principal Sudder Ameen.
3. Dadoba Pandoorung	-	-	Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
4. Narayen Dinanath	-	-	Translator and Interpreter, Supreme Court.
5. Wassooden Pandoorung	-	-	Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary, Revenue Department.
6. Ramchundra Balcrishnaje	-	-	Dufterdar, Customs Department.
7. Nana Morojee	-	-	Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
8. Nowrojee Furdoonjee	-	-	Translator and Interpreter, Supreme Court.
9. Nowrojee Byramjee	-	-	Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
10. Rajoba Junardhun	-	-	Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
11. Gopalrao Deshmookh	-	-	Sub-Assistant, Inam Commissioner.
12. Bappoo Raojee	-	-	Sub-Assistant, Inam Commissioner.
13. Koshaba Lunaya	-	-	First Class Moonsiff.
14. Bhasker Damodhur	-	-	Revenue Department Secretariate.
15. Wishwanath Narayen	-	-	Personal Clerk to Commissioner in Sindh.
16. Kesheoreo Nursinh	-	-	Basda State.
17. Chrishnaroo Pandoorung	-	-	Head Clerk, Railway Branch.
18. Jernalrao Venkutesh	-	-	First Class Moonsiff.
19. Mudunshree Krishna	-	-	Moonsiff.
20. Annunta Bullal	-	-	Head Clerk, Political Agent Office, Belgaum.
21. Sudasheo Bullal	-	-	Inam Commission, Dufterdar.
22. Atmaram Balcrishna	-	-	Stationery Department.

23. Narayen

23. Narayen Wamonra Gonn -	-	Head Clerk, Military Board Office.
24. Annundrao Chapajee -	-	Acting Head Clerk, Kolapoor.
25. Balajee Soonderjee -	-	Translator, Small Cause Court.
26. Nana Balcrishna -	-	Assistant, Persian Department.
27. Ramchunder Wassoodeojee	-	Persian Department, Secretariate.
28. Narayen Bhai -	-	Revenue Department, Secretariate.
29. Eknath Govindjee -	-	Revenue Department, Secretaria te.
30. Wassooden Narayen -	-	Revenue Department, Secretariate.
31. Balajee Pandoorung -	-	Translator and Interpreter, Supreme Court.
32. Nanabhai Haridas -	-	Translator and Interpreter, Supreme Court.
33. Byramjee Chursedjee -	-	Translator and Interpreter, Supreme Court.
34. Goverdhun Luxmon -	-	Colaba Observatory.
35. Babajee Sudoba -	-	Head Clerk, Post Office.
36. Muckoondrao Bhaskerjee	-	Interpreter, Small Cause Court.
37. Venayek Wassooden -	-	Oriental Translator.

MEMORANDUM.

IN submitting the accompanying papers for the orders of the Honourable Board, the Officiating Chief Secretary would respectfully observe, that the question more immediately for consideration is the limited but very important one, of securing the services of a more highly educated and intellectual class in what may be called the executive offices of the revenue branch of the public service. Mr. Hart's remarks are not directed so much to this particular question as to the general subject of raising the intellectual condition of the whole public service, by admitting into it more freely than hitherto men who have received a liberal education. But there are peculiarities in the organization of the revenue branch of the public service, and in the nature of the duties which are therein to be performed, that demand, in the opinion of the Officiating Chief Secretary, to be separately considered and provided for.

2. Mr. Hart has submitted a list of some of the better educated young men who have been lately promoted at once to comparatively high appointments; a very small proportion of these have been appointed to executive offices in the revenue branch of the service. Such appointments have been limited to four deputy collectors and magistrates, and one dufterdar in the Customs Department. The latter had been for several years in the Customs Department in a subordinate situation before he was made dufterdar, and the office of deputy collector and magistrate, to which the other four were appointed, hardly belongs to that executive class of offices to which the Revenue Commissioners, North and South Divisions, refer in their several reports. A man of liberal education, and having a slight general acquaintance with the principles of our revenue system, may be able, with a very short experience, to carry on respectably, nay even admirably, the duties of revision and control which fall to a deputy collector; but he would be completely at a loss if called on to carry out in detail the actual collection of the revenue of his district, without such a knowledge as long experience alone can give of the habits and wants of the cultivators, the system of agriculture practised in his district, the manner in which various crops are affected by peculiarities of the season, &c. In all these matters, and in many others, he depends on the practical knowledge of experienced mamlutdars, mahalkurees, sheristedars and carcoons, and it is in these grades of the public service that Mr. Fawcett considers we require a more highly educated class of servants than we now possess.

3. In the opinion of the Officiating Chief Secretary, experience of revenue administration is essential in the executive officers of the Revenue Department. It would no doubt be a great improvement if we could engraft such experience on persons better fitted by a liberal education for the exercise of important and responsible duties, than are the great majority of our present mamlutdars, mahalkurees, sheristedars, and carcoons. But he respectfully submits that it would be most unjust towards a large and, generally speaking, most useful and laborious class of Government servants, at once to pronounce them unfit, by reason of an imperfect education, for those offices to which they have all along looked as the reward of their faithful service. Such exclusion must deprive them

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of all zeal, if not of all honesty in their present labours, and the effect of such a measure on the efficiency and probity of the subordinate service generally would be likely to be very prejudicial.

4. It is true that in the transition state in which we now are as regards public education, it would be difficult, or rather impossible, to fill the subordinate offices of the revenue branch of the service from the ranks of the liberally educated; but surely this is a state of things that time must be allowed to amend.

5. Measures may doubtless be taken which may tend to accelerate the possibility of a reform; and the officiating Chief Secretary respectfully submits that he concurs with Mr. Hart in opinion, that the subject should, with this object, be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for his opinion and report.

(signed) *H. Young,*
Officiating Chief Secretary.

12 March 1855.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated 19th April 1855.

THE principle that a preference is to be given to educated candidates for public employment over uneducated ones has been so distinctly recognised that it is superfluous to contend for it.

But it appears that this principle, though admitted, is virtually inoperative, or rather that it is neutralised by the custom of the service, which compels all natives who aspire to the higher situations, which are now open to them, to enter the service in the lower grades, and to work their way upwards.

It is obvious that educated youths, who could obtain employment elsewhere suited to their capacity and to their fair expectations, will not readily enter the public service if they are compelled to go through the drudgery of a long apprenticeship in the inferior grades, with mere mechanical duties, and on salaries commensurate with such duties.

It cannot be denied that this is a great evil, and that it defeats the intention of the Court of Directors, who have upon more than one occasion laid down the principle, that one of their chief objects in promoting native education is to improve the character of their native servants, and to enable them in due time to fill a higher class of offices than they hitherto held.

Mr. Fawcett has proposed as a remedy to this state of things that a new class of appointments should be created, to be given as prizes to those who possess higher educational qualifications; the youths who hold these appointments are to receive 35 rupees per month, and are to be considered as native assistants to the collectors, and after a few years passed in this probationary stage they are to be eligible for the offices of mahalkurri and mamlutdar, and in course of promotion to those of deputy collector and dufferdar.

Mr. Reeves objects to this proposal, which he thinks would have the injurious effect of lowering the character of the subordinate appointments, by severing them completely from the higher ones, and of crushing the hopes of those who have already entered the service in the inferior grades with a reasonable expectation of rising to the superior offices.

Thus far I must admit that there is some force in Mr. Reeves's objections; but when he goes on to set aside altogether the claims of educated natives, and to contend that "the experience and other qualifications necessary for making a man eligible for the higher situations is best gained by serving Government in the lower ones," and that when this principle has been deviated from, it has generally been with disadvantage, as far as he recollects, I must take leave to differ from Mr. Reeves, and to express my conviction that a higher standard of education is much needed in the native branch of the public service; and that, independent of the advantage of having our mamlutdars and native assistants taught the elements of civil engineering, and even of political economy, I look to education to elevate the moral tone of the public service. I believe that there is an improvement in this respect already observable, and I think it is impossible that young men can study our literature without imbibing our ideas, and, to

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a certain extent at all events, the principles of morality which are inculcated by all our best writers. This is not the place to discuss the question whether a high standard of morality can co-exist with a false system of religion; but I confess that it seems to me that even reflected light is better than utter darkness, and that the moral perceptions awakened by a study of our literature, imbued as it undoubtedly is with the morality of the Gospel, are likely to be clearer, and to exercise a more wholesome influence on the conduct than any which can be developed by the mere training of the cutcherry.

The question, it appears to me, is, how are we to induce educated young men to enter the revenue branch of the public service without injuriously affecting the prospects, and therefore the character, of the lower grades?

It appears to me that this can only be accomplished by giving in every case, when the other qualifications are equal, the preference to the educated over the uneducated one. I would not consider mere length of service a qualification; but when qualifications are equally balanced, it should be allowed to turn the scale. By adopting this rule we should avoid, I think, the danger of deteriorating the lower grades of the service. We should also avoid the danger of encouraging superciliousness and self-conceit among the educated classes, a danger, however, in the reality of which I am not much disposed to believe; at all events, it is one which the spread of education will rapidly, I hope, and effectually remove.

By degrees we are throwing open higher appointments to the educated natives; one young man has already obtained for himself admission into one of the covenanted services. This example must be a great encouragement to his countrymen, and I cannot doubt that it will be followed by others, and that it will afford a powerful stimulus to the cause of education.

The revenue branch of the service will not be behind the medical; a Hindoo youth may qualify himself at our colleges for the one as well as for the other. It cannot be necessary, with this great object before the eyes of our students, to create a new civil service as an additional stimulus to their exertions; and the inducement to enter the lower grades must be the certainty that education, when combined with other qualifications, such as good conduct, aptitude, and general efficiency, will ensure promotion. Certain tests might be at once instituted which should give to those who can pass them a preferential claim, when combined with good conduct and other indispensable qualifications, over all others who are unable to do so. Hereafter examinations may be held as in the covenanted civil service, and a certain standard of education insisted upon before a candidate is eligible for the situation of mahalkurry, mamlutdar, uncovenanted assistant, or dufferdar. To introduce the latter now might be unfair to meritorious servants who have not had opportunities of study, and who entered the service when less attention was paid to the subject; but prospectively I can discover no objection to the establishment of such examinations, and of a certain standard which all must come up to before they can hold any of the above-mentioned appointments. I would therefore propose that the Director of Public Instruction should, in the first place, be called upon to prepare, and submit for the sanction of Government, the conditions under which a test or certificate of educational proficiency shall be issued, which shall simply give to its holder a right of preference over any other candidate of otherwise equal pretensions who cannot produce such a certificate; and at the same time I would request him to consider the subject of the standard of acquirement which, within a moderately short period, all candidates for the higher appointments I have named may be required to possess; due notice must of course be given of the introduction of the latter measure, and the sooner that this is done the better.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

19 April.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Lumsden*, dated the 5th May 1855.

No scheme of education can be attended with a marked and general success, which is wanting in the essential of throwing open to the ambitious and distinguished candidate the highest rewards that the State can offer, and that individual enterprise and ability can hope to achieve.

2. High preferment, high emolument, and the possession of such rank and power as official position must command, these are the incentives, especially in this country, under which the heart of the nation will be found to throb with one common pulsation from the Himalaya to the extremity of the Peninsula. Such hopes and prospects would be the certain stimulus, and the lever which would arouse the nation after a short interval as one man to thirst and to seek after education. Once do away with the dogma which has always hitherto been applied to the natives, that they are unfit for any but the most circumscribed and unimportant trusts; once cease to tell them, "Hither shalt thou come, but no further," and the reformed generation which we desire will speedily appear; that not only will great men be the fruits of a great and liberal policy, but that the immediate political effect of the measure will be to rivet more strongly and more closely the union between the governing nation and the governed, cemented as it then would be by the strongest of ties in such relations, a community of interests.

3. I therefore hail with the sincerest gratification any proposal like the present of Mr. Fawcett's, for furthering an object which should ever be steadily kept in view by the British Government.

4. But it is, in my opinion, the more necessary to examine with jealousy, proposals that are directed to this end; so that the chances of a failure may be lessened, which might retard instead of advancing the period when British subjects, be their race, colour or blood what it may, will enter into a free competition for the valuable prizes afforded by high public employ, under the watchword *Detur digniori*.

5. To Mr. Fawcett's scheme, then, I see two practical objections.

6. The first is stated by Mr. Reeves to be the fact that the young attaché of the cutcherry would not be in a position, however distinguished his collegiate careers may have been, to master the details and technicalities of the Indian revenue system. He would have no one to assist him, or rather none would assist him, and if appointed at once to be either a mahalkurri, a mamlutdar, and a dufterdar, he would be found utterly disqualified and inefficient. This objection would, however, no more apply to the post of native assistant collector and magistrate, not long since created, than it would to the young European assistants who are daily sent to the like appointments, where their business is principally to revise the proceedings of others, and to gain a knowledge of their duties by this somewhat anomalous course.

7. The second objection is, that to appoint such young men at once to posts like that of mamlutdar or dufterdar, would be to take the bread out of the mouths of our numerous native servants, carcoons, and others who have served a long apprenticeship to the profession of native revenue officer, and are expressly qualified to undertake it.

8. Both of these objections must be surmounted before Mr. Fawcett's plan for the encouragement of education can be attempted with advantage.

9. The young educated native must be so placed as to be enabled to master the details of his future duties. Without this necessary knowledge, his promotion to such posts as that of mamlutdar would only disgrace himself and embarrass the Government. While the respectable body of what I may term uneducated natives now in our service, must be allowed their fair chance of promotion, and must not be hopelessly superseded in their expectations of higher appointments, by another exclusive body of "highly educated" (as our own Civil Service has been of late jeeringly termed), who will alone be permitted to aspire to posts which have hitherto been most ably and in numerous instances most honourably filled by the very class of men whose degradation would be sealed by the operation of the new rule.

10. Before I proceed to offer one or two suggestions which may in some degree be found to meet the difficulties I have enumerated, I would beg to remark upon one of the causes of the paucity of candidates for public employ as noticed by Mr. Fawcett.

11. The more highly educated class will be found, I believe, to belong chiefly to families who are resident either in the Island of Bombay, or the provinces
immediately

immediately contiguous. It is not to be expected that they should break up their family connexion, and enter upon the drudgery of the public service in the lower posts, for the miserable pittance at which such minor appointments are remunerated, nor is the somewhat vague and uncertain prospect of a rapid rise in the service a sufficient inducement to them to undergo the ordeal.

12. I am therefore not blind to the fact, that if we desire to give encouragement to this class, and to induce them to enter the public service, it can only be done in the manner proposed by Mr. Fawcett, and supported by the Right Honourable the President, by opening the road at once to certain high place and emolument, as the reward of distinguished merit, on the condition that the candidate show that he has mastered departmental detail, and is qualified to efficiently perform the duties of the office to which he is to be appointed.

13. The questions, then, before us are: 1st. How is this departmental knowledge to be secured? 2d. How are the interests of those meritorious but not highly educated natives who are now in the service to be protected?

14. Nothing but personal experience can supply the first. But at the same time we may be certain that young men selected for their superior abilities and acquirements, if placed in a position where they have an experienced officer to refer to, and an officer whose express duty it will become to afford them instruction, would far more speedily master the minutest details of the actual management and collection of the revenue than the ordinary carcoon who is destitute of the former's natural and acquired advantages.

15. I would suggest, then, whether such youths of ability and mark, as we desire to see employed, might not at once be attached to the office of mahalkurry as assistants, bound to obey the mahalkurry, but entitled to his aid and instruction, and as it were apprenticed to him. The salary of the young aspirant during the period of his probationary instruction, might be fixed at a sum less in a degree (say one-third) than the mahalkurry's under whom he was placed.

16. At the termination of the probationary period, which might be fixed at say two years, the appointments of mamlutdar, on vacancies occurring, might be open on a system of public competition to this young man, as to others.

17. But in order to prevent his having an undue advantage over those candidates to whom the appointment would be also, and who would be of the ordinary class of Government servants, the scale of acquirement which the Right Honourable the President suggests that the Director of Public Instruction should be requested to prepare, might be drawn up on the model of the examination tests at home, suggested in the report of the Select Committee; a greater proportionate number of marks being given to a knowledge of departmental detail, than to any other branch of knowledge, and a most rigid and searching examination in this essential matter being provided for, and indeed established as a *sine quâ non*.

18. If the young educated candidate, in addition to his other acquirements, distinguished himself highly, and obtained high marks for his knowledge of the practical duties of a native revenue officer, he would have a decided advantage over the routine candidates, and I quite agree with the Right Honourable the President in thinking that his promotion would be not only desirable, but fairly earned.

19. While, on the other hand, the greater number of marks assigned to the branch departmental routine would afford a fair chance in the competition for promotion to old or distinguished servants of Government, who had not had the advantage of scholastic training.

20. For the scale could be so adjusted, that very eminent proficiency in departmental detail alone, should secure the prize from candidates whose scholastic attainments, and indeed general abilities, might be higher, but who had failed to master their new profession, and had neglected this essential condition of success.

5 May 1855.

(signed) J. G. Lumsden.

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V. 3555.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Malet*, dated 8 May 1855.

I ENTIRELY agree with our Right Honourable President that a higher standard of education is needed in the native branch of the public service, and I shall hail with great satisfaction a practicable scheme for supplying it; it seems to me, however, that the change must necessarily be gradual.

2. Education in this Presidency, notwithstanding the great and successful efforts that have been made, has, with reference to the population, extended to so few, that I doubt the possibility of supplying speedily what we need, for those who receive a collegiate education are not in sufficient numbers to meet the demand, and it is therefore my opinion that until the time shall come, and I hope it is rapidly approaching, when education shall be placed within reach of the multitude, we must content ourselves without making any sweeping change.

3. The great difficulties in dealing with this important question appear to be two:

1st. The want of inducement for natives of high collegiate attainments to enter the Government service.

2d. The injury which will be inflicted on the whole body of Government servants now in the lower grades, by giving the preference for the higher appointments to a class which has not passed through those lower grades.

4. My honourable colleague, in the 11th para. of his minute, has, I think, touched on one of the chief causes of the absence of many of the educated men from Government employ. In connexion with this cause, it must not be forgotten, that Bombay is a very large and wealthy city, and that it affords employment to very many of the educated class. I believe that there is yet much room in it, and that highly educated men connected with families at the Presidency will ever find in it such employment as they may desire. I doubt therefore whether any rules that, with justice to its old servants, Government can make will induce large numbers of them to break up their family connexion for a Mofussil life. I do not, however, lay great stress on this; my object is to show that for them there are means of livelihood irrespective of Government employ, and it is one of the most cheering signs of the advantage they have gained from their education, that our young medical graduates have nearly all successfully entered into private practice vigorously, pursuing their honourable career without depending on Government for service. I see no reason to doubt that in other walks the same manly vigour and independence exists; and although high rank and emolument under Government are worthily enjoyed by many who reflect honour on the appointments they hold, yet that the great bulk of the class are usefully pursuing their avocations in private life without wishing or looking for Government employ.

5. The number of natives in Government service of a higher and responsible nature, who have received a collegiate education, shows how anxious Government is to obtain such men, and the places open to them will be found to multiply as the qualifications of the candidates increase; but it is a matter for very grave consideration to make rules whereby, while they refuse the lower grades of the service, they shall have a preferential right to the higher, for they will at once be considered by the class at present filling those grades to have received a monopoly of those higher appointments to which the lowest employé has hitherto been encouraged to look as his eventual reward.

6. Under this view I hesitate to adopt the proposal of our Right Honourable President to give to a collegiate candidate for high place in the Revenue department a preference, even on his first application, over those who, never having had the opportunity of obtaining a collegiate education, have toiled on through the lower grades of the service, and through long years of honourable labour have qualified themselves for promotion.

7. The plan proposed by my honourable colleague, though perhaps less sweeping, appears to me to have the additional imperfection that it would compel an officer of the degraded class to act as tutor to the men who are destined to supersede

supersede him, for it is contemplated to make the pupil eligible at once to a higher rank in the same service than that held by the tutor.

8. In both the rules that have been proposed for the future selection of natives for high revenue office, it appears to me that the advantages are not so certain or so sufficient as to outweigh their disadvantages, and should it be determined to create a standard for certain appointments, I think it will be expedient to permit a local officer to break through the rule, in favour of any old servant of Government whom he may know, and certify to be peculiarly deserving.

9. Prospectively I think that in the Mofussil the advantage of the Government service may, in a far greater degree than in Bombay, be made use of as a powerful stimulus to the desire for education, and to this end, as soon as means exist for satisfying that desire, I would require from all candidates considerable general attainments, while at the same time the theoretical knowledge of the duties of public life should form an important part of the school and college course for those who might choose to learn it, and as soon as the new scheme shall be fairly launched, I would fix a period after which no person should be admitted into the service, until he had passed the required tests, while for promotion to the higher grades, a rule like that suggested by my honourable colleague in his 17th para. might be established.

10. I much regret that on this important subject I am unable to coincide entirely either with the Right Honourable President or my honourable colleague: we are unanimous in our wish to improve the service, and I shall readily concur in any plan that will combine the requisites for infusing a more excellent element into the native service, and for recognising the claims of those who, through many disadvantages and consequent shortcomings, have, after entering the service with the hopes of rising to the top of it, hitherto discharged their duties to the utmost of their ability.

8 May.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

FURTHER Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated
11th June 1855.

It is generally admitted that under the present system of admission and promotion, the educated native youth are not attracted to the service of Government.

V. 3556.

Since I last troubled the Board with some remarks upon this subject, the Board of Education have communicated to us some very pertinent observations, which have been addressed to them on the subject by the Superintendent of Government Schools, 1st Division. Govind Shastree remarks, that if the object of Government is to raise up a class of persons qualified by intelligence and morality for high employment in the civil administration, it is neutralised by the terms upon which certificates of qualification are granted, and by the fact that places are bestowed upon candidates not according to their proficiency, or the number of marks which they have obtained at their examination, but according to the choice, *i. e.*, the favour or caprice of the officer with whom the appointment rests.

"These things," he adds, "are quite prejudicial to the rapid progress of education, and tend to lessen the value of education in the eyes of the people." There can be no doubt that such must be the effect of a system under which but few of the youths educated in our colleges enter the service of Government, and those few do not appear to derive any immediate or perceptible advantage from their attainments.

The modification which was made in February last, in the examination rules, will, I hope, go far to remedy the first of the evils of which Govind Shastree complains; but I believe that nothing short of giving the possessor of a certificate a preferential right to subordinate employment over all other candidates, will effectually remove the second.

If this right were established, I think Mr. Reeves's suggestion, that "all nominations made consequent upon the Board's (of Education) nomination, be considered probationary for one year," might be extended to all appointments;

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and those who failed to pass the examination suggested by him at the expiration of that period should be suspended from further employment until they had fully qualified themselves. But while I would endeavour by all proper means to encourage the youths educated in our colleges to enter the public service by securing to them a right of preference over the uneducated in those lower appointments, through which all must now pass, I cannot flatter myself that by this device we shall obtain the services of any great number of them. The truth is, as it has been well remarked by my honourable colleague, Mr. Malet, that a large and wealthy city like Bombay offers employment upon advantageous terms to a large number of the educated class; and whether we look to our medical graduates, or to our promising students at the Elphinstone College, we find that a large proportion of them are "usefully pursuing their avocations in private life, without wishing or looking for Government employ."

The question, however, arises, are we to be content with a system under which the educated classes are wholly absorbed by this demand, or are we to endeavour to carry out the views of the Honourable Court, by introducing as many of these youths as are fit for it into the public service? If it is granted that educated youths are not likely to be induced to enter the lower grades of the public service, and if at the same time it is admitted that it is most desirable to have them in the higher grades, some plan must be hit upon by which they can be introduced into those higher grades. The object is to do this with the least amount of hardship and discouragement to those who are already in the lower grades, and have been looking forward to the higher appointments, without possessing the educational qualifications which we wish to introduce into them.

Mr. Fawcett's proposal was intended to secure this object, and was undoubtedly entitled to our best consideration. I have endeavoured, in a former minute, to explain why I could not concur in his proposal. It did not appear to me to be expedient to create a new class of public servants, a new service, as it were, when, by giving the educated youth a right of preference, *cæteris paribus*, over the uneducated candidate, I thought that the object might be attained. I am free to confess, however, that there would be great difficulty in getting the educated youth to this desired equality in office detail and technical proficiency; and though I think we are apt to attach exaggerated value to this kind of knowledge, which it seems to me it cannot be very difficult to acquire, I by no means wish to deny its importance, or to assert that it can be dispensed with altogether. I am therefore disposed to concur in the suggestion of my honourable colleague, Mr. Lumsden, that a certain number of the more distinguished young men from our colleges should be admitted into the service as probationers, or assistants to the mahalkurry. I think they would be more likely to acquire an insight into their revenue duties in the mahalkurry's cutcherry than in the collector's; and that they would not, in fact, be so completely separated from the rest of the subordinate public servants.

I have no objection to the plan of examination suggested by my honourable colleague, provided that the proportion of marks given for a knowledge of departmental detail be not excessive, as it appears to have been in the scale adopted for the examinations of candidates for the lower grades—(see Govind Shastree's letter to the Board of Education, already referred to)—for it would have the worst possible effect if we were to induce promising young men to abandon their prospects in private life, and to enter the service of Government as probationers, and then contrive that they should be excluded from advancement, by a scheme of examination which would "lessen the value of education in the eyes of the people." Mr. Erskine should, I think, be requested to suggest a scale of examination for candidates for the higher as well as for the lower grades; and in order to prevent confusion, and to facilitate reference to former records, the whole of the papers on this important subject should be kept and considered in the General Department, through which the Director of Public Instruction corresponds with Government.

(signed). *Elphinstone.*

FURTHER

FURTHER Minute by the Honourable Mr. *Malet*, dated 15 June 1855.

I CANNOT say that I entirely concur in this plan, as it includes that portion of my honourable colleague's plan which makes the mahalkurees pupil eligible at once for the situation of mamlutdar ; with this exception, I concur.

V. 3557.

15 June 1855.

(signed) *A. Malet*.

(No. 2551 of 1855.)

TRANSFER from the Revenue to the General Department.

Resolution, 16 June 1855.

ORDERED, that the papers, as per margin,* be transferred to the General Department, for the purpose indicated at the close of the Right Honourable the President's Minute, dated 11th June 1855. Both Revenue Commissioners being advised accordingly, with reference to their Reports of 10th January and 5th February 1855 respectively.

V. 3558.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 2041 of 1855.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your consideration, and for the purpose indicated at the close of the Right Honourable the President's Minute, dated 11 June 1855, the papers as per accompanying list.

V. 3559.

2. The documents now transmitted are, I am directed to add, those referred to in the 1st para. of the Government Resolution communicated to you, with my Memorandum No. 1993, dated 14th June 1855.

3. You will be pleased to return with your report the original records now forwarded.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21 June 1855.

P.S.—The Chief Secretary's Memorandum, dated 12th April, which is one of the accompaniments to this letter, was incorrectly quoted in the Government Resolution of the 14th June, No. 1993, as bearing date 12th March.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

* Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Government, No. 64, dated 10 January 1855. Government Memorandum, No. 190 of 1855, dated 16 January 1855. Report by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 537, dated 5 February 1855. Memorandum by the Officiating Chief Secretary, dated 21 February 1855. Memorandum by Secretary, General Department, dated 22 March 1855. Memorandum by Officiating Chief Secretary, dated 12 April 1855. Minute by the Right Honourable the President, dated 19 April 1855. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Lumsden, dated 5 May 1855. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Malet, dated 8 May 1855. Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated 11 June 1855, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Lumsden. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Malet, dated 15 June 1855.

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— 2. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 14 January (No. 7) 1857, paras. 10, 11.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 130, dated 1 November 1855.

V. 4791 to 4795. Para. 6. In a letter dated the 23d July last, of which a copy is entered in collection, No. 5, the Director of Public Instruction submitted for our consideration certain proposals in connexion with the Poona College. Fully approving of Mr. Erskine's scheme, which involves an extra expenditure of Rs. 708. 6. 3. per mensem, we have referred it for the sanction of the Government of India.

(No. 288 of 1855.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

V. 4791. To W. Hart, Esq., Secretary to Government, General Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit to the Honourable the Governor in Council, the following statements and recommendations in connexion with the Poona College.

2. Since 1851, as Government are aware, that institution has been in receipt of annual allowances to the extent of Rs. 35,724 + 144 = 35,868, in lieu of all abolished or amalgamated allowances previously payable out of the old Dukshina Fund and Educational Grants, on account of the former Sanscrit college, former English school, and sanctioned salaries of vernacular professors, and translation exhibitors.

3. This consolidated assignment includes an item of 3,200 rupees per annum as interest (at 5 per cent.) upon a sum of 64,030 rupees, which was due to the college (in 1851) on the following accounts :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Accumulations of the Dukshina Grant - - - - -	26,993	-	-
Part Balance in favour of the College on account of Depository and College Fund - - - - -	37,037	-	-
	Rs. 64,030	-	-

The total balances on account of these last two funds (as shown in the last year's statements furnished to the Collector) are now

	Rs.	a.	p.
Depository Fund - - - - -	53,896	3	10
College Fund - - - - -	10,186	6	7
	64,082	10	5
which, adding the Dukshina accumulation, as before - - - - -	26,993	-	-
	Rs. 91,075	10	5

gives a total sum, for which the college has credit with Government of Rs. 91,075. 10. 5.

4. The interest on 90,000 rupees at 5 per cent. (for the balance Rs. 1,075. 10. 5., should at once be paid over to the depository fund to meet current charges), is 4,500 rupees per annum, instead of 3,200 rupees per annum, and the assignment now really due to the college is thus 37,168 rupees instead of 35,868 rupees per annum.

5. In the allowance fixed in 1851, however, was included a sum of 600 rupees per annum on account of college fees, and the addition of 144 rupees was from the

the same source. These should now be excluded, as all the fees are separately available for college expenses; and the entry of any portion of them here can only tend to complicate the accounts. Deducting these items, therefore, the allowance will be (*Rs.* 37,168 — 744) 36,424 per annum.

6. There is also a sum of 95 rupees per mensem or 1,140 rupees per annum drawn by the principal of the college, on account of establishment, which should now be incorporated into the general allowance; raising it to 37,564 rupees per annum.

7. Moreover, a sum of 720 rupees per annum was sanctioned, in 1854, by the Board of Education out of the Educational Grant on account of Normal scholarships. As it is not now the wish of Government to separate as strictly as heretofore, sums chargeable on the late Educational Grant from other educational charges, I would suggest that this item, also, be incorporated into the fixed assignment, which will thus be further raised from 37,564 rupees to 38,284 rupees.

8. Finally, there is a sum of *Rs.* 3,836. 12. 9., now annually paid from the Dukshina Fund to the depository lithographic press departments. I am assured, however, by Major Candy, that the receipts from the sale of books are sufficient to defray the charges of those departments, and that the sum set apart for their establishments may therefore safely be transferred to the college. By adding this also to the general allowance it will stand at *Rs.* 42,120. 12. 9. per annum, and this, without increasing by a single rupee the charges at present admitted.

9. If this consolidation of charges be approved, the Collector should be instructed hereafter to exclude from his accounts all subordinate headings on account of special items composing this assignment, which, like the former, should be regarded as generally available for the purposes of the college, at the discretion of the head of the educational department. The Collector should also henceforth exclude from his accounts all subordinate headings of depository fund, college fund, &c., and simply pay over every year, or every month, to the order of the principal of the Poona College, the amount due to him on account of the fixed assignment now specified. The receipts of the principal (counter-signed if necessary by the president of a college committee) should be the only vouchers required of the Collector, in connexion with these payments. The principal himself should submit annually or half-yearly to the civil auditor full accounts of the different funds, and of his detailed disbursements, supported by the requisite original vouchers; in every instance duplicates of these accounts should be submitted regularly to the Director of Public Instruction.

10. It may at first appear to Government that the proposal made above in para. 4, is at variance with the 4th para. of a recent Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 25 of 1853. But I beg to submit that it is not so; for two reasons, first, because 5 per cent. cannot now be regarded as a higher than the current rate of interest, and, second, because this transaction is to be viewed as the final compounding of a debt of 90,000 rupees due to the college by the State for an annuity of 4,500 rupees. The result of this arrangement will be that the agent for Sirdars may at once adjust the sum of 26,993 rupees, hitherto shown as a balance due to the college on account of Dukshina accumulations; that the Collector may at once adjust the sum of *Rs.* 64,082. 10. 5. hitherto shown as a balance due to the depository and college funds, and that the principal of the college may discontinue the transmission to the Collector of statements connected with the last two funds.

11. Having thus proposed the consolidation of all existing allowances connected with the college, and their exhibition under a single heading in the accounts, I beg to add a few remarks on the addition which I think must now be made to these allowances, in order that the college and school branches may be duly strengthened and placed upon a proper footing with as little delay as possible.

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12. The present charges of the institution are as follows :

	Rs.	Rs.
1. Principal and professors - - - - -	1,450	17,400
2. Assistant professor, vernacular department - - - - -	200	2,400
3. Teachers and contingencies, ditto - - - - -	60	720
4. Sanscrit department - - - - -	347	4,164
5. English department - - - - -	233	2,796
6. Scholarships (including 10 additional, normal) - - - - -	420	5,040
7. Translation exhibitioners - - - - -	160	1,920
8. College establishment - - - - -	96	1,162
9. Principal's ditto - - - - -	95	1,140
10. Pensioners - - - - -	32	384
TOTAL - - - Rs.	3,144	37,728

Of these items, I think the college should be relieved of the charge for pensioners (No. 10), since schoolmasters are now admitted generally to the benefits of the pension rules. In connexion with the items 4 and 6, I propose hereafter to address Government. As regards the items 3, 7, 8, and 9, I have no alteration to suggest.

13. Referring to the items 1, 2, and 5, I beg to recommend the following modifications :

ITEM No. 1.		Rs.	Rs.
1. Increase to salaries of Professors of Literature and Natural Philosophy from 425 rupees to 450 rupees per month each, as approved by the Board of Education in 1850, Rs. 50 per mensem - - - - -		600	
2. Further increase to salary of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy to 500 rupees per month, Rs. 50 per mensem - - - - -		600	
3. Pay of new Professor of History and Political Economy, Rs. 400 per mensem - - - - -		4,800	
4. Pay of new Professor of Physical Sciences, Rs. 300 per mensem - - - - -		3,600	
TOTAL Annual Increase on Item No. 1 - - - Rs.		-	9,600
ITEM No. 2.			
Increase to salaries of the 2d Assistant Professors from 100 rupees to 150 rupees per month each, Rs. 100 per mensem - - - - -		-	1,200
ITEM No. 5.			
1. Pay of new European Schoolmaster for school branch 300 rupees per month, less saving (100 rupees) on account of present branch Schoolmaster, whose salary will be thrown on the general fund, Rs. 200 per mensem - - -		2,400	
2. Pay of eight Assistant English Masters, at a total of 200 rupees per month, to be entertained in lieu of the 10 now entertained, at a total of 133 rupees, Rs. 67 per mensem - - - - -		804	
3. Pay of new Writing Master, Rs. 25 per mensem - - -		300	
			3,504
TOTAL Increase on three Items per annum - - - Rs.		-	14,304

14. This would increase the annual charges of the institution from 37,344 rupees (Rs. 37,728 — 384) to 51,648 rupees, which is in excess of the assignment shown above by Rs. 9,527. 3. 3. per annum.

15. But in addition to the said assignment, the college derives some income from the fees received from students. During the last year, these fees amounted to

to Rs. 1,026. 8.; to that extent, therefore, the excess of expenditure over income must be reduced (Rs. 9,527. 3. 3.—1,026. 6.), leaving a final balance against the college of Rs. 8,500. 11. 3. per annum, or Rs. 708. 6. 3., per mensem; and to this extent I now beg very earnestly to recommend that the assignment to the college be immediately enhanced, or, in other words, that it be fixed henceforth at Rs. 4,218. 7. 4. per mensem, and not at Rs. 3,510. 1. per mensem.

16. When it is considered that the scheme just detailed provides for the salaries of a new Professor of History and Political Economy, a new Professor of the Physical Sciences, a trained English schoolmaster, and a good writing master, that it provides at the same time for all requisite additions to the salaries of professors, assistant professors, and native schoolmasters, and that it does this at an extra charge of only 700 rupees per mensem, it seems hardly necessary to support it by any lengthened arguments. In case, however, it may be satisfactory to Government to have a brief statement of the advantage of each new item of expenditure separately, I proceed to submit this as concisely as possible.

17. It is proposed to raise the salaries of the Professors of Literature and Natural Philosophy from 425 rupees per mensem each to 450 rupees per mensem each. The Board of Education pledged themselves to make this increase whenever the state of the college funds would permit. I agree with them that the salaries cannot with advantage be fixed at a lower rate than 450 rupees per mensem, and it will appear, I trust, to his Lordship in Council, that while the grant of this increase, in addition to its evident expediency, will be only a just concession to the judgment of the Board of Education, its refusal might be regarded as in some degree a breach of faith with the professors.

18. It is proposed to make a further increase to the salary of Professor MacDougall, so as to raise it from 450 rupees per mensem to 500 rupees per mensem. It is obviously expedient to have grades of salaries among the professors, so that the more deserving may from time to time receive, and all may be able to expect, some such recognition of persevering and successful instruction. Mr. MacDougall has been in the service of the Board of Education for eight years; he has been connected with the Poona College for four years; he is a very zealous, laborious, and efficient teacher, and fully merits this mark of approbation and encouragement.

19. It is proposed to appoint a new Professor of History and Political Economy. The necessity for this is most apparent; one professor cannot efficiently give instruction in the English language, in general literature, in logic, and in mental and moral philosophy, while engaged at the same time in teaching history, social science, and political economy. It is not to be expected that a man so occupied will employ himself in collecting and digesting information regarding the state of society and distribution of wealth in this country, without which, however, he will never fully succeed in applying to the circumstances and to the minds of his students the principles of European economists. I regard this chair as one of very great practical importance.

20. It is proposed to appoint a new Professor of the Physical Sciences. There is at present no provision for the study of this branch of knowledge in Poona, and its importance is so fully recognised that it must be sufficient merely to indicate the want. I have suggested a salary of 300 rupees per mensem, under the impression that it may be possible here, as in the Elphinstone and Grant Colleges in Bombay, to secure the services of a medical gentleman of scientific attainments as a professor.

21. It is proposed to increase the salaries of the two assistant professors in the vernacular department of the college from 100 rupees per mensem each to 150 rupees per mensem each. The present incumbents of these appointments are peculiarly well qualified for their respective offices, and it is of importance that their services should be retained as long as possible in connexion with the college. The additions now proposed will place them, in point of salaries, upon an equality with the visitors of schools, and I would suggest that the title of Rao Saheb, recently conferred upon these officers, be now likewise conferred upon Mr. Kero Lukshimon, Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Mr. Krishna Shastri, Assistant Professor of Vernacular Literature.

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22. It is proposed to appoint an English schoolmaster to the school branch. This, I think, is indispensably required. The line of division between the school and college branches has not hitherto been broadly drawn, and consequently the professors and assistant professors have often been required to instruct the senior school classes, and the whole organization of the lower department has been incomplete and unsettled. The introduction of a better method into the school classes will enable the pupils to make a more regular and uniform progress, will facilitate the introduction of a higher standard for entrance into the college department, and will allow the professors and assistant professors to devote their whole attention to their purely collegiate duties.

23. It is proposed to substitute for the 10 assistant English masters, now entertained at a monthly charge of 133 rupees, eight assistant English masters, at a monthly charge of 200 rupees. The propriety of a change of this description has been repeatedly pointed out, and it is strongly advocated by the present Principal of the College.

24. It is proposed to appoint a good writing master. This likewise is an arrangement which merely requires to be stated, the necessity of the measure being quite apparent.

25. The lectures on political economy and physical science should, I think, be open to others than students of the college, on payment of a moderate fee; and should be delivered at such hours as may be most likely to be generally convenient.

26. I trust that the Governor in Council will find it possible to give an early sanction to these proposals, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
23 July 1855.

V. 4792.

No. 736 of 1855-56.— General Department.

ASSUMING that five per cent. is the rate of interest sanctioned by the Honourable Court on the deposit of 90,000 rupees herein alluded to, the increase of expenditure to Government consequent on the remodelling of the Poona College establishment would be Rs. 8,500. 11. 3., exclusive of pensions, as stated by Mr. Erskine.

2. The Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 25 of 1855, is however not explicit in regard to the interest. It sanctions no higher than the current rate, which may be supposed to mean the rate at which loans are received into the Government treasuries. If so, then five per cent. may be considered the present rate; for though the Loan now open bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., yet no subscriptions are being received into it; and a five per cent. loan was recently open in consequence of a want of funds for public purposes.

3. I may add, that I am apprehensive the receipts on account of fees from students would be subject to fluctuation, owing to variation in the number of students.

4. The two volumes received with the reference under reply, are herewith returned.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant General.
Bombay, Accountant General's Office,
14 August 1855.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board, dated 1 September 1855.

THE Director's scheme should be fully approved, and the sanction of the Government of India solicited for its being at once carried into effect at an enhanced expenditure of Rs. 708. 6. 3. per mensem.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*
J. G. Lumsden.
A. Malet.

No. 2742 of 1855.—General Department.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 4794.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward for submission to the Honourable the President in Council, the accompanying copy of a communication from the Director of Public Instruction at this Presidency, containing certain proposals in connexion with the Poona College.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council fully approves of the scheme proposed by the Director of Public Instruction, and has desired me to solicit the sanction of the Government of India to its being at once carried into effect at an increased expenditure of Rs. 708. 6. 3. per mensem.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7 September 1855.

(No. 2743 of 1855.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4795.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 288, dated the 23d July 1855, and to acquaint you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council fully approves of the several proposals therein contained, and the sanction of the Government of India will be solicited to their being carried into effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7 September 1855.

— 3. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 14 January (No. 7) 1857, para. 12.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 135, dated 12 November 1855.

Para. 8. WITH reference to para. 2 of our Despatch, No. 79 of 1854, we beg to state that in December last the Commissioner in Scinde submitted for our sanction an estimate amounting to 8,742 rupees, for adding two rooms to the building occupied by the Kurrachee library and museum, and recommended the grant of 50 rupees per month towards the support of that institution.

Library and museum, enlargement of the, at Kurrachee, 1855.

V. 1629 to 1632.

9. Kurrachee being the seaport and virtual capital of an extensive province, we were induced to regard it so far exceptionally as to authorise a grant of 186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

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6,000 rupees towards the extension of the building, on the understanding that the inhabitants of the station would defray the remainder of the sum required for the purpose. We declined, however, to sanction the periodical contribution applied for.

10. We forward herewith a copy of the last annual report of the library and museum.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

V. 1629.

(No. 442 of 1854.)

From the Commissioner in Sindh.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit three copies of the last annual report of the Kurrachee General Library and Museum.

2. It will be in the recollection of your Lordship in Council that the institution was founded in 1852 with a view, in the first instance, to provide a library for those to whom the station library was not accessible; the station library being the private property of the subscribers, who, as a general rule, were exclusively officers, or civil servants ranking with officers.

3. By the rules of the General Library all persons willing to comply with the rules were admitted, without distinction, qualification, or introduction, to subscribe according to a scale graduated to suit varying incomes.*

4. All property, acquired by the institution was declared public property, inalienable without the consent of Government, and the management was entrusted to a committee, some of whom were Government servants and *ex-officio* members, the others elected periodically by subscribers.

5. Government assisted by a grant of 1,000 rupees to purchase a room, and aid in various ways was received from private sources.

6. The progress of the institution may be seen from the facts stated in the report. The number of subscribers has risen from a commencement of 46 to 115 at the end of the third year, of whom 18 pay one rupee, and 21 pay eight annas each; showing that 39 Government servants, with incomes of less than 100 rupees per mensem, subscribe.

7. The library includes 3,062 volumes; and the books of issue show that 9,255 volumes have been taken out by readers during the year.

8. The income for the past year was 2,965½ rupees, and the expenditure 2,711½ rupees, leaving a balance in hand of 254½ rupees, and no liabilities.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Buildings - - - -	2,375	-	-
Furniture, shelves, glass cases, &c. -	954	-	-
Books, pictures, and maps - -	4,056	1	1
Specimens in the museum - -	1,250	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	8,635	1	1

9. The whole property of the institution was estimated, at a low valuation, at 8,635 rupees, and is, it should be remembered, all public property, not alienable at the caprice of subscribers.

10. The museum has been collected mainly by donations, the expenditure last year chiefly on glass cases, bottles, &c., &c., having been only 164½

* The scale is, 100 rupees in one donation makes a life subscriber. "All persons paying a subscription of two rupees per mensem in advance to be admitted to all privileges of subscribers, on signing the rules. In token of agreement, subscribers joining after the 1st proximo to pay an entrance donation of two rupees. The payment of the entrance donation will not be required in the case of any party, not habitually resident in the province, who may be at Kurrachee on leave, or otherwise, as a temporary resident, provided he be introduced by a subscriber (added to the above, at the first annual meeting held 4th October 1852), that all parties in Government employ, on salaries of 100 rupees to 51 rupees, be admitted as subscribers at a reduced rate of one rupee per mensem; that those receiving 50 rupees and under at 8 annas per mensem, both instances payable in advance with entrance donation, and that the same advantages be extended to parties in private employ, on competent security being given."

164½ rupees. It has become, however, a rather attractive collection. There were in the

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First year	-	-	-	1851-52	-	-	997 visitors.
Second year	-	-	-	1852-53	-	-	2,167 „
Third year	-	-	-	1853-54	-	-	3,797 „

11. Besides the usual specimens of all kinds of curiosities in natural history, geology, manufactures, and antiquities, such as would grow up in any place where a permanent receptacle is provided for them, there has been an attempt to form an economic museum, which seemed to me to promise to be of such public value for commercial, and other reference, that I authorised a small expenditure on Government account to provide cases, bottles, &c., and requested the collectors to send at the close of each season specimens, with priced lists, of raw produce from each district; and the collection so made promises to be permanently useful and interesting.

12. The museum has also been the means of securing some contributions of interest and value to the museums of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, and to that established by Dr. Hunter at Madras, which are now awaiting dispatch.

13. But the museum and library together have now outgrown the room originally provided for them, which has become inconveniently crowded. To provide additional room would be a heavy task for a small body of subscribers, most of whom are temporary residents; and at the last meeting, it was resolved that an application should be made to Government for aid to enlarge the present premises.

14. Lieutenant Colonel Turner has obliged the committee with the enclosed plan and estimate for building two additional rooms, amounting to 8,742 rupees.

15. To the grant of this sum I would solicit the sanction of Government for the following reasons:—

1st. The institution is not only one of public value, but is directly advantageous to Government, by promoting habits of reading, and consequently order and sobriety, and by furnishing the means of rational amusement and instruction to a large body of Government servants, by whom such advantages are not otherwise easily obtainable.

2d. It has at an expense of little more than 1,000 rupees secured to the public a property of the permanent value of between 8,000 and 9,000 rupees.

3d. This property has been obtained in a great measure from sources whence nothing would have been contributed had not there existed a public depository for such property, securing it against being capriciously or wastefully dissipated.

4th. That depository is now nearly full, and its enlargement will, no doubt, insure an increase of similar contributions.

16. I would further recommend that Government should contribute an annual donation of 50 rupees per mensem, or 600 per annum, on condition that the institution keeps up a suitable room and establishment, to allow all comers to enter and read free of all charge; not of course taking the books away with them, unless they subscribe.

17. I hope that such a privilege would be much used by soldiers, and others, as the building is in camp, and not far from the European barracks. It is true that most regiments have their own library and reading-room, but a fixed library at a large permanent station will soon become far superior to any which the best managed corps can carry about with it; and I believe there are many soldiers who would appreciate the advantages, and make excellent use of such a library, with a museum attached, a little removed from the barracks, so as to insure quiet and freedom from mere idlers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
Commissioner in Sindh.

Commissioner's Office, Camp, Nugger Parkur,
18 December 1854.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 244 of 1855.)

Document, to whom sent.	For what Purpose.
Board of Education - - -	For opinion and report.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
18 January 1855.

V. 1630.

(No. 77 of 1855.)

THE Board of Education beg to state, that as the institution seems well calculated to aid in diffusing useful knowledge among the residents at Kurrachee, they would recommend Government to support it to the extent mentioned by the Commissioner.

By Order of the Board of Education.

(signed) *M. Stovell*, Secretary.

Board of Education, Bombay,
31 January 1855.

(No. 455 of 1855.)

Document, to whom sent.	For what Purpose.
Military Board - - -	For report as to plan and estimate.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
31 January 1855.

V. 1631.

(No. 1183 of 1855.)

We have no objection to offer to the plan and estimate.

(signed) *C. Waddington*, Colonel, Chief Engineer.
J. Swanson, Lieutenant Colonel.

Bombay Military Board Office,
8 February 1855.

V. 1632.

(No. 962 of 1855.)

To the Commissioner in Sindh.—The Civil Auditor.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 1 March 1855.

GOVERNMENT consider that Kurrachee, as the seaport and virtual capital of an extensive and distant province, may be regarded so far exceptionally, that the grant of 6,000 rupees may be sanctioned towards defraying the cost of erection of

of the proposed extended library and museum, with the understanding that the inhabitants of the station of Kurrachee shall make up what is required (apparently 2,742 rupees) to complete the work according to the design submitted by the Commissioner, and that the institution shall remain, as at present, the property of the station. Government cannot, however, consent to the permanent periodical contribution asked for.

The plan and estimate to be returned to the Commissioner, with copies of the reports of the Board of Education and Military Board.

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Bombay.

— 4. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 14 January (No. 7) 1857, para. 14.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 141, dated 15 November 1855.

Para. 7. WE beg to transmit a copy of the proceedings noted in the margin, from which your Honourable Court will observe that we have assigned a spot of ground at Poona, and granted a sum of 5,000 rupees for the erection of a school for the education of the children of Mhars and Mhangs.

8. The Duxina Prize Committee have undertaken to repay the above sum to Government by monthly instalments of 200 rupees, which they expect to realise from the sale of books published by them, or by larger instalments, in case of their income exceeding their expenditure.

Education : school
for Mhars and
Mhangs at Poona.

1854 :

V. 5411 to 5417.

1855 :

V. 396 to 399.

V. 2243 & 2244.

V. 3134 to 3136.

V. 3435 & 3436.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

To the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*, &c., Bombay.

V. 5411.

My Lord,

WITH due respect and humble submission I beg to represent, that the Mahars, Mangs, &c., who compose a great portion of your Lordship's subjects, are sunk deep in ignorance and misery, arising from want of education and intercourse with the society in general, as the rest of the castes of natives have excluded them from these benefits. They are thus confined to their own resources for food, shelter, and the arts of life; nobody touches them; they are even prohibited from allaying their thirst at the fountains built for common use by the former and the present Government; they therefore eat the lowest food; it is almost impossible to make it a degree lower; clothe themselves with the cheapest and therefore roughest clothes; nay, many go without even these, except a rag to conceal their shame, and are, for want of education, morally depraved, and loudly, but in vain, claim the sympathy of their fellow men, and, as a last resort, cast a wistful eye at their enlightened superiors for a change in their social state.

As your Lordship is the enlightened patron and guardian of the numerous people of this vast country, and deigns to take deep interest in their welfare, I am emboldened to lay before your Lordship five (5) copies of the report* of the public examination, held on the 21st March last, of the Mahar and Mang school, founded by Mr. Jotee Govind Row Phoolay, and now under the direction of the Society for promoting the Education of Mahars, Mangs, &c., and to crave your Lordship's kind acceptance of the same.

* Despatched per
Banghy Dak, pre-
paid.

Permit me to bring under your Lordship's notice, that the funds at the disposal of the society are by no means sufficient to meet the indispensable charges of the school, consisting of the salaries of teachers, paid scholars, and peons, school books, maps, and furniture, rent of the school-room, stationery, &c. The school has been opened for the last year and a half, and the boys and girls have advanced pretty far, so that the society is under the necessity of giving them qualified teachers; such teachers may be found, but it cannot command their services. Qualified teachers, unless they are paid high salaries, cannot be induced to enter this school, owing to the odium which attaches to them for teaching Mahars, Mangs, &c., castes which are held in abomination by the natives of this

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Bombay.

country in general. School furniture requires to be often renewed, and new school books require to be purchased as the study of the old ones is completed. Paid scholars have to be maintained to detain them at school for a number of years, and also to hold out an inducement to the young students to study with closer attention to earn the monthly stipend. The school-room now made use of is a most miserable one; but the society is helpless, and can neither build nor hire a better. Could it construct a suitable building, it would secure a good attendance, as well as preserve the health of the children.

I therefore earnestly, yet confidently, entreat that your Lordship, taking into favourable consideration the distressing circumstances of the Mahar and Mang school, grant to the society a sum of money sufficient to build a school-room that would accommodate about 150 boys and 100 girls, and desire the Collector of Poonah to make over to it a suitable locality in the town for its erection.

I beg, &c.

(signed) *Moro Wittul Walwokur*,
Secretary to the Society for promoting the Education
of Mahars, Mangs, &c.

Poonah, 16 December 1853.

V. 5412.

No. 4403 of 1853.—General Department.

Document, to whom sent.	For what Purpose.
Collector of Poonah - - -	For report.

By order, &c.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
27 December 1853.

(No. 1039 of 1854.)

THE Collector has the honour to hand up a letter and accompaniments from Mr. Nana Morojee, deputy collector, containing all the information which Government could desire on the subject of the school.

2. The Collector believes that there is no question of Government being desirous of assisting this benevolent institution; but the doubt is as to the sources whence the funds are to be derived. It is, of course, more expedient to make use of the means already at the Government disposal, than to make fresh endowments; the Collector would therefore respectfully suggest that a reference be made to the Board of Education, and to the committee of the Duxuna Fund.

(signed) *E. C. Jones*,
Collector.

Poona Collector's Office,
13 June 1854.

V. 5413.

(No. 30 of 1854.)

From *Nana Morojee*, Esq., Deputy Collector, to *E. C. Jones*, Esq., Collector of Poonah.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 9th January, No. 54 of 1854,* requesting me to inquire and report if there is any convenient locality where a school-room could be built, on Government ground, for the use of the children of Mahars, Manga, &c.; also what the probable expense of erecting it would be.

2. In

* Returned here-
with.

2. In reply, I beg to inform you, that on the receipt of your communication above quoted, I had an interview with Mr. Jotee Govind-rao Phoolay, the well-known founder of the Mang school, in the town of Poona, and other members of the committee, on the subject in question, and especially to ascertain what their wishes exactly were, and how Government could best meet them. The committee, I find, desires that a suitable spot of ground should be made over to it, and that a commodious bungalow, with the necessary outhouses, should be erected on it, at the expense of Government. The committee has moreover submitted a plan of the building it would require, together with an estimate of the probable expense of constructing it; the latter amounting to 5,000 rupees (five thousand). Both the documents marked No. 1 and No. 2 are appended to this.

3. It will be observed, from the plan No. 1, that the proposed building is divided into two apartments, one for the female and the other for the male students; that the former has in it a hall intended for public examinations, &c., besides containing four class rooms, and that the latter has a room intended for a library, besides containing five class rooms.

4. Should Government be inclined to incur the above expenditure of 5,000 rupees (five thousand), for it is impossible to erect a house such as the one desired by the committee for a smaller amount, I would humbly recommend the above plan for adoption, calculated, as it is, to afford every desirable convenience to the students, who are now located in a miserable hovel in the Meetging Pett.

5. A considerable amount of money is at present laid out from the Duxuna Fund for educational purposes, and I beg therefore respectfully to suggest the cost of erecting the proposed building be delayed out of the fund in question, as a better use of the money could hardly be conceived.

6. In the event of Government being reluctant to grant a donation of 5,000 rupees (five thousand), as being too large a sum for the purpose under contemplation, I beg to annex an estimate, No. 3, exhibiting a total of 3,000 rupees (three thousand), and for which amount a building may be constructed on a similar plan as that proposed by the committee, with the exception of the hall, the library room, and one of the class rooms, so as to leave intact just two-thirds of the proposed house. I have taken the liberty to suggest this modification for the sake of economy, as also from a consideration that none of the Government vernacular schools in the Mofussil, as far as my observation in this and the Tanna and Sholapoor Collectorates has gone, is furnished with the appendages of a hall and a library room; besides, I see no reason why a large hall in one of the public edifices in the city of Poona should not be used on the occasion of the annual examination, on the same principle that the town hall is used at the Presidency for the annual examination of the Elphinstone Institution, &c.; nor do I see any reason why the General Library in the Boodhwar palace should not be open to the advanced pupils (I mean males, of course) of the Mang school.

7. Considerable difficulty was experienced in fixing upon a suitable spot of ground; such pieces of ground as the mamlutdar could point out as available for the required purpose were pronounced by the committee unsuited to their purpose; whilst those selected by the committee were reported to belong to private individuals, and therefore not available for the erection of the proposed school-house.

8. I am happy to be able to state, however, that at last a spot of ground has been found belonging to Government, and one in every respect suited to the purpose, and completely meeting the views of the committee. It generally goes after the name "Trimbukjee Denglias Topkhana," probably because the late Trimbukjee, the city kotwal in the employ of the Peshwa's Government, used it for his artillery, and is situated at the outer extremity of the Bhowanee Peit, i. e., between the city and the cantonment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Nana Morojee,*
Deputy Collector.

Poona Deputy Collector's Office,
9 June 1854.

Plan and Estimate.

No. 2096 of 1854.—General Department.

V. 5414 and 5415.

Document, to whom sent.	For what Purpose.
Board of Education - - -	For their sentiments on this subject.

V. 5416.

By Order, &c.

(signed) *C. E. Fraser Tytler,*
Officiating Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle,
22 June 1854.

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Bombay.

(No. 426 of 1854.)

THE Board of Education beg to submit copy of a notification, dated 16th May last, relative to the conditions on which the Board give support to vernacular schools. It will be seen by the 2d Condition stated in this notification, that the Board are precluded from defraying the expense of building any vernacular school-house. As this is the sole point on which the opinion of the Board is believed to be required, they consider it unnecessary to make any remarks on the other points referred to.

By order of the Board of Education.

Board of Education, Bombay,
11 July 1854.

W. Stovell, Secretary.

V. 5417.

No. 2884 of 1854.—General Department.

To the Collector of Poona.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Report (No. 1039), dated the 13th June last, on the application of Moro Wittul for a sum of money, and for a spot of ground in Poona for building a school-house for Mahars and Mangs, I am directed to intimate that by Rule 2d of the Notification published by the Board of Education, under date the 16th May last, these buildings should be provided by the inhabitants themselves; but as the Mangs are a set of poor outcasts, and are not likely ever to be able to erect a school-house, or to pay half the salary of the master, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council conceives that the present is a special and exceptional case, and that the rule in question should not be applied to it.

2. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that every encouragement should be given to the society formed for the improvement of Mahars and Mangs, which he is happy to observe has a native for a secretary, while another native has established the school for which Government is now asked to build a house.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council therefore is pleased to assign the spot of ground commonly known as "Trimbuckjee Danglias Topkhana," for the erection of the proposed school-house, while he concurs in the suggestion of your deputy, that the sum required might be provided from the Duxuna Fund. In the event of the entire amount, 5,000 rupees, (five thousand), not being at present available from that fund, an advance might be made, and recovered as annuities lapse. On these points your early report is requested.

4. In conclusion, I am instructed to notice the great delay which has occurred in submitting your report on this subject.

Bombay Castle,
12 September 1854.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. E. F. Tytler,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

V. 396.

(No. 2546 of 1854.)

From the Collector of Poona to the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

General Department.

Sir,

* No. 604, of 29th
November 1854.

WITH reference to the 3d paragraph of Government communication, No. 2884, dated the 12th September last, I have the honour to append copy of a letter* from the agent for sirdars in the Deccan, from which it will be observed that there is no balance whatever available from the Duxuna Fund towards the construction of a school-house for Mahars and Mangs, as recommended by my deputy, Mr. Nana Morojee, in the 5th para. of his letter, No. 30, of 9th June 1854; I therefore respectfully beg to request the instructions of his Lordship in Council as to whether the whole of the estimated sum of 5,000 rupees should be paid from the State treasury.

5,000 rupees.

Poona Collector's Office,
Camp, Koombhargaoon, 4 December 1854.

I have, &c.
(signed) E. C. Jones,
Collector.

(No. 604 of 1854.)

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Bombay.
—
V. 385.

From the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan to the Collector of Poona.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 2473, of the 16th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the accumulated balance of former years, amounting to Rs. 22,373. 9. 7. as shown in Part II. of Mr. Hunter and Major Candy's minute, was appropriated as follows:

	Rs.	a.	p.
For the endowment of a professorship of the vernacular language in the Poona College - - - - -	1,200	-	-
For the endowment, in the Poona College, of four translation exhibitions - - - - -	1,920	-	-
For the endowment of an English professorship in the above institution, and which is included in the amount of 26,993 rupees, put to interest for the benefit of the Poona College, by order of Government to the Collector of Poona, No. 2238 of 31st May 1851 - - - - -	18,479	7	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	21,599	7	-

After deducting this sum from the accumulated amount of Rs. 22,373. 9. 7., there was left a balance of Rs. 774. 2. 7. This balance and the subsequent annual increase from lapsed shares, were placed under the control of the Duxuna Prize Committee by Government Order of 6th February 1851, No. 514.

Agent's Office, Poona,
29 November 1854.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. W. Le Geyt, Agent.

(No. 203 of 1855.)

To the Collector of Poona.

V. 398.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated the 17th January 1855.

IN this case the whole amount might be advanced by the Collector, and recovered as Dukshunna annuities fall in. A copy of the correspondence should be sent to the Dukshunna Committee for opinion and report. The Dukshunna income, actual and prospective, has all been appropriated by prior resolutions of Government.

No. 204 of 1855.—General Department.

To the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

V. 399.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward to you a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin,* and to request that you will have the goodness to refer it for the opinion and early report of the Duxuna Committee.

2. It is requested that the original accompaniments may be returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17 January 1855.

No. 140 of 1855.—General Department.

From the Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, in Charge, to the
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

V. 2243

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 204, dated the 17th January last, and, in reply to transmit, for the information of Government, copy of a letter, with accompaniments, from the secretary to the Dukshina Prize Committee, dated the 17th instant.

2. I beg

* From the Secretary to the Society for promoting the Education of Mahars, &c., Poona, dated 16th December 1853.

Report by the Collector of Poona, No. 1089, dated 18th June 1854, with accompaniments in original.

The Collector of Poona, No. 2884, dated 12th September 1854.

From Collector of Poona, No. 2546, dated 4th December 1854.

Government Resolution, No. 203, dated 17th January 1855, with your reply.

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

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Bombay.

2. I beg to return herewith the original documents which accompanied your letter under reply.

Agent's Office, Poona,
23 March 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. W. White*,
Assistant Agent, in Charge.

V. 2243 A.

From *R. White*, Esq., Secretary to the Dukshina Prize Committee to the
Assistant Agent, in Charge.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Dukshina Prize Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 50, dated the 22d January last, and in reply, to forward through you to Government, for their information, the accompanying two statements, one showing what amount was under the control of the committee on the 31st of December 1853, and what were the last year's expenses; and the other showing the probable amount required by the Dukshina Prize Committee for their future yearly expenditure.

2. I am further directed to bring to the notice of Government, that as the same number of annuities do not lapse every year, and as the number of the Dukshina Bramins who are absent at the time of the distribution of the annual Dukshina also varies, it is impossible to calculate exactly what amount will, at the end of any future year, come on the above accounts under the control of the committee, but in order to form a probable estimate of the amount in question, I have examined the accounts of 10 years, viz., from 1844 to 1853, and have found that the following are the amounts of the lapses, temporary and permanent, for these years:

Years.		Rs.	Years.		Rs.
1844	- - -	782	1849	- - -	1,054
1845	- - -	529	1850	- - -	795
1846	- - -	1,357	1851	- - -	707
1847	- - -	637	1852	- - -	1,516
1848	- - -	856	1853	- - -	194

If the total of these sums be divided by the number of years, the quotient will be nearly 840. It may, therefore, be assumed, that the committee's present income will increase every year by about the sum of 800 rupees.

3. The amount that will come under the control of the committee for the past year, will, according to the above calculation, be *Rs. 5,441. 1. 3.*, that is *Rs. 4,641. 1. 3. + 800* (*Vide Statement A.*) If, therefore, the balance of *Rs. 2,638. 4. 8.*, shown in the Statement A., be paid for the purpose of erecting a school-room for the children of Mahars, Mangs, &c., it is evident from the Statement B., that the committee will not be able to meet the expenses of the current year. The above amount of *Rs. 5,441. 1. 3.*, and the balance of *Rs. 2,638. 4. 8.*, make a total of *Rs. 8,079. 5. 11.*, of which 7,040 rupees will be required by the Dukshina Prize Committee for the expenses of the current year, leaving a balance of *Rs. 1,039. 5. 11.* This amount, together with that of *Rs. 6,241. 1. 3.*, which will, on the above calculation, come under the control of the committee at the end of this year, will exceed the amount of 7,040 rupees, the committee's expenses for the year 1856, by only *Rs. 240. 7. 2.* At the end of the year 1856, the committee's income will increase to *Rs. 7,041. 1. 3.* (*Rs. 6,241. 1. 3. + 800*), which will be just sufficient to cover the expenses for 1857, so that no larger balance will remain than that of the year before, *Rs. 240. 7. 2.* Afterwards this balance would increase at the rate of 800 rupees per annum, provided the committee's expenses were not to exceed the estimated amount of 7,040 rupees, but it is probable that they would by that time, for the amount of 3,000 rupees entered in the statement B., as required for prizes to translators and authors, will not be sufficient for the purpose, the committee have reason to think, for more than two or three years.

4. From the above it will be seen that no part of the funds which are under the control of the committee is, at present, available for the purpose of erecting a school-room for the children of Mahars and Mangs, &c., and that the amounts which will lapse in future, in consequence of deaths among the Dukshina Bramins,

Bramins, and the absence of some of them at the annual distribution of the dukshina, cannot be spared for three years at least, without doing great injury to the operations of the committee for the cultivation of native literature.

5. I am, however, directed to observe that the committee have published seven works, and are going to place copies of these works in the several depositories of the Board of Education, and expect to obtain 200 rupees every year on account of the sale of the same, and that they are therefore willing to give 200 rupees every year towards payment of the amount of 5,000 rupees which Government contemplate advancing for the erection of the school-room, and that in case their income ever exceeds their expenditure, they will gladly give a larger sum than that of 200 rupees.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. White,*

Secretary to the Dukshina Prize Committee.

Poona, 17 March 1855.

A.—STATEMENT of the FUNDS that were in the hands of the Dukshina Prize Committee at the end of the Year 1853, and of the EXPENDITURE incurred in the Year 1854.

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
The amount that remained after deducting the expenses incurred by the Dukshina Prize Committee during the year 1853, from the fund that was under their control at the end of the year 1852 -	4,331 13 3	The amount of Company's Rupees drawn from the dukshina balance under the control of the committee, from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1854 - - - -	4,888 9 10
The amount that was made over to the committee at the end of December 1853, being the balance remaining after disbursements on account of the annual distribution of the dukshina for the year 1853 - - - -	4,641 1 3	The sum of 36 Company's rupees paid to a temporary clerk under the revisor of the 7th of February, the sum of 845 rupees which was distributed as prizes on the 21st of February, and the sum of 565 rupees awarded as prizes, and about to be distributed, make a total of 1,446 rupees. This amount, though paid in this year, is on account of the last year's expenses, for the clerk was entertained, and the works for which prizes have been lately awarded were presented in that year -	1,446 - -
			6,334 9 10
		Balance in hand - - - -	2,638 4 8
TOTAL - - - Rs.	8,972 14 6	TOTAL - - - Rs.	8,972 14 6

(signed) *R. White,*
Secretary to the Dukshina Prize Committee.

B.—STATEMENT of the SUMS required by the Dukshina Prize Committee for their Expenditure for a Year.

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
The pay of the Revisor to the Dukshina Prize Committee at 100 rupees per mensem - - - -	1,200 - -
The pay of the Revisor's clerk at 20 rupees per mensem -	240 - -
The allowance granted to the female schools in Poona of 75 rupees per mensem - - - -	900 - -
The allowance granted to the low-caste schools in Poona of 25 rupees per mensem - - - -	300 - -
The probable amount required for prizes to translators and authors - - - -	8,000 - -
The probable amount required for the publication of works accepted by the Dukshina Prize Committee - - -	1,200 - -
The probable amount required for contingent expenses - -	200 - -
TOTAL - - - Rs.	7,040 - -

(signed) *R. White,*
Secretary to the Dukshina Prize Committee.

III.
Bombay.
V. 2244.

(No. 1297 of 1855.)

General Department.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 30 March 1855.

To be referred, together with the former proceedings, for the opinion and report of the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3134.

(No. 37 of 1855.)

From the Director of Public Instruction to the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

In the Government letter to the Collector of Poona, No. 2884, of the 12th of September last, it is stated, "The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to assign the spot of ground, commonly known as Trimbuckjee Dauglia's Topkhana, for the erection of the proposed school-house, while he concurs in the suggestion of your deputy that the sum required might be provided from the duxina fund."

"In the event of the entire amount, 5,000 rupees, not being at present available from that fund, an advance might be made, and recovered as annuities lapse."

After reading these paras., I am doubtful whether Government may not consider that, under any circumstances, they are already pledged to assign to this school both the site above specified, and a cash grant of 5,000 rupees.

Were this not the case, I should have been inclined to advise, with reference to the general cost of erecting other school-houses, that 3,000 rupees, as suggested by the deputy magistrate, would be an ample donation.

This institution is certainly a most interesting and a most important one; but there seems to be no reason why Government should provide for it a building very materially different from those in which the better class of higher caste scholars are instructed.

The promised site, I presume, has already been made over to the managers of the institution. A donation of 3,000 or 5,000 rupees might also be assigned to it, to be paid by the Collector from time to time, as the work of building proceeds. As the school enjoys already a monthly grant of 25 rupees from the dukshina fund, perhaps that fund (which is regarded as especially Brahminical) need not be charged with any further payments on account of the Government donation to the low-caste school.

From all I have been able to learn, it appears that this undertaking is exceedingly deserving of the assistance of Government, that it is managed with discretion; and that its promoters are well entitled to support and encouragement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine,*
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, 8 May 1855.

(No. 1817 of 1855.)

V. 3135.

To

The Director of Public Instruction;

The Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan (with reference to the letter from the Assistant Agent, No. 140) dated 23 March 1855;

The Collector of Poona (with reference to Government Resolution) No. 203, dated 17 January 1855;

The Civil Auditor.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 23 May 1855.

GOVERNMENT are certainly pledged to assign to the society for promoting the education of Mahars and Maugs, the spot of ground specified in the Government letter,

letter, No. 2884 of 1854, as a site for their school (should no legal objection arise to its assignment) and the sum of 5,000 rupees for the erection of the school.

2. This sum should be advanced by the Collector as required, as suggested by Mr. Erskine, and recovered in the mode proposed in the 5th paragraph of the letter, dated 17th March 1855, from the Secretary to the Duxina Prize Committee, who deserve the thanks of Government for the ready assistance offered by them.

3. With regard to Mr. Erskine's observations as to the "especially Brahminical" nature of the dukshina fund, he should be referred to the Government letter, No. 838, dated 7th March 1850,* which repudiates assent to any exclusive use of this fund.

* Vol. 26 of 1850,
General Department,
page 97.

(No. 1818 of 1855.)

V. 3136.

To the Secretary to the Society for promoting the Education of Mahars and Maugs, Poona.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 16th December 1853, I am directed to inform you that the Collector of Poona has been authorised to assign to the society a spot of ground between the city and cantonment commonly known as "Trim-buckjee Dauglia's Topkhana," (should there be no legal objections to its assignment) and to advance a sum of 5,000 rupees for erecting thereon a school for the instruction of the children of Mahars and Maugs.

2. The amount will be paid by the Collector from time to time as the work of building proceeds.

3. I am desired to add that the Duxina Prize Committee have undertaken to repay the above sum to Government by yearly instalments of 200 rupees, which they expect to realize from the sale of works published by them, or by larger instalments in case of their income ever exceeding their expenditure.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26 May 1855.

(No. 54 of 1855.)

V. 3435.

From the Director of Public Instruction to the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

As requested in the concluding para. of the Government resolution, dated 23d March 1855, the compilation, No. 26, which accompanied it, is herewith returned.

I was aware of the Government letter to which the resolution refers, and of the opinion maintained by Government that the dukshina fund is available for the purposes of general education and improvement, which view no doubt is perfectly sound and reasonable.

It is not the less true, however, that the dukshina fund is regarded as Brahminical by the people of the Dekhan; and, in the absence of any reason for ordering the recovery of 5,000 rupees in the present instance from the slow savings of that fund, I concluded that Government would rather admit the donation at once, as a charge upon the general treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
29 May 1855.

III.
Bombay.
—
V. 3436.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 4 June 1855.

RECORDED, the question having been disposed of by Government resolution, No. 1817, dated the 26th May 1855.

— 5. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 14 January (No. 7) 1857, paras. 17 to 20.

PUBLIC Letter from Bombay, No. 149, dated 15 December 1855.

Para. 1. IN our Despatch in the Public Works Department, No. 19, dated 29 October last, we had the honour to inform your Honourable Court, that we had authorised the carrying out of a scheme for temporarily extending the engineering class at Poona, with a view to its being hereafter wholly or partially absorbed in the Engineers' College, which it was in contemplation to establish in this Presidency.

2. We now beg to place before you a copy of our proceedings, as per margin, connected with the establishment of an engineering college at Poona.

3. The plan upon which we have approved of this institution being organized, is described in the report of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 555, of 6th October last, to which we would solicit special attention.

1855 :
V. 2697 to 2708.
V. 2715 to 2718.
V. 3017 and 3018.
V. 6138 to 6140.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

V. No. 2697.

(No. 6594 of 1855.)

From the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

My Lord,

7th July 1855.

THE 18th para. of the Government resolution No. 1 of 26th February 1855, states Government will await any suggestion which the chief engineer may consider advisable to offer on the proposed Engineer College, a scheme for which is sketched out in para. 15 of the Most Noble the Governor General's Minute of 10th July 1854, as follows :—

“For the training of the subordinates, I would advise recourse being had to the same system which has been suggested for Madras, and has been established in Hindoostan.

“An engineering college should be founded and divided into different departments wherein professional instruction may be given to every class in the Department of Public Works, artisans, foremen, overseers, surveyors, and civil engineers, should be able to find instruction there, and it should be open to all Europeans, East Indians, and natives alike.

“Whether such an institution can be advantageously attached to the Elphinstone College, or whether it shall stand by itself, is a local question which will be best left to the discretion of the Government of Bombay.

2. The first step which I took in this matter was to apply to the Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee for information regarding the mode of procedure of that college, and any further advice which his experience might suggest.

3. The Thomason College appears to be divided as follows :—

Senior Department.

Consisting of European officers allowed by the Commander in Chief, and Government to attend the college.

First Department.

Stipendiaries.—Receiving 30 rupees per mensem, and free quarters, limited in number to ten.

Non-Stipendiaries.

Second Department.

Consisting of European non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, receiving their pay, batta, and ten rupees college allowance, limited in number to 30, of whom three may be married men.

Third Department.

Senior Grade.—Consisting of ten students, receiving ten rupees per mensem subsistence, and free quarters, during ten months of the year.

Junior Grade.—Consisting of 40 students, receiving five rupees subsistence, and free quarters, during ten months of the year.

The qualifications for admission into the several divisions and departments are proportionately higher in the higher grades.

4. I subsequently obtained the selection No. IV. from the records of the Madras Government, which gives an account of the Maitland School at Madras. This is a school formed in connexion with the gun-carriage manufactory at Madras for the instruction of artisans. The condition of admission is that the candidate be an artisan, and work in the manufactory.

5. The details of the Thomason College appear to me to be somewhat complicated, but it is unnecessary in the present consideration of the subject to give further attention to the details of these institutions. It is, however, very necessary to note the radical distinction between the two. The Thomason College has no department for the instruction of artisans, whilst the organization of the Maitland School has exclusive reference to that class.

6. The general proposal is to establish a Government institution for training every class of men required in the Public Works Department, excepting unskilled labourers. It is evident that, as noted by the Governor General, such an institution must be divided into different departments; men qualified by the attainment of a high standard of general education to enter on the peculiar studies necessary for the highest degrees in civil engineering, would not undergo the training of an artisan; the first thing, therefore, to be considered is the number and fundamental distinctions of the departments.

7. According to the arrangements at present proposed and partially carried into effect, we have in the Public Works Department of this Presidency the following grades, omitting the Superintending Engineer and Chief Engineer.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Executive Engineer. | 7. First class Maistry. |
| 2. Assistant Executive Engineer. | 8. Second class Maistry. |
| 3. Sub-assistant Executive Engineer. | 9. Third class Maistry. |
| 4. Surveyor and Builder. | 10. Fourth class Maistry. |
| 5. Assistant Surveyor and Builder. | 11. Fifth class Maistry. |
| 6. Sub-assistant Surveyor and Builder. | |

There are, besides the four grades of the so-called European subordinate department, to which only sapper soldiers have been hitherto admissible. Those grades occupy a position parallel to the three grades of surveyors and builders.

8. I will use the above gradation to illustrate my observations, not as thinking it perfect, but hoping thereby to explain myself more clearly.

9. The gradation has been purposely framed so as to avoid any broad line of demarkation, and to afford an indefinite prospect of advancement. At the same time the distinction of the three different names, "Executive Engineer," "Surveyor and Builder," and "Maistry" does correspond with a real distinction of qualifications in kind as well as degree. The five classes of "Maistries" are distinguished from the rest by the circumstance that a practical knowledge of some handicraft is or ought to be an essential qualification. The technical qualifications of the six upper grades differ only, though widely, in degree; but there is an essential distinction between the three grades of "Executive Engineers" and the three of "Surveyors and Builders," in that the former are required to

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possess such general knowledge as will enable them not only to hold communication, either orally or by letter with the principal officers of other departments, but in a measure to apprehend and apply a general view of the objects and relations of their own department and its operations. In short, they are required to possess the general qualification for the duties of the head of an office, the education of a gentleman.

10. I imagine that the fundamental distinction of the departments of the college must correspond with those indicated above.

11. On the supposition of three departments, which I will simply designate 1st, 2d, and 3d, let us consider what should be the general qualification and terms of admission.

12. The qualifications for admission to the 1st and 2d departments should, in my opinion, be, 1st, general intelligence, but with the mathematical turn decidedly predominating, and a natural aptitude for drawing. Without these, I should despair of training the pupil to be a good civil engineer. 2dly, a good general education with distinction amongst fellow pupils. The advantages held out by the profession will be such as to entitle us to expect that our candidates for admission shall already be distinguished amongst their fellows. For the 3d department the qualification for admission should be the knowledge of some handicraft, together with evidences of a fair elementary education having been received; certificates of good moral conduct should be required of all.

13. As respects terms of admission, I do not think that there can be any necessity for stipendiary students as in the Thomason College, certain scholarships might be established hereafter; but these are different in principle from simple stipendiary studentships, and are of an exceptional character not affecting the essential organization of the institution.

14. Admission to the 2d and 3d departments might be regulated by the probable demands of the Government service, and by a certain standard of general knowledge as a necessary qualification, and all admitted might be regarded as having a claim to employment under Government if they satisfactorily fulfil the prescribed professional course. But, considering the great advantages attending the Government service in the grades for which the 1st department provides, it would be necessary to regulate admission to that department by other circumstances than the probable demands of the Government service, and the qualification of certain attainments in general studies; because the number of qualified applicants would probably so exceed the admissible number of students, that the result would be an excessive advantage to a few founded on no better distinction than that of, first come first served; I think it will suffice that no guarantee of employment under Government in the higher grades of the profession be accorded to the 1st class. They should have claims to employment in the grades of surveyors and builders if they please to accept it, and satisfactory fulfilment of the course prescribed for the 1st department would, of course, have great weight in their favour, when vacancies in the higher grades might occur.

15. The 1st department would also fulfil the object of the senior department at the Thomason College, which consists of European commissioned officers allowed to join the college.

16. The question of the best place for such a college is a difficult one. The Governor General alludes to the question of, whether it should be attached to the Elphinstone College or not. I have no hesitation in answering that question in the negative. I assume that the Engineer College is not intended immediately to subserve any general system of education; but a special object, and that the organization of the college should be independently determined with sole reference to the attainment of that object. Any organized connexion with the Elphinstone Institution would complicate the machinery, and offer no counter-vailing advantage. Full advantage can be taken of the Elphinstone College and other educational institutions without organized connexion, by requiring the competition of a course of general studies before joining the Engineer College, and thus simplifying the course and system of the latter, which would be restricted to purely professional studies.

17. The choice of the locality of the college lies between Poona and Bombay; other

other places are neither sufficiently central, nor in sufficient proximity to institutions on a large scale for general education. It has been urged on the one hand that Bombay offers greater advantages to the 1st and 3d departments. That to the students of the 3d department (artisans), the mint, the dock-yard, and steam factory, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's yard, the gun-carriage department, the arsenal, offer advantages which they would not have at Poona. That as respects the 1st department, the staff of professors connected with the educational institutions in Bombay will probably be increased, and include teachers of chemistry, geology, geometrical drawing, architecture, mechanics, natural philosophy, &c., and that other advantages such as museums, &c., will be probably hereafter available in Bombay. On the other hand it has been urged that there are general considerations which make it undesirable to concentrate every important institution at the capital, and that there are many advantages to such a college in a certain degree of isolation which is scarcely practicable in the throng of a large capital city. The Public Works Commission was strongly in favour of Poona.

18. For immediate wants, the 2d department is by far the most important. A school has already been instituted at Poona, under the general control of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and the immediate direction of Mr. M'Dougal, which corresponds in essentials with the supposed 2d department of the Bombay College, and which if Poona be selected as the locality of the college, would form a convenient nucleus, from which the more comprehensive scheme might be gradually developed.

19. It would be of no advantage at the present stage of proceeding to discuss any details. It having been already determined that the institution shall have the comprehensive and extended scope indicated in the Governor General's Minute, the first step must be to appoint a Principal.

20. No other questions than those touched in this memorandum occur to me which may conveniently be decided in anticipation of the appointment of the Principal.

21. As indicated above, I am inclined to recommend the recognition of three departments of professional instruction; the 1st to have for its immediate object the qualifications of the students for graduating in architecture and engineering science. I conceive it to be necessary that it should be well understood that the training in this department conveys no absolute claim to permanent Government employment in the higher grades of the profession. The 2d department to have for its immediate object the supply of trained surveyors and builders for the service of Government. The number of admissions should be regulated by probable demands, and successful fulfilment of the prescribed course of study should ensure admission sooner or later into the permanent service of Government. The 3d department to have for its immediate object the training of skilled artisans for the service of Government, successful fulfilment of the prescribed course ensuring employment in the service of Government, as in the case of the 2d department.

22. The instruction after admission to the department should, I think, be exclusively professional. The details must be determined by the principal, but mathematics and design should form prominent points of whatever scheme may be adopted for the 1st and 2d departments. The extent to which practical instruction may be imparted to these departments will depend much on circumstances; a practical knowledge of surveying, however, is indispensable to these classes.

23. On the question of locality discussed above, I am not prepared to give a confident opinion, and I propose to await the observations of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and also of Lieutenant Colonel Turner who gave much attention to the subject as a member of the Public Works Commission; I shall communicate copies of this letter to them.

24. A Principal should be appointed under whose directions, after the determination of the locality and selection of a site, the buildings immediately needed should be erected; they should be so designed as to harmonise with the probable additions hereafter.

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25. The Principal must be an able man, and it would be useless to anticipate his inquiries, opinions, and suggestions on further details. Immediate operations have already been provided for, and the provision made has been such as is calculated to meet the most urgent needs; there is consequently no necessity for commencing with either a full-grown or complete organization, which is an advantage as rendering the attainment by successive steps of the most suitable organization more probable.

26. It only occurs to me to offer one other observation as connected with the general arrangements. If the arrangement of the new college be regulated in respect of the second department, with a view to the maintenance of a certain number, with such gradual augmentation thereof as circumstances will probably require, it is requisite that for the first few years means be found for the instruction of an extraordinary number, because it will first be necessary very greatly to augment our present number. It is therefore in every way advantageous that, for some years to come, probably, the school at Poonah and the proposed school at Kurrachee, and the class in my office in Bombay, be maintained. I think it very probable that the increasing demand for such instruction may even for a long period postpone the abandonment of these schools, small and imperfect as they are; but it is sufficient that there can be no question about maintaining them for the present.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Waddington*, Major General,
Chief Engineer of Public Works.

7 July 1855.

(No. 555, of 1855.)

Public Works Department.

V. 2698. REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction, on a Government Endorsement, No. 783, dated the 18th July 1855.

THE papers herewith returned contain the remarks of the chief engineer and the superintending engineers, Poona and Sindh divisions, on the recommendation of the Governor General (in his Minute of the 10th July 1854) that an engineering college should be founded in this Presidency for the professional instruction of "every class in the Department of Public Works."

The chief engineer observes that such an institution, as noted by the Governor General, must be divided into different departments, and he indicates the three official grades (engineers, surveyors and builders, and maistrees), with which in his opinion the principal departments of instruction should correspond.

His Lordship in Council, I have no doubt, will entirely concur in these opinions.

It will then remain to be considered—

- I. Whether all the departments should be associated within the same walls?
- II. Where the college, or any department of it, should be located?
- III. Under what rules candidates should be permitted to enter each department, and what course of study should be pursued in each?

I. It is probable that an organised department of instruction, and not merely a single school or college, will eventually be required to meet the exigencies of the service, and the wants of the country; but if this be duly borne in mind, and no exclusive system of centralization insisted upon, it cannot, I think, be otherwise than most advantageous to have a central model institution in some convenient locality, where the training of all grades may be commenced on the best system, and under careful supervision. I do not think that this professional or departmental college should be the only place at which a candidate for the university degree in engineering should have the means of preparing for examination. I do not think that the natives of Gujerat, of the Southern Maratha country, and of Sindh, should permanently be obliged to resort thither in order to qualify as surveyors and builders, and I believe that practical teaching for artizans and artificers should be provided, more or less, in almost every district of the Presidency; but with these reservations, the establishment at Poona of a school

school of engineering, somewhat similar to that which exists at Rookee, would not only be most advantageous, but may be effected, I think, without much difficulty or expense.

Before proceeding to suggest how this may be done, I beg again to express my conviction that the organization of a new college at Poona will not absolve Government from the duty of providing in Bombay, as in Calcutta, some means for the scientific study of engineering at the Presidency itself. This subject, however, may be more appropriately considered in a separate communication.

Neither should anything be allowed to interfere with the classes of surveyors, now under instruction by the superintending engineer in Sindh, and the chief engineer in Bombay.

And the question of a central school in Bombay for artificers, and for training master workmen and instructors in handicrafts will also, I trust, be regarded as entirely distinct from the above.

II. If it be desired then to organize an engineering college at Poona, it can be effected apparently without delay, provided only that Government, in communication with his Excellency the Commander in Chief, shall find it possible to adopt and act upon some such plan as the following :

The Sappers and Miners to continue as a purely military establishment.

European non-commissioned officers of that corps who may be desirous of carrying to a higher point their studies and attainments as surveyors, &c., to be permitted under certain rules to attend the new college for this purpose.

Men of the Sapper and Miner corps, when placed by the military authorities at the disposal of Government for the Public Works Department, to be examined at the new college before admission to any particular grade.

The artificers school, at present attached to the Sappers and Miners, to be transferred to the new college.

The school of military instruction to continue as at present, the engineering college being brought into juxtaposition with it.

Officers of the line who, during their six months course in the military school, may evince great diligence and aptitude, to be allowed, on the recommendation of the superintendent, to return during two subsequent monsoons to the engineering college, *i.e.* so that their total terms of absence from their regiments for study may not exceed 18 months in all.

In the event of the Department of Public Works requiring more European overseers than the Sapper and Miner corps can furnish, or requiring men of higher mathematical attainments than any there attached to that corps, a selection for employment in this department in such cases to be made on the recommendation of the superintendent from the non-commissioned officers of artillery and infantry attending the military school, if found qualified, provided always that more men be never transferred for this purpose to the engineering college from any one regiment than the Commander in Chief may consider can be spared without detriment to the efficiency of the corps.

The Poona school for training native surveyors and builders to continue as at present, and to be a part of the new college.

A department to be organised for the instruction of natives and East Indians, being non-military, in the duties of assistant supervisors and assistant overseers ; and, if necessary, through the medium of the native languages.

A new department to be opened (into which the sapper handicraft school may merge) for the instruction of head maistries, master workmen, and skilled artificers.

The requisite buildings to be provided for the accommodation of these departments, with the necessary workshops, storehouse, brick fields, &c.

The following would be available apparently in connexion with such a college at once :—

Lieutenant Scrivener, superintendent of the military school as professor of drawing and surveying in the college.

Mr. Britt, assistant superintendent of the military school as assistant professor

Both at present borne on the returns of Her Majesty's army as trained schoolmasters.

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fessor in the above branches (unless his time be already fully occupied with his military duties, in which case another assistant professor would be required).

Professor M'Dougall as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

Mr. Cassidy, assistant professor in the vernacular department.

The professor of physical sciences in the Poona College as lecturer on chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, as applied to the arts of construction.

There are two native assistants under Colonel Scott, who would also be available as assistants in the college.

A superintendent of workshops has likewise been lately sanctioned; some other instructors in that department might be required.

The salary of Mr. Scrivener, and of some other professors, would have to be somewhat increased.

The superintending engineer (Colonel Scott) might occupy the same position in regard to the college, as the superintending engineer of canals does to Roorkee, *i. e.*, directing visitor, or visiting director.

Such an institution would very much resemble the college at Roorkee, and would no doubt in due time become its worthy rival, or rather coadjutor.

Both university graduates and European engineers should I think under certain rules be received as sojourners in the college, and have opportunities of familiarising themselves there with native names, workmanship, and materials.

Special classes might be opened to qualify for the quartermaster general's department, and for revenue and other surveyors.

Instruction should be given, as at Roorkee, in the mode of keeping accounts in the Public Works Departments.

III. All details relative to departmental entrance rules, and courses of study, might be arranged by the visitor, in communication with the professors and instructors, from time to time.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine,*
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
6th October 1855.

(No. 7976 of 1855.)

Public Works Department.

V. 2699.

From the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my letter No. 6594 of 7th July 1855, on the subject of instituting an engineer college in this Presidency, I have the honour to submit the accompanying two letters from Lieutenant Colonels Scott and Turner on the same subject.

2. The principal points touched are the locality, subsistence, payments to students, and the third department of artisans.

3. Lieutenant Colonel Scott prefers Poona as the locality, but Lieutenant Colonel Turner, who attached considerable importance to the preference of Poona for such a school as recommended by the Public Works Commission of which he was a member, is now in favour of Bombay on account of the advantages for obtaining scientific information which it offers to the 1st department. He still considers Poona preferable in relation to the class of subordinates contemplated by the Public Works Commission, which class corresponds with the supposed second department.

3. Both Lieutenant Colonels Scott and Turner think that it will be necessary to subsist at least a portion of the students. Lieutenant Colonel Scott proposes that the payments made for subsistence should subsequently be recovered from their salaries, when employed. But it would be impracticable to recover the amount from those who might obtain employment elsewhere than in the Government service, and if there should be many such, the arrangement, although perfectly just, might cause dissatisfaction from the appearance of inequality. The subsistence, if given at all, is a difficult matter to arrange. It would probably be

be worth while at least to try to do without it. But I should think that Lieutenant Colonel Turner must be right probably when he says that without subsistence very few of the pupils, even of the Poona College, could avail themselves of the Bombay College, and Lieutenant Colonel Scott's observations imply the same.

4. On the subject of the third department (artisans), Lieutenant Colonel Scott thinks that it could scarcely be concentrated in one place, and that there might be schools of practical mechanics at Belgaum, Poona, Ahmedabad, Kurachee, and Hyderabad; but he thinks that, so far as such a department can be collected in the vicinity of the college, it will be of great use to the college; and subsequently he says, "I look, however, on the establishment of a mechanical class and to its forming part of the institution, as very essential to the progress of the college."

5. Lieutenant Colonel Turner, on the other hand, seems to regard this part of the scheme as altogether a mistake. Lieutenant Colonel Turner says that "such men (as the Maitland school at Madras) would never become civil engineers; and even for the classes of surveyors a better style of education, without any knowledge of any handicraft, would produce more useful men." And again, that "the groundwork for forming a scientific civil engineer is not expertness at a trade, but a sound general education." All this is true enough, but the force of it as applied to my proposals is not obvious; the remarks are such as the published papers about the Maitland school would suggest, because Major Maitland and the Madras Government seem to have been much inclined to think the acquisition of a handicraft a suitable groundwork for every grade of professional service; but whether the institution of the proposed third department be attended with practical difficulties, as suggested by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, or otherwise, it is in no degree open to the objections in principle taken by Lieutenant Colonel Turner.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Waddington, Major General,
Chief Engineer of Public Works.

Office of Chief Engineer
of Public Works,
Bombay, 27 August 1855.

(No. 3739 of 1855.)

Public Works Department.

To the Chief Engineer of Public Works, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to Captain Marriott's letter, No. 6760 of 14th July, transmitting copy of your letter 6594, of 7th July 1855, I concur with you except in one particular, and can add nothing to the sketch you have laid before Government.

2. The only point on which I differ is, that it seems to me that to avoid making it necessary to force young men through the college rapidly; I think it will be found requisite to afford them maintenance, the men worth getting will be content with six to eight rupees a month in Poona, but I would cut it from their pay after they were brought into the service, and restrict it to cases where we know that assistance is requisite.

3. I do not know whether one view has ever occurred to you, viz., that the young men are now discharged from the colleges at the very time when they most require to be kept to regular hours and under a certain degree of moral restraint. Some well-informed gentlemen are of opinion that it is to imprudence at this period of their lives that we are to attribute the decided falling off in intellect which takes place in many cases; a longer period of restraint would prevent this to a certain extent.

4. I think I need scarcely explain that the reason of my not acting on these ideas in the school here was, the necessity of providing for the great call which now exists, and I was therefore obliged to take younger men than I think desirable.

5. With respect to the particular point on which my opinion is asked, I admit the great advantages to be derived from the mint, gun-carriage, &c., by the establishment of the institution in Bombay; this would, it is true, affect more particularly the third class, but it would be so advantageous to all, that there is much to be said in its favour. But then against that I must put the strong probability that we should spread Bombay prices; I speak under correction when I say that the inhabitants of Bombay, from high to low, are essentially extravagant; this applies to natives, in my idea, as much as to Europeans.

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Now my idea is, that one of the very first essentials is to inculcate habits of personal frugality; I cannot believe that the man who is prodigal of his own means will be much more careful of those of Government. Prices appear to increase the nearer we approach Bombay or any large place such as Poona, connected with it, while at the same time the hours of labour decrease so as materially to increase rates.

6. There is also another consideration, the men most likely to be useful for general duty are such as have been brought up in the districts, and such men are likely to prefer Poona to Bombay, both on account of expense, and that they have connexions in the Mharatta capital.

7. The men who have been brought up in Bombay are always anxious to return. They are besides, I believe, usually in more affluent circumstances than those who come from the districts, and it would be easier, it seems to me, for the Bombay men to come to an engineer college in Poona, than for the great mass to go to Bombay.

8. I do not know that there is any good reason why the Poona College should not afford the means of as complete an education as that in Bombay. I am not aware that they have at present so complete a staff of instructors, but having procured a complete set of chemical apparatus and mineralogical specimens, I can scarcely think that it is not intended to make efforts to teach chemistry and mineralogy.

9. It may be that I am begging the question in assuming that the mass of students will not be men from Bombay, but this you can correct if I am in error.

10. I know little about the comparative habits of the two cities, but I apprehend that a large town like Bombay affords more temptations than a city like Poona.

11. Only one further subject occurs to me, the 3d class (that of maistries) could scarcely be brought together in any one place, they will be of infinite use (so far as they can be collected) to the college, whether that be in Bombay or Poona; but after all we must send education to this class, and not depend on their coming for it. I do not see any difficulty in keeping up a school of practical mechanics in Belgaum, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Kurrachee or Hyderabad.

12. Indeed, after a while, each executive engineer's workshop should furnish such men after they have well instructed assistants from college, and to a great extent it would pay itself; I look, however, on the establishment of a mechanical class, and to its forming part of the institution, as very essential to the progress of the college.

13. I submit these views with great diffidence, as in the whole course of my service I have spent precisely six weeks in Bombay at different periods, and therefore found my remarks on what I hear, and on the persons I have met with who have been educated in Bombay.

14. I will return the accompaniments to Captain Marriott's letter in a few days. Mr. Hart had already furnished me with the account of Maitland School.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Scott*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, C. P.

Superintending Engineer's Office, C. P.,
Poona, 19 July 1855.

(No. 1756 of 1855.)

Public Works Department.

To the Chief Engineer of Public Works, Bombay.

V. 2700.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to offer the following remarks on the subject of the proposed engineer college, referred to me with Captain Marriott's letter, No. 6772, of the 14th instant.

2. I learn from your letter that the Governor General has advised in organizing an engineer college, "recourse being had to the same system which has been suggested for Madras, and has been established in Hindoostan;" and that the system so advocated is one which will provide within the same establishment suitable instruction for all classes, from the artizan to the civil engineer.

3. In my humble opinion, it is not desirable in this Presidency to combine with a college a workshop for teaching any handicraft, unless it be one for repairing the more complicated and for making the more simple surveying instruments. An institution on the model of the Maitland School, I am confident, would not answer. With a man at its head of such energy, philanthropy, and perseverance, as Major Maitland, I do not doubt that many useful subordinates in the Public Works Department would be turned out; but such men never would become civil engineers, and even for the classes of surveyors a better style of education, without any knowledge of any handicraft, would produce more useful men; and, moreover, few men would meet with Major Maitland's success.

4. The groundwork for forming a scientific civil engineer is not expertness at a trade, but a sound general education, and I consider it a waste of time to attempt to make workmen of candidates either for situations as civil engineers or surveyors.

5. Were

5. Were there any locality within the Presidency similar to Roorkee, selected as an engineering school for the reasons noted in the margin,* it would undoubtedly be the best for the proposed college; not because the pupils could there become artificers, but because they could in it observe and have explained to them much that cannot be learnt from books. To organize a manufactory simply to teach artificers would never answer, and although much information useful to the civil engineer might be obtained at all the existing Government establishments at the Presidency, none of them affords precisely the kind of information required; the college should, therefore, be distinct from them all, the disadvantages of uniting them decidedly counterbalancing the advantages.

6. I have hitherto advocated, and still consider Poona as the best place for producing humble-minded subordinates for the Public Work Department; but the project has now been most wisely extended. The present objection is to produce not subordinates only, but scientific officers, qualified for every grade in the profession; and this change induces me to modify my views, and to advise that the college be at the Presidency, in order that the various advantages for obtaining scientific information, which it undoubtedly offers, may be availed of.

7. For the classes of maistries, instead of establishing a workshop for teaching them any handicraft, I would invite all executive engineers to send to the college a number of expert artificers, selected for their general intelligence, and not exceeding 17 or 18 years of age, who, in addition to the knowledge of a trade, can read, write, and cipher, in some native language. These young men should be taught to draw plans, to make estimates, to survey, and to level, ceasing to practise their trade while at the college, and being shown in the dockyard, the mint, and the gun-carriage manufactory, the immense improvements European agency and machinery have introduced into the artificers' work turned out in these establishments. Such men should, as a general rule, return to their own districts, and would soon become a very useful class of men.

8. These men certainly, and I think also lads, brought into the college from out-stations, would need some stipend. Those whose houses are in Bombay may not require pecuniary assistance to enable them to remain at the college long enough to perfect themselves; but I fear it would be found that, if not subsisted, very few of the pupils even of the Poona College could avail themselves of the superior instruction afforded by the proposed college at the Presidency.

Kurrachee, 30 July 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. Turner*,
Superintending Engineer, Sindh.

(No. 557 of 1855.)

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction on a Government Endorsement,
No. 1108, dated 29 August 1855.

V. 2701.

I BEG to refer to the separate report, No. 555 of 1855, this day forwarded in reply to the Government reference, No. 783 of the 18th of July last.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
6 October 1855.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 17 October 1855.

V. 2702.

BEFORE coming to any decision on the points discussed in this correspondence, and the details required for giving effect to the suggestions made by Mr. Erskine, copies of these papers should be sent to the Quartermaster General of the Army, with a request, that he will ascertain from his Excellency the Commander in Chief whether he has any objection to the course proposed by the Director of Public Instruction.

* "The establishment now forming at Roorkee, near the Solani aqueduct, on the Ganges canal, affords peculiar facilities for instructing civil engineers. There are large workshops and extensive and most important structures in course of formation. There are also a library and a model room; above all, a number of scientific and experienced engineer officers are constantly on the spot, or occasionally resorting thither."

(No. 1538 of 1855.)

Public Works Department.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to annex copy of a letter from the Chief Engineer of Public Works, No. 6594, dated 7th July last, and of a report thereon by the Director of Public Instruction, No. 555 of 6th instant, relative to the institution of an Engineer College in the Bombay Presidency, and to request that his Lordship in Council may be favoured with information as to whether his Excellency the Commander in Chief has any objection to the course proposed by Mr. Erskine, in connexion with the organization of a college at Poona.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Young,*
Officiating Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
23 October 1855.

(No. 6824 of 1854.)

From the Military Board (5 July 1854.)

My Lord,

WITH reference to the 19th para. of our letter, No. 2370, of the 11th March 1854, and the concluding para. of the Government Resolution communicated under Mr. Secretary Erskine's Memorandum, No. 1484, of the 28th April 1854, on the subject of an institution for training subordinates for the Department of Public Works, we have the honour to state for the information of your Lordship in Council that in communicating to Major Turner a copy of our letter, above alluded to, we also caused the following observations and sentiments to be conveyed to him.

"A perusal of that report will show fully the grounds on which the Board have thought it necessary at this late period to recommend a departure from the particular proposals of the Public Work Commission, and the Board also believe that it will be apparent from that report that their suspension of the measures sanctioned by the Government for carrying the views of the Commission into effect has not been determined on light grounds, or with any forgetfulness of the circumstance that at present almost any other evil is preferable to delay.

"In the first place the Board would ask whether there be any circumstances which determined the recommendations of the Commission of which the Board are not aware.

"In the event of your either concurring with the Board or at least thinking that reconsideration of the question has become necessary in consequence of the steps they have taken, the Board invite the fullest expression of your views.

"The following questions occur on the first consideration of the subject:—

"1st. What is the character of the instruction for which provision is to be made?

"2d. Whether it be on the whole most advantageous that such instruction be provided by the existing educational institutions, such as the Elphinstone Institution and Poona College, or by a separate departmental institution?

"As regards the 1st question of the character and scope of the instruction to be provided, the Board are strongly inclined to the opinion that, excepting the practice of surveying, the instruction provided should be independent of actual engineering operations. The knowledge which can only be acquired by operative practice must in one way or another be obtained at the expense of Government and the Board, believe that the difficulties of combining such operative experience with theoretical instruction are very great, and that the combination is of no considerable advantage if attained. Operative experience can only be rendered of its full value by following the acquisition of fundamental theory. The natural order of principles first and practice afterwards is liable to become inverted if an attempt be made to carry on simultaneously instruction in both. Consequently it seems best that the character of the instruction should be limited by independence of operative practice.

" On

"On the next question of whether it be most advantageous that such instruction be provided by the existing educational institutions or by a separate departmental institution, there are peculiar and temporary circumstances connected with the failure of the Board of Education to maintain the engineering class which was established in the Elphinstone Institution, which concur with general considerations towards the conclusion that a separate departmental institution is preferable at least for many years to come. Present exigencies require the adoption of the most direct means, and arrangements for the purpose which might be a subordinate part of general measures for the intellectual advancement of the native community would be comparatively indirect means. As the Board's conclusion on this point is in accordance with the views of the Public Work Commission, and with what has been thought advisable in Bengal, it seems unnecessary to enlarge further thereon.

"The foregoing conclusion, however, does not preclude great advantage being derived from the instruction in mathematics and in the English language, afforded in the Government English schools. Proximity either to the Elphinstone Institution or Poona College seems to be an obviously economical arrangement in every respect. This admitted, the question arises of whether there be any, and what, advantages in the one place over the other. The Public Work Commission recommended Poona. The Board will be glad to learn from you whether there seemed to be peculiar advantages at Poona other than the connexion with the sapper school as then proposed. There are certain advantages attending a selection of Bombay as the head quarter of the department and of Government, mere proximity to the controlling authorities would of itself be a considerable encouragement both to the Superintendent and to the scholars, as being at least a guarantee that success will be known by those to whom they must look for support. But there does not appear to be any very important advantage in the one place over the other.

"The next question which occurs is an important one, on what terms should the pupils be admitted, which question resolves itself into the following three several questions,—

"1st. What salaries and prospects of promotion, and under what conditions shall be defined and guaranteed to the pupils if admitted into the Department of Public Works?

"2d. Whether the limit of the necessities of the service shall immediately affect the numbers admitted to the institution, or only the numbers passed out of it into the Department?

"3d. What shall be the qualifications for admission, and how tested?

"On the first point noticed above, of what salaries and prospects of promotion, and under what conditions shall be defined and guaranteed to those admitted into the department, the Board concur in the views of their predecessors, as submitted to Government in 1846, copy of which accompanies, with some modifications. Those views have never been authoritatively confirmed, and have only been partially carried out, but they have not been negatived.

"On the second point, of whether the limited requirements of the public service shall directly limit the admissions to the institution, or the appointments to the department, the former has the advantage of economy of time and labour, and in some degree of expenditure, whilst the latter has the advantage of the stimulus to industry which the greater competition, if all could not expect admission to the department, would afford. But perhaps the greatest advantage on the whole would be attained by offering admission only to a limited number by competition at a public examination, open to an unlimited number. The success of such a system would depend upon the degree of competition, but with well defined and guaranteed prospects, if admitted to the department, and the reasonably certain prospect of admission, if industrious and well conducted, there seems every reason to hope for such a competition for admission to the institution as would secure more than average ability, in every successful candidate. If it prove otherwise, there must be peculiar discouraging circumstances of which the Board are not aware.

"With reference to the third point, of what should be the qualifications for admission, and how tested, the Board are of opinion that they should be principally good character, mathematical acquirements and knowledge of the English language. The Board hope that public competition, as above suggested, would provide the sufficient test.

"Lastly, the question occurs of from what class should the Superintendent be sought. The Board are inclined to think that an instructor must probably be procured from England, but it is possible that an officer qualified for the task might be found in this country, so much must depend on the personal qualifications of the Superintendent that the question of from which class he should be selected had better perhaps be undetermined so as to give the widest range of choice at the time of appointment."

2. In reply, Major Turner wrote as follows:—

"The Board's objections to the proposals made by the Public Work Commission are detailed in their report to Government. The first is the connexion of the institution with the military authorities, as a consequence of which the Board point out that a year's delay has already taken place. On this point I would remark, that the report of the Commission is dated the 1st September 1851, or upwards of two years and a half ago. In that report 37 paragraphs are devoted to a discussion of the whole subject of native subordinates, and in addition to the many strong expressions that will be found in them, representing the urgent necessity of at once adopting measures for replenishing that most useful class, the Commission were so impressed with the evils that must result from delay, that they also urged Government, in a separate letter, not to await the decision of the Supreme Government and Honourable Court, or the reports called for from the three Presidencies, but at once to open the proposed institution. If then, of the two years and a half's delay, one year has been caused by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, I would respectfully ask, what has been the cause of the remaining portion of one year and a half? and could not that due to the military authorities have been prevented, by frequent and urgent representations of the necessity which existed for an immediate decision?"

"I beg to explain that I do not desire to reflect on any authority; I merely mention the fact to show that possibly the delay chargeable to the military authorities may have been of the same character as that due to other departments.

"Regarding the next six objections, I would remark, that the arguments said to be founded on the first principles of administration might be combatted. The Government is, I conceive, recognised as the one master of all the servants of the State, from the Commander in Chief downwards, and were any, subordinate to that supreme authority, recognised as separate and distinct masters, numerous offices in various branches of the service might be adduced as instances in which a similar departure from first principles would be found. I do, however, admit, that the plan proposed by the Public Work Commission is open to some of the objections raised; the question is rather, whether any plan can be devised free from objection, and if not, which plan presents the fewest.

"Had Captain Studdert cordially taken up the scheme, as the Public Work Commission hoped he would have done, I still think their proposals more likely to have secured the object in view than any other, involving a similar amount of outlay, that could at that time have been devised. Every such institution must, particularly at its first establishment, be greatly dependent for success upon the person selected to organize it, and therefore if Captain Studdert is, as I gather from his letter, averse to carrying out the proposed measure, then I concur with the Board in thinking that some other agency must be sought for.

"But if I am mistaken with respect to Captain Studdert's views, then I think many of the objections raised could be met by giving him a salary for the extra duty dependent of course on the approval of the authority to whom for its due discharge he would be immediately responsible. The nature of those duties, as contemplated by the Public Work Commission, I shall presently explain.

"I proceed to reply to the 3d para. of your letter, inquiring whether there be any circumstances which influenced the Public Work Commission, of which the Board are unaware. The Commission were, as I have already stated, impressed with the importance of adding to the number of surveyors and builders with the least possible delay. The first difficulty was to find an officer to superintend the instruction. In the re-organization of the Department of Public Works proposed by them, on a scale not sufficient to meet the wants of the country, but the most limited that gave any promise of success at all, they reported that the scheme now proposed, excluding Sind, Aden, Rajpootana, and the Presidency, required three superintending and 18 executive officers. Although unusually few are

away

away on furlough, we find that only 14 officers are available to fill 21 situations; and they added: 'There is not now, nor can be without augmenting the corps, even one officer of adequate experience of every collectorate;' and that, in the existing exigency, 'an extent of work that demands the maximum of exertion which the ablest and best can put forth,' was required from every officer. The Commission, therefore, believed, that to ask for a separate officer was only to propose an impossibility, and so to ensure delay; in seeking for an officer not already overworked, they selected the commandant of the Sappers as the most eligible; moreover, at the head-quarters of the Sappers the nucleus of the institution existed, and the Commission believed it would tend greatly to the improvement of the European subordinates of the Public Work Department, who are all educated at the Sapper school, to provide them the opportunity a better school would afford, and that other advantages would accrue to both classes by connecting the schools together, while any injury to the existing native school would be more than counterbalanced by the stimulus promotion to the higher school of those few who fully qualified themselves to enter it would create.

"A very young officer would not, I think, make a good superintendent of this school; he would want the experience requisite to enable him to arrange the proper courses of instruction, and the influence necessary to enable him to carry his measures. The commandant of the Sappers, being an executive officer of some standing, the Commission considered him a fit person to undertake the duty. It was not contemplated that the pupils of the proposed institution should be ordinarily dependent for actual teaching upon him, but rather that he should organise, control, direct what should be taught, and see that the prescribed teaching was properly given, and that proper discipline was established. My idea was that his relative position would be somewhat similar to that of the Lieutenant Governor of Addiscombe.

"With respect to the character of the instruction to be provided, I believe that much useful practical instruction might be given in addition to that enumerated in the 6th para. of your letter. If we depend, as it seems desirable we should do, on the existing colleges for education in mathematics and English, we can scarce expect that their ordinary courses of instruction should be altered to meet the peculiar requirements of the Public Work Department, but from the Poona College, I doubt not that its very best pupils, possessing mathematical knowledge equal to that of most engineer officers, with a critical knowledge of the English language, would thankfully join the institution, if proper inducement were held out; to the knowledge previously acquired, theoretical instruction in those branches of natural philosophy, they would have occasion to apply in the course of their service, the strength and stress of material, &c. &c. &c., must be provided for in the institution, and practical instruction must be given in surveying and levelling, in drawing, and in the arts of construction, designing and estimating the cost of public works. The more advanced pupils should be required to prepare projects of all varieties of public works, and to this should be added instruction in the qualities of materials and of workmanship, and the mode of measuring artificers' work. I would not try to make them expert workmen, but I would teach them what quantity and quality of work fair artificers can turn out. I am sure that at Poona, or better still in Bombay, an amount of instruction of this description might readily be given, that would be of great value to the young men in their subsequent career; neither do I think that such a course would invert first principles. The fundamental theory would be the college education. To apply that theory to professional and practical purposes would be the next step; and as it is a well recognised principle that the mind is enervated by constant application to one description of study, the combination of theoretical and practical instruction which I have sketched out would, I believe, be found to possess the requisite alteration of studies for strengthening and improving the mind. It is also a well-ascertained truth, that demonstration is vastly facilitated by ocular illustration; the young surgeon is taught anatomy from a human subject, the chemist by the exhibition of experiments; and when I was a pupil, and I believe still, young architects and builders, long before the expiration of their apprenticeship, were taught on the works.

"All concur in recommending a separate departmental institution in preference to establishing an engineering class in connexion with either of the colleges; that may therefore be considered a settled point.

"The next point is, whether Poona offers any advantages over the Presidency

III. Bombay.

as a site for the institution. Nearly three years have elapsed since the Public Work Commission instituted inquiry into this subject; circumstances which then existed may very possibly have altered, but at that time it is certain no distinguished young men of the Elphinstone College would have entered a civil engineer class, unless greater advantages than the existing regulations provided were held out to them; and judging from the opinions expressed by many of the office bearers of that institution, it was at that time evident that the pick of the college would certainly not be advised even to prepare themselves for a department holding out what they considered such inferior advantages. The Board can now, much better than myself, judge how far this state of things still exists; but the facts, that great success has attended the pupils of the Grant Medical College, while the Public Work Department is still without a recognised code of regulations for their subordinates, render it more than probable that little, if any, change has taken place. In Poona, on the other hand, the pupils are of a less influential class, generally children of comparatively poor parents; they are anxious to secure any certain means of earning a livelihood, they cannot afford to leave their homes to study in Bombay, and their expectations are altogether of a more moderate description. The education at Poona when the Public Work Commission visited the college was excellent, and it was believed that any number of candidates likely to be required, fully qualified, would be willing to enter, directly the institution was ready to receive them. Possibly some Poona lads would enter an institution if established in Bombay, but as they would be separated from their families and be put to considerable additional expense, the means of support assigned them would necessarily be far greater in Bombay than in Poona. The Deccanees, moreover, were believed to be hardier and better able to put up with the discomforts of living in the jungles than natives of Bombay; proximity to the controlling authorities would doubtless be an advantage, but I feel sure that, in point of facility for obtaining a number of highly educated young men of moderate expectations, Poona had, and possibly still has, greatly the advantage.

"The question proposed in the 9th para. requires careful consideration, and depends in some degree upon the character of the education to be given, and the class of persons admitted: if the youths be drawn from the Elphinstone College, my opinion is, that they afford insufficient inducement; if the Poona College be the source of supply, the inducement is ample. The former class of youths naturally compare themselves with their schoolfellows in the Grant Medical College and others, and become disappointed and discontented by finding them in after life so much better off than themselves. The scale of travelling batta should, I think, be changed; it is insufficient at present to pay the additional expense surveyors are put to in travelling, and consequently, what with pecuniary loss and the discomfort of moving about, all prefer and seek for station work; travelling batta should be a full remuneration for all additional expense.

"The great object to aim at in the rules is, that they shall provide for all possible contingencies, and be equally just whatever changes may occur, and that they shall not admit of varied interpretation. I would, with this view, therefore, have the number of each grade proportional to the whole number employed, and, as in examinations in the native language, I would have those for promotion conducted at the Presidency by an *ex officio* committee; and in cases in which the candidate for promotion cannot conveniently visit the Presidency for the purpose, the same principle should be adopted, as is now in force for examining in the native languages at the more distant stations.

"Considering how greatly the introduction of railways, and the probable increase of public works, are likely to increase the demand for native surveyors, I do not think the present requirements of the service should limit the admissions; the number instructed, should, I think, be in excess of the probable demand, so as to admit of the indifferent and lazy being finally rejected. The stimulus to exertion this would create would be very great; the Board should, however, have power to admit deserving lads in excess of the actual requirements if they passed creditable examinations.

"I concur with the Board with respect to the qualifications for admission, and would advise that a proportion of nominations be placed at the disposal of the principals of the colleges for such lads as may have highly distinguished themselves in mathematics and in English, who might be admitted without examination.

"The

"The last question refers to the teacher; the Commission recommended that there should be a competent English teacher not liable to be moved for the upper classes, with a native assistant, drawn, perhaps, from among the present surveyors. General supervision of the whole will appropriately rest with the commanding officer of the Sappers. The term 'English teacher' hardly conveys the meaning they intended; they had no idea of procuring a teacher of the English language, but a highly educated person competent to complete the theoretical, and if possible, also the practical instruction of the higher classes. The kind of person they alluded to was of a similar class to Mr. M'Dougall, of the Poona College, and it was wished that to the ability to impart instruction in the higher branches of the mathematics, he should add a practical knowledge of surveying and levelling, and possibly of drawing. It was believed that Mr. M'Dougall himself had some knowledge of surveying and levelling, and that he also had at that time leisure, and was willing for a consideration to carry on instruction in the institution until a person specially engaged should arrive. The Commission thought it very important that the instructor should not be liable to be moved, and that therefore such a person as I have described would have advantages over an officer who, unless highly paid or very junior, would not long willingly remain in so arduous and harassing a situation.

"From the foregoing remarks, the Board will gather that the only serious and palpable objection that in my opinion attaches to the scheme proposed by the Public Work Commission, is Captain Studdert's anticipation of failure, and apparent unwillingness to carry the scheme fully out. If I have in any degree succeeded in persuading the Board that the scheme as originally proposed is deserving of trial, I should advise that a salary as additional remuneration to the commanding officer of the Sappers be named, and that Captain Studdert be definitely asked whether for that consideration he wishes to undertake cordially the organization of the proposed institution. In case he assents, I would, now that the merits of the proposition have been questioned, advise that, instead of building, a convenient house be rented, and that a fair trial be given to the scheme without alteration; if it fails, no loss of any consequence will have been entailed, for the house might be given up, and the teachers, the pupils, and the material moved and placed under any other agency the Board might see fit.

"But if the Board still hold their present views, and find that circumstances have changed, and that highly educated youths can without difficulty be procured in sufficient numbers, and with sufficiently moderate expectations in Bombay, or if Captain Studdert still expresses any fear of failure, then in either case I am so satisfied that failure will be the probable result, I should be glad to see the Board's views wholly carried out."

3. On receipt of the foregoing, we communicated the correspondence to Lieutenant Colonel Scott, Superintending Engineer, Southern Provinces, with the following resolution recorded by us:—

"The most advisable course, after considering this subject at the present stage, appears to be to communicate the correspondence to Lieutenant Colonel Scott, noticing the following leading points:—

"The Board have resolved on the disconnexion of the Institution from the Sapper School.

"They have resolved that the institution be at Poona.

"The following sanction is in force:—

" For a school-room	- - - - -	3,527 rupees.
For a teacher 150 or 200 rupees	- - - - -	200 "
For an assistant teacher	- - - - -	75 "

"There is no reason to doubt that sanction for an additional expenditure, which may be necessary, will be accorded.

"An instructor must probably be eventually procured from England, but it is possible that an officer qualified for the task may be found in the country.

"After starting the foregoing, to ask whether Lieutenant Colonel Scott, as Superintending Engineer, Southern Provinces, will undertake such connexion with the school as may be best described by the term visitor; i. e., that without any responsibility for the daily routine, and without being the channel of correspondence with the director, teacher, or whatever else may be the designation of the head master, he should see that the general system and course of study

should be such as the departmental purposes with which the institution is to be founded, demand.

"That if he be willing to undertake that much, the Board solicit his report as to the arrangements which should be made on the basis of the above statement for carrying the scheme into effect."

4. We also added: "Subsequently to the foregoing resolution, Lieutenant Colonel Scott's demi-official of the 2d May to the address of the chief engineer was communicated to the Board. Lieutenant Colonel Scott's offer seems to meet the Board's views, and they desire to express their obligations to Lieutenant Colonel Scott for so readily offering his assistance. They will, with reference to the foregoing resolution, await Lieutenant Colonel Scott's further report on the subject."

5. And in answer to Major Turner we wrote as follows:

"With reference to the 2d para. of Major Turner's letter, in which inquiry is made of the cause of that portion of the delay during 2½ years, which is not attributed to the interference of the military authorities, the following is the record of the transaction, so far as known to the Board:—

"Public Work Commission's report - - - - -	1 Sept. 1851
"Government reference for opinion of the Military Board; and estimate of the expense likely to attend the plan, and such other details as must be known, for the satisfaction of the Government of India - - - - -	10 Nov. 1851
"Subordinate reference by the Board to Captain Studdert, regarding expense - - - - -	12 Dec. 1851
"Captain Studdert's reply - - - - -	30 Jan. 1852
"Board's report to Government - - - - -	1 March 1852
"Government reply conveying sanction to the necessary expenditure - - - - -	27 Oct. 1852
"Board's reply, asking that the Commander of the Forces be requested to authorise the arrangement, and to permit the commanding officer of the Sappers to correspond directly with the Military Board on the subject, and to act under the Board's instructions regarding the school, excepting in such cases as may interfere with or have relation to his own military duties, or the interests of the Sappers and Miners - - - - -	12 Nov. 1852
"Government reply, communicating the wish of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to retain the supervision of the Sapper school for the present - - - - -	9 July 1853
"Government reference to the Board, to know if anything had been done in the matter - - - - -	16 Nov. 1853
"Major Turner's letter, No. 2605 of 8th November 1853, was received - - - - -	21 Nov. 1853
"And the Board had prepared a strong representation to Government to accompany it when they received the communication withdrawing the objection of the Commander in Chief - - - - -	22 Dec. 1853
"And shortly after a communication in the General Department on the same subject - - - - -	24 Jan. 1854
"Copy of Lieutenant Colonel Goodfellow's correspondence with Government on the subject, was communicated to the Board by Colonel Waddington - - - - -	2 Feb. 1854
"Reference to Captain Studdert for his opinion on the general scheme, in consequence of Lieutenant Goodfellow's statement that Captain Studdert coincides with me in my views regarding the proposal of the Public Work Commission being impracticable - - - - -	15 Feb. 1854
"Captain Studdert's reply - - - - -	24 Feb. 1854
"Report to Government, communicated to Major Turner with letter of - - - - -	24 March 1854

"Major Turner asks if the delay due to the military authorities could not have been prevented by frequent and urgent representations. Possibly it might have been, but the succession of subjects forced on the Board's attention prevents such frequency of representation on one subject.

"With reference to Major Turner's remark in his fourth para., that numerous instances might be adduced * * in which a similar departure from first principles would be found,—the Board perceive, from Major Turner's demi-official letter on the subject to Captain Marriott, that Major Turner in one respect has misunderstood

derstood the Board's allusion to first principles. They did not, amongst other objections, allude to the union of duties appertaining to both the civil and military departments, of which there are numerous instances, and which they themselves advocate in the Department of Public Works, but to uniting any civil duties with those of military command. Excepting in the cases of the supreme authority or its representatives, which are necessarily independent of principles founded on subordinate relations, the few instances of which the Board are aware are exceptional in their circumstances.

“ With reference to the 7th and 8th paras., the position of the commanding officer of the Sappers in relation to the institution, suggested at the conclusion of the 8th para., would render the scheme more practicable, but the economy thereof less evident.

“ Referring to the 9th para., the Board do not perceive to what Major Turner alludes, in saying we can scarce expect that their ordinary courses of instruction should be altered to meet the peculiar requirements of the Public Work Department.

“With regard to the observation in the 11th para., regarding the adoption of Poona as the *locale* of the institution rather than Bombay, and those also in the demi-official appended, the Board are inclined to recommend Poona.

“The suggestion regarding travelling batta in the 12th para., will be considered in drawing up the details of the scheme for submission to Government.

“In the 13th to the 16th paras. inclusive, the Board concur generally.

“ In the 17th para. Major Turner sums up by saying that the only serious and palpable objection which in his opinion attaches to the scheme of the Public Work Commission is ‘ Captain Studdert’s anticipation of failure and apparent unwillingness to carry the scheme fully out.’ The Board are of opinion that all the objections stated by them are serious and palpable, but that one is nearly, if not quite, an absolute objection, viz. :—

“Responsibility for one duty to two masters, because both the Commander in Chief and the Board would respectively have a responsible connexion with and control of the school.”

6. We append Lieutenant Colonel Scott's reply, No. 2070, of 3d June, and as the arrangements proposed by him involve no other than current expenditure, and his estimate thereof in the 14th para., as per margin,* does not exceed what is already sanctioned; and as we are satisfied that the institution will be better fitted to its purpose if allowed to grow gradually, than if the attempt be made to perfect the arrangements before-hand; and as also it is very desirable to take full advantage of the only period of the year during which Lieutenant Colonel Scott is in Poona, we have authorised him to give effect to his proposal without delay.

7. The most important point for the consideration of Government in, connexion with the institution, viz., the prospect as respects salary which shall be offered to the students, has been virtually determined; for although the salaries as per margin,† proposed by our Board in 1846 (as in Colonel Jervis' minute of the

	<i>Rs.</i>
• Professor M'Dougall - - - - -	200
Rent of a house, if a class-room cannot be had in the Poona College -	20
Remuneration to young men employed as teachers - - - -	50
A person to look after the class-room and keep it clean - - -	7
TOTAL per mensem - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 277

	<i>Rs.</i>
† Assistant engineer - - - { 1st class - - -	150
- - - { 2d class - - -	120
Surveyor and builder - - - { 1st class - - -	100
- - - { 2d class - - -	80
Assistant surveyor and builder - - { 1st class - - -	60
- - - { 2d c ass - - -	40

the 3d December 1846, modified under the instructions conveyed in Mr. Chief Secretary Pringle's letter, No. 3532, of 9th November 1846), have not been specifically sanctioned, yet the constant adoption of that scale of salaries ever since has virtually conveyed a repeated sanction thereof.

8. We trust that your Lordship in Council will approve our proceedings.

5 July 1854.

We have, &c.
(signed) C. Waddington, Colonel,
Chief Engineer.
J. Swanson, Major.

(No. 2070 of 1854).

General Department.

To the Secretary Military Board, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your letter, No. 5143, dated 26th May 1854, to state that I shall be very happy to undertake the office of visitor to the proposed engineer class, on the basis stated in the third para. of your letter.

2. In obedience to the 4th para., I will now proceed to state the manner in which I think the object (that of instructing a body of young men in the elements of civil engineering) will be most quickly attained.

3. I think it unnecessary just now to attempt to lay down an entire system to be acted upon when the class is in full operation, or to express any opinion as to the extent of the class hereafter. The object, at the present moment, is to obtain as many eligible students as we can teach, but not to overburden ourselves, as that would lead, I think, to confusion and imperfect instruction; perhaps a class of 12 is as many as we could manage, so as to give each individual fair play.

4. In short, I would consider the class for a limited period as a normal school, for the instruction of persons to be hereafter used as teachers. In this way we could form a nucleus on which the class could be gradually extended without confusion, and at a very trifling cost.

5. I do not mean, however, that (unless in peculiar cases) the young men should be retained as teachers, but that (either when they have passed a proper examination, or prior to that) those most advanced should be employed, partially, in communicating instruction to the younger students.

6. I presume I may take it for granted that Professor McDougall will be appointed as the instructor, on the salary named (200 rupees per mensem); it is most desirable that he should be, not only on account of his eminent talents and attainments, but also because most, if not all the students, will be from his classes, and his personal knowledge of their talents and characters will render it much more easy to convey instruction to them.

7. For the above reason I would take pupils from the Poona College in the first instance; but if there are not a sufficient number qualified, the remainder might be taken from the Elphinstone Institution.

8. I may remark that the task of communicating instruction now will be a very different thing from what it was in the late Engineer Institution; considering that Colonel Jervis had to commence with the first rules of arithmetic, the wonder is that he succeeded so well. We are commencing with young men whose mathematical attainments are higher than are required for the final examination at Addiscombe, and whose minds are trained to receive knowledge. I see, therefore, every reason to expect that our efforts will be successful. I would wish that at present, at least, and probably in future, the class-room should be in the Poona College, or at least that a house should be taken as close to the college as possible. This will save money, in the first instance; but it is more important, as it will allow the students to attend the college classes. We have

have not leisure to instruct the whole day,* and at first (that is, until we have trained some teachers,) there would be little use in the pupils working as a class in our absence.

9. The proper course of instruction is a matter for discussion, and I propose, with the assistance of Professor M'Dougall, to draw it out in detail and submit it for the opinion of the Military Board. The following are the heads under which instruction will, I think, be required, and I should feel obliged if the Board would point out anything which may be considered extraneous, and add such items as I may have forgotten. This may save reference when the detailed course is submitted.

Drawing, Mechanical.—From copies in the first instance, and then from models and executed buildings. If an instructor could be found (and perhaps I may find some competent person at Poona), I should much like to add instruction in civil drawing. No man, however well he may understand the principles, can do even mechanical drawings really well; and, above all, he cannot draw ground, unless he has some knowledge of civil drawing. Should such a person be available, I would recommend a monthly allowance. I do not think that a fixed master would be requisite.

Surveying and Levelling.—With all the usual instruments and in all the approved methods, excluding, of course, the refinements of large trigonometrical surveys.

Materials.—Their strength illustrated by experiments, and a collection to be found of all the building materials and woods, and instruction given as to the uses of each.

Hydraulics and Hydrodynamics.—The theoretical principles, and the application of formulæ, including the formation of canals and tanks, flow of water in pipes, &c.

Building.—The main principles of building; probably General Pasley's course, modified to suit this country, would form the basis. Practical instruction, by taking the class to visit works in progress, and explaining faults.

Practical Institution.—Laying out buildings in the ground, ghaut, roads, &c., defined curves, &c. This is very essential; it is often far from being easy to lay out a building in broken ground.

Book-keeping.—There may be differences of opinion whether a system of double entry is requisite in an engineer's office, but any man well versed in that, can, without difficulty, understand, and with little trouble, practise any other.

Estimating.

10. I have not placed the above in the order in which they should be taught, but merely as they occur to me.

11. You will perceive that at first, at least, my connexion with the institution must be more intimate than is contemplated in the third para.; but after a season or two, when the first few young men are well taught, much will not be required; it will only be necessary to see that the teachers do not deteriorate; the practical instruction on the works will be no interruption to me, as I should have to visit them at any rate.

12. At all events, I must undertake a portion of the teaching during the ensuing rains, and should other arrangements be eventually requisite, they can be made.

13. As there is scarcely a study which does not bear in some way on the duties of a civil engineer, while at the same time it would be hopeless to attempt to teach them all, it would, I think, be desirable to recognise the propriety of
Professor

* We should thus be enabled to take young men who might be slightly deficient in some points; thus, an excellent mathematician might be an imperfect English scholar; he would have time to improve besides by breaking off the connexion with the college, which would be done practically if the class-room was distant. We almost tie ourselves down to providing for the young men; I say nothing of the difference in labour to the professor. I will here add, that as I suppose the Council of Education will always take care that their professors are first-rate men, I would advise that the professor of mathematics and native professor in the Poona College should always be selected.

(signed) W. S.

III. Bombay.

Professor M'Dougall or myself recommending for sanction a remuneration for courses of lecture, when competent persons are available. To show what I mean, I will throw together a few heads. The last mentioned may not be of much consequence now, but I feel convinced that before 10 years have elapsed progress reports will be accompanied by photographic pictures of works in progress :—

“Sanitary condition of towns ;” “Electricity and magnetism ;” “Chemical analysis ;” “Photography.” Many others might be noticed.

14. I think the following is a fair estimate of the probable cost ; at all events until the class is enlarged :—

Professor M'Dougall	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.
Rent of a house, if a class-room cannot be had in the Poona College, say	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Remuneration to young men employed as teachers (this would not be required for some months to come), say	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
A person to look after the class-room, and keep it clean ; say	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
TOTAL per mensem							Rs. 277

15. I am unable at present to estimate the expense of models, and of making a collection of building materials and woods. The latter would cost little more than the carriage, and perhaps the best way would be to get a good smith and carpenter, and to make up the models. They are not wanted fine, but they should be made on correct principles. A smith and carpenter complete may be taken at 50 rupees per mensem ; but I may be able to make a better arrangement, and have the models made in the sappers' workshops.

16. The following articles are fixed partly by guess :—

Drawing tables and seats for twelve, say at 30 rupees - Rs. 360

One theodolite, Everest pattern.

One ditto, old pattern.

One level, Y.

One ditto, dumpy.

One set staves (receding).

One ditto, common.

One plane table.

One pocket sextant.

One prismatic compass.

One mathematical instruments' magazine case.

Twelve ditto, fish skin.

Brushes, pencils, saucers, separate cakes of colour, as required.

Stationery as required.

17. In addition, I should require some old theodolites and levels, and indeed at least one old instrument of each pattern ; at present there is a great destruction of instruments, from the parties using them not knowing how to make the adjustments properly.

18. I want the magazine case principally to explain the use of the various instruments.

19. If a pentagraph and an eidograph are available, they would be useful ; I can, however, use my own if there are none.

20. I think I have now entered as fully on the subject as will enable the Board to put me right, and I save a fortnight by writing at once.

21. I have only one observation to add. I agree with the Board that it would be difficult to give practical instruction beyond what I have above mentioned ; at first I thought that some months might be passed in the workshop after the completion of the course, that is, of the theoretical course ; but after careful consideration I believe the end can be better attained by attaching the young men, after

after they have left the class to selected officers, and employing them for a twelve-month or so under his eye, before considering them fit for general duty.

22. It would probably be well after the first establishment of the class to place a certain number of *entree's* at the disposal of the Council of Education, and to throw the rest open to competition, selecting for the public service from the class chiefly by examination; I say chiefly, because I do not think that any examination forms so good a test of fitness, as would be had by some years experience of the young men's characters—character, disposition, and attainments ought all to have an influence in the selection.

23. I do not know that it is absolutely essential to fix the future prospects at present, we do not break off the connexion of the young men with the college, but the sooner the matter can be settled the better; everything seems to me to depend on the relative prospects held out to other classes of Government servants, and involves therefore considerations which I have not before me, but I feel pretty certain that a complete seniority system is injurious to public interest, and that irregularities in promotion arising from different officers entertaining different views of qualifications gives rise to discontent.

24. I agree with Major Turner that the system of examination for promotion should be assimilated to that in use in the examination for languages, viz., a committee in Bombay; at least that the examination papers should emanate from them, and be subject to their approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Scott*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, S. P.

Superintending Engineer's Office, S. P. Camp,
Sawurgaum, 3 June 1854.

(No. 556 of 1855.)

REPORT.

V. 2717.

I HAVE the honour to return the annexed papers which reached me in April last, in Bombay.

2. It appeared from para. 6 of the letter from the Military Board, No. 6824 of the 5th July 1854, that Colonel Scott had already been authorised to give effect to his proposals relative to a new engineering school, and I ascertained at the time that his school was actually established.

3. Under these circumstances, and as I was about to visit Poona, and knew that the whole question of engineering education would shortly be discussed in connexion with the Governor General's Minute on the Public Works Department, and with the plan for granting engineering degrees in the university, it seemed to me that any remarks which I might have to submit should be postponed until I had visited the school under Colonel Scott, and considered the opinions of those appointed to advise in respect to the university.

4. I have now had an opportunity of doing this, and the result is contained in a report, No. 555 of this date, which has been forwarded to your address in reply to a reference, No. 783 of the 18th July 1855.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of Director of Public Instruction,
6 October 1855.

III.
Bombay.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 17th October.—Sanctioned.

2718.

V. 3017.

(No. 5138.)

From the Adjutant General.

Sir,

HAVING submitted to the Commander in Chief your letter, No. 1538, dated the 23d ultimo, with accompaniment, I am directed to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that his Excellency has no objection to offer to the course proposed by Mr. Erskine in connexion with the organization of the college at Poona; but that his Excellency is doubtful whether the duties falling to Lieutenant Scrivener and Mr. Brett, as superintendent and assistant superintendent of army schools, will leave them as much time as will be requisite to enable them also to discharge the duties of professor and assistant professor of drawing and surveying in the college, unless a second assistant be allowed to the superintendent of army schools, his Excellency will therefore make a further report with respect to that part of Mr. Erskine's plan.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Hancock*, Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur,
3 November 1855.

V. 3018.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 9 November 1855.

GOVERNMENT will await the further report herein promised.

(No. 762 of 1855.)

V. 6138.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive the Government resolution forwarded with your memorandum, No. 1690, of the 13th instant.

2. The Commander in Chief it is stated has no objection to the plan recommended in my report, No. 555 of the 6th ultimo, but his Excellency doubts whether it can be carried out as regards Lieutenant Scrivener and Mr. Brett, unless a second assistant be allowed to the superintendent of army schools.

3. On this point his Excellency promises a further report, which Government propose to await.

4. I beg most strongly to urge upon Government the expediency of proceeding at once to carry out all that part of the scheme to which the Commander in Chief has no objection, leaving it merely for future decision whether or not another assistant should be allowed to Lieutenant Scrivener, for even if it should be found that he must have another assistant, there can be no doubt, I imagine, that one will be allowed him, and that the entire design will not be overturned on this account.

5. It seems to be of great importance that all the rest of the plan should be matured and set in motion without any delay, and that Colonel Scott should at once be requested to make all necessary preparatory arrangements in communication with the military authorities.

6. The necessity or otherwise of allowing another assistant in the department of army schools seems to be a subordinate consideration, which should not on any account be suffered to retard the institution of the college.

7. It

7. It is most desirable that all the proposed departments should be fully organized and opened for the reception of students before the close of the present fair season.

III.
Bombay.

November 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 3491 of 1855.)

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

V. 6189.

Sir,

A copy of your letter of 3d instant, No. 5138, having been furnished to the Director of Public Instruction, Government have received from that officer a communication, in which he urges the expediency of proceeding at once to carry out all that part of the scheme submitted in his report, No. 555, to which his Excellency the Commander in Chief has no objection, leaving for future decision the question whether or not another assistant should be allowed to Lieutenant Scrivener.

2. In annexing a copy of that communication, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has authorised the adoption of the course proposed by Mr. Erskine, and to request that, for this purpose, you will be good enough to obtain the permission of his Excellency to make all necessary arrangements with Lieutenant Colonel Scott, who has been requested when corresponding with Government regarding the engineering college at Poona to address the Secretary to Government in the General Department direct, instead of corresponding as heretofore with the chief engineer of public works in the Department of Public Works.

Bombay Castle,
29 November 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 3492 of 1855.)

To Lieutenant Colonel *W. Scott*, Superintending Engineer, Central Province.

V. 6140.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 3739 of 19th July last, to the address of the chief engineer of public works, I am directed to furnish you with a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin,* on the subject of the establishment of an engineering college at Poona.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has authorised the adoption of the course proposed by Mr. Erskine in his letter, No. 762 of 1855, and request that you will have the goodness to make all necessary arrangements in communication with the Adjutant General of the Army, who has been asked to obtain the permission of his Excellency the Commander in Chief for this purpose.

3. In corresponding with Government regarding the above college, I am to request that you will address the Secretary to Government, General Department, direct, instead of corresponding as heretofore, with the chief engineer of public works, in the Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle,
29 November 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

* Report by the Director of Public Instruction, No. 555, dated 6th October 1855.
Letter from Adjutant General of the Army, No. 5138, dated 3d November 1855.
Letter from Director of Public Instruction, No. 762, dated November 1855.

III.
Bombay.

1855:
V. 6192 and 6193.
V. 6290 and 6291.
V. 6485 and 6486.
V. 6546 to 6552.
1856:
V. 111 and 112.

PUBLIC Letter from Bombay, No. 8, dated 2 February 1856.

IN continuation of our Despatch, No. 149, dated the 15th December 1855, we have the honour to forward to your Honourable Court a copy of our further proceedings, as per margin, connected with the establishment of the proposed engineering college at Poona.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 5489.)

V. 6192.

From the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this department, No. 5403, dated the 20th instant, and to previous correspondence on the subject, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to request that his Excellency may be informed whether it will be necessary to make any change this season in the arrangements for the inspection of regimental schools, as Lieutenant Scrivener has proposed that he may be permitted to proceed on his tour on the 1st proximo, and, as at present arranged, would not return to Poona until April next.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur,
23 November 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hancock*, Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

(No. 3521 of 1855.)

V. 6193.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in the Military Department, No. 5489, dated the 23d November 1855, and to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has resolved that the arrangements for the organization of the engineering college in Poona shall not be allowed to interfere with Lieutenant Scrivener's tour of inspection this season of regimental schools.

Bombay Castle,
4 December 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 5721.)

V. 6290.

From the Adjutant General, dated 6 December 1855.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 3491, dated the 29th ultimo, with annexment, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that every assistance will be afforded by this department to Colonel Scott in making the preparatory arrangements for carrying into effect the proposed plan for establishing an engineering college at Poona.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur,
6 December 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hancock*, Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

(No. 3587 of 1855.)

III
Bombay.

V. 6291.

To Lieutenant Colonel *Scott*, Superintending Engineer.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter No. 3492, dated 29 November 1855, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for your information, copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 5721, dated the 6th December 1855.

Bombay Castle,
11 December 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 5891 of 1855.)

From the Superintending Engineer, C. P.

V. 6485.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 3492 of 29th ultimo, I communicated immediately with the Rev. Mr. M'Dougall and Lieutenant J. Scrivener, and settled on an examination test for the college; it is to be that of the senior class in the accompanying lithographed paper.

2. As the central military school can turn out pupils above this test, and as the junior engineering class comes up to it, we thought it better to avoid teaching in the college anything within the range of the training schools.

3. The only difficulty which occurs to me is how to lodge the non-commissioned officers and soldiers; at present they are located within the walls of building, but we require at least the whole of this.

4. I have addressed the Quartermaster General on the subject, and pointed out methods of overcoming the difficulty: Either by letting the men have one of the barracks of the Third European Regiment; or the mess-room of the same regiment, which is to be given over to the hospital of that corps; or by chuppering in tents.

5. At present we require workshops; I propose to erect these of sun-dried bricks and mud, with a tiled roof. This will enable us to cover a large space of ground for little money, and as it is the want of space only which prevents a very large increase in the vernacular and working class, we shall require it.

6. A portion sufficient to cover our present scholars must however be prepared in the first instance, and for this I will submit tenders as soon as I hear from the Quartermaster General. The remainder of the workshops, and any new buildings which may be required, I propose to erect without any external help (except money from Government), taking care that the cost shall be kept below the usual rate of contract.

7. I do not know whether my opinion was wanted respecting salaries to the Professors, but Mr. Scrivener referred so frequently to the salaries given at Roorkie, that I am sure that his expectations for himself and Mr. Brett, are founded upon that basis, and it is to be considered that so far from reducing their labour in the central school the present measure is likely to increase it, as the examination for college will be very strict.

8. It now only remains to settle about the accounts; Mr. Scrivener's military school remains of course as at present. But are the accounts of the engineer school and the vernacular and mechanical class, also of the college, to be forwarded to the chief engineer?

9. It will be essential to be prepared with a considerable supply of drawing and surveying instruments; we could get them better and cheaper by ordering them through a house in Bombay; if that could be allowed once in Bombay they could be purchased. Text books would in most instances be purchased; it would be sufficient to intimate to a house in Bombay what books would be required.

10. We are at present much hampered in the mechanical class by want of funds.

Bombay.

funds. Although I am aware that Government will pass bills for the cost of materials used and work done, we are obliged, in the first instance, to pay, and although eventually we shall be able to employ every person on private work or upon Government work, for which we will first obtain sanction, yet in filling up the workshops, laying in seasoned wood and other materials, some expense must be incurred; if we had credit for about (1,000) one thousand rupees, accounting for the expenditure periodically, this difficulty would be overcome.

We might also usefully have a set of approved machines; it is true that the use of a machine is to do away with skilled labour; but everything of this kind is suggestive, and it is besides probable enough, that some of the simple ones could be made up at a price which would enable native workmen to purchase them.

If this view be approved, I will endeavour to submit a list of such machines as would be useful as models.

Camp, Munchur,
8 December 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Walter Scott*, Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, C. P.

P. S.—I have communicated with the Adjutant General.

(signed) *W. Scott*, Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, C. P.

(No. 3702 of 1852.)

V. 6486.

To

The Superintending Engineer, Central Province;
The Director of Public Instruction;
The Chief Engineer of Public Works;
The Civil Auditor;
The General Paymaster.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 17 December 1855.

A COPY of this letter and accompaniment should be sent to the Director of Public Instruction for his opinion on paras. 1, 2 and 7.

2. Lieutenant Colonel Scott's further report on the subject treated of in paras. 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be awaited.

3. With respect to para. 8, Lieutenant Colonel Scott should be informed that the accounts of the engineering school, and the vernacular and mechanical classes, as well as all other items, which belong to establishment charges and contingencies in the engineering college, as now constituted, an institution for public and general instruction, are to be subject to the audit of the Civil Auditor. All correspondence regarding the college being conducted in the general department.

4. With regard to the supply of books and materials, Lieutenant Colonel Scott may obtain such as are necessary in the manner proposed in his 9th paragraph.

5. Under the circumstances explained in Lieutenant Colonel Scott's 10th paragraph, he should be allowed to have a credit for 1,000 rupees with the General Paymaster. This can be renewed hereafter, if necessary.

6. Government approve of the suggestions contained in Lieutenant Colonel Scott's 11th and 12th paragraphs.

7. Such buildings as may be erected by the school, according to the plan now approved, can hereafter when completed, be transferred to the Public Works Department, at their actual cost, the college being credited with the value of labour and supervision furnished by it, but as the charges incurred on account of, and during their construction will be of a mixed nature, it will prevent confusion to defer debiting any of them to the Public Works Department, until such complete adjustment can be at once effected.

(No. 5403.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

IN continuation of the letter from this department, No. 5138, of the 3d instant, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying extracts from two communications from Lieutenant Scrivener, superintendent of army schools, dated the 8th and 18th instant, reporting the period of time each day which he and Mr. Brett would probably be able to devote to the instruction of the drawing and surveying classes in the proposed engineering college at Poona.

2. The Commander in Chief has no objection to Lieutenant Scrivener's proposal, that Mr. Brett should be permitted to assist him in the duty of making the annual inspections of the schools of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Regiments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Hancock*, Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Mahableschwur,
20 November 1855.

EXTRACTS from a Letter from Lieutenant *T. Scrivener*, Superintendent of Army Schools, No. 53 and 54, dated Poona, 8th and 18th November 1855, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

V. 6547.

"I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 5172, of the 5th instant, and in reply, beg to express my obligations for the proposal made to Government to appoint me professor of drawing and surveying at the engineering college about to be established at Poona, and also to express my readiness to accept the appointment as far as relates to surveying and plan drawing.

"As surveying operations are necessarily conducted in the early part of the day, I should always be able to devote from two to two and a half hours per diem to the instruction of the surveying classes in the college, and if, as I apprehend will be the case, arrangements are made for the commissioned officers also to attend at the new college, I should probably be able to afford three or four hours' instructions.

"Mr. Brett also requests me to state his readiness to accept the assistant professorship of surveying and plan drawing.

"With reference to the superintendence of the regimental schools, all difficulty will be obviated, if his Excellency will be pleased to permit Mr. Brett to assist me in the duty of inspecting them, Mr. Brett to commence doing so from the date of the new college being opened.

"In all the native colleges there are, I believe, two annual vacations of one month each. In the summer vacation the schools at Nuggur and Bombay can be inspected, and in the winter vacation, those in the Southern and Northern and Scinde Division, by Mr. Brett and myself, without the loss of our services to the college."

"As the non-commissioned officers preparing for the situations of schoolmasters and assistant teachers, and those who receive general instruction on surveying, the construction of field works, &c. &c., are all located in the same building, and receive instruction at the same time, I am of opinion that Mr. Brett would always be able to devote from two to three hours per diem to the performance of his duties as assistant professor of surveying and plan drawing in the new college.

"I beg to draw your attention to para. 1 of my letter, No. 53, of the 8th instant, in which I expressed my readiness to accept the professorship of surveying and plan drawing, but not of drawing generally, of many branches of which, such as figure and landscape drawing, &c., I have not sufficient knowledge to enable me to undertake the professorship thereof.

"Although those subjects will scarcely be required to be taught in an engineering college, I feel it my duty to mention the circumstance, in order that no disappointment may at any future time be experienced.

"Mr. Brett also will be happy to undertake similar duties to those which I have undertaken to perform."

III.
Bombay.

(No. 855 of 1855.)

V. 6548.

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction.

It appears that Lieutenant Scrivener and Mr. Brett are willing to accept the offices for which they were respectively recommended, that in the judgments of the former, all difficulty "will be obviated," if the latter be appointed assistant superintendent of the Government schools from the date of the opening of the new college; and that the Commander in Chief has no objection to this latter arrangement.

2. I trust, therefore, that nothing will now retard the carrying out of the plan. But on this subject Government will, no doubt, wish to have the advice of Colonel Scott with as little delay as possible.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
3 December 1855.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 5933 of 1855.)

V. 6549.

REPORT by the Superintending Engineer, C. P., dated 11 December 1855.

THE time stated by Lieutenant Scrivener for himself and Mr. Brett (two hours per diem each), will be ample for the purpose.

2. I think there is a misapprehension in the sentence marked by me in pencil. The college is not open to anyone (with the exception of civil engineers and others noted by Mr. Erskine) who has not passed the examination.

3. There is, I believe, only one vacation (in May) in the Poona College, but that is of little consequence when a certain progress has been made in surveying and plan drawing, nothing but practice is of much use, so that the temporary absence of the professor would not much matter.

(signed) *Walter Scott*, Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, C. P.

Superintending Engineer's Office,
Camp Narayengaum, 11 December 1855.

(No. 3748 of 1855.)

V. 6550.

To the Director of Public Instruction;

Colonel *W. Scott*, Superintending Engineer, Central Province.

RESOLUTION of Government dated 22 December 1855.

THE Adjutant General of the Army should be requested to inform his Excellency the Commander in Chief that as the time at Messrs. Scrivener's and Brett's disposal for the instruction of the college classes appears sufficient, their services shall be availed of as proposed, Mr. Brett being appointed to assist Lieutenant Scrivener in the duty of inspecting the regimental schools from the date of the opening of the new college, in which Lieutenant Scrivener is to be appointed professor of surveying and plan drawing, and Mr. Brett assistant professor in the same branches.

A further reference regarding the salaries of the college appointments has been made to the Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 3749 of 1855.)

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 5403, dated the 20th November 1855, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief that as the time at Messrs. Scrivener's and Brett's disposal for the instruction of the classes in the proposed engineering college at Poona appears sufficient, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the former gentleman as professor of surveying and plan drawing in the new college, and the latter as assistant professor in the same branches.

2. His Lordship in Council also sanctions the appointment of Mr. Brett to assist Lieutenant Scrivener in the duty of inspecting the regimental schools from the date of the opening of the new college.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart.*

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
26 December 1855.

V. 6551.

(No. 3750 of 1855.)

RESOLUTION, 26 December 1855.

V. 6552.

ORDERED, that copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 5403, dated 20th November 1855, and of its accompaniment, together with a transcript of the reply thereto be transferred to the Military Department for the issue of such subsidiary orders as may there be considered necessary with reference to para. 2 of the communication to the Adjutant General.

(signed) *W. Hart,*

Secretary to Government.

(No. 6037 of 1855.)

From the Superintending Engineer, C. P.

V. 111.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit extract from a letter, 5940 of 15 December, from the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army: "The Commander in Chief has no objection to officers being held eligible for admission into the Poona Engineering College who may be found to have attained the prescribed standard of knowledge, should Government consider it expedient, without being obliged to pass through the central school."

"The standard of qualification his Excellency considers should be fixed under the authority of Government, and in the event of officers not being required previously to go through the course of instruction at the central school, it will be necessary to provide for the examination of candidates at or near the stations at which they may be located."

"It appears to the Commander in Chief that no steps can be taken to obtain candidates for admission in the opening of the college in June next, until the rules which Government may be pleased to establish with respect to the above, and all other conditions and arrangements shall be determined and submitted to the army."

2. It appears to me that it would be impracticable at present, or until the college shall have been established for some time, to assemble station committees, but it seems of little consequence, I presume, that as many officers are now permitted to attend the central school as can be spared from military duty. I mean that the establishment of the college will not be allowed to draw more officers from their duty than are allowed at present to attend the school.

3. Such of these persons, therefore, as on examination can pass the test might be admitted at once to the college, while those who cannot will attend the central school as at present.

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4. The

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Bombay.

4. The only parties who would be seriously affected, would be those who have already attended the school, and Mr. Scrivener could at once inform the Adjutant General whether any such parties as may apply under these circumstances are fitted or not to enter the college.

5. As Mr. Erskine has taken the initiative in the establishment of the college, I have submitted to him a rough draft of the test for entry and such other conditions and arrangements as seem to meet his Excellency the Commander in Chief's wishes.

6. I regret to say that the Quartermaster General's reply respecting lodging for the men is very unsatisfactory, but he had not submitted my letter to his Excellency. My difficulty is this, that in a few seasons there will be ample accommodation, and therefore I cannot reasonably propose anything beyond a mere make-shift.

7. I have now made another suggestion, there is ample room in the Ghorepary barracks, it would be better to bring the men in covered carts to the school (perhaps) than to put them in chuppered tents, although I well recollect when the whole of the Governor's staff lived through the rains in unchuppered tents in Poona.

8. Until the question of lodging the men is settled, nothing whatever can be done. I shall inform you of his Excellency's decision as soon as it reaches me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Walter Scott*, Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, C. P.

Superintending Engineer's Office, C. P.,
Camp Bohota, 18 December 1855.

(No. 67 of 1856.)

V. 112.

To the Superintending Engineer, C. P.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 4 January 1856.

GOVERNMENT will await further and more definite information and propositions on the subject of Lieutenant Colonel Scott's fifth and sixth paragraphs.

(No. 108 of 1856.)

V. 538.

From the Superintending Engineer, C. P.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, 6037 of the 18th ultimo, I regret to submit letter, No. 19, dated 2d instant, from the Quartermaster General of the Army containing his Excellency the Commander in Chief's decision that the men attending the central school and college must remain lodged as they are at present in the building.

2. It will be necessary therefore to modify the arrangements so far as to obtain a separate building for the college and engineer classes. I think I can arrange this for about 90 rupees per mensem, it will however modify the resolution as to the disposal of the workshops. As in case of eventual change of location, the materials only will be available.

3. Eventually, when Captain Cowper's records are removed, we shall be able to occupy Nana's palace.

4. I much regret the difficulty which has been found, and the consequent modification of plan, but the real loss is to the central school.

5. Of course there will be a certain amount of inconvenience to Lieutenant Scrivener and Mr. Brett; should they consider it so serious as to modify their acceptance of duties in the college, I shall not on that account feel much inconvenience, there will be little difficulty in obtaining officers competent to teach.

6. I should

6. I should feel obliged if the decision of Government could be communicated to me through the Rev. Mr. MacDougall, that he might at once take steps towards securing a house, and also with respect to the erection of workshops.

Sinnor, 11 January 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Walter Scott*, Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, Central Province.

(No. 19.)

FROM Colonel *N. Campbell*, Acting Quartermaster General to the Superintending Engineer,
Central Provinces, Poona.

V. 534.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to submit to the Commander in Chief your letter, No. 6038, of the 18th ultimo, and in reply am instructed to acquaint you that he has no power of himself, or is his Excellency disposed to recommend the assumption of the late mess house of the 3d European Regiment at Poona, for the purpose therein stated, as the building in question has already been appropriated on another account; and to reconvert it into a barrack for soldiers, so close to the hospital, would, if it was not required for other purposes (which it is) be highly objectionable, and not to be considered for a moment.

2. When the new barracks are completed there can be no objection to the men attending the school being accommodated in the left flank barracks, but from a correspondence lately with Government, respecting the erection of the former buildings, and their slow progress towards completion, his Excellency anticipates that it may be a work of years.

3. There is no spare room in the Ghorepore barracks as supposed in the 11th para. of your letter, they are only intended to accommodate 804 and the 78 with the recruits just arrived, will amount to 950 men. It is quite out of the question that the men attending the central school can therefore find accommodation there, and, taking all circumstances into consideration, of there being no vacant buildings within the Poona cantonment that could be procured for them, the Commander in Chief is of opinion that they must, at least for the present remain where they now are.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 2 January 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *N. Campbell*, Colonel.
Acting Quartermaster General.

(No. 357 of 1856.)

To the Superintending Engineer, C. P.

V. 535.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 26 January 1856.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott should be authorised, as a temporary measure, to obtain accommodation for the engineering college, at a cost not exceeding 90 rupees per mensem.

2. As it appears from the correspondence which has taken place that considerable delay and difficulty may be met with in completing satisfactorily even a partial connexion between the engineering college and the military central school, Government have come to the conclusion that it will be safer to make such arrangements in the first place, that the efficiency of the college, as such, will not be dependent on the military school.

3. Lieutenant Colonel Scott should therefore be requested, in correspondence with Mr. Erskine, to modify the scheme suggested for the college, so as to provide for it a principal and professors, and instructors, who may be able to devote to it their whole time and energies. This need not prevent a closer connexion between the college and military school from taking place hereafter, while it will at once place the former on a basis of its own, and enable Government to move the whole or part of the establishment occasionally to Khandalla for the sake of the practical instruction which the great works there in progress will afford during the next three or four years in most species of masonry, and the application of the principles of civil engineering.

4. Although Government contemplates the appointment of a principal to the engineering college, they have no intention of dispensing with Lieutenant Colonel Scott's valuable assistance and supervision as director of the institution.

5. Government hope that Lieutenant Colonel Scott will turn his attention as soon as possible to the subject of this resolution.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 358 of 1856.)

V. 536.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information and guidance copy of a letter from Colonel Scott, No. 108, dated the 11th instant, with enclosure, and of a resolution of Government thereon, No. 357, dated 31st January 1856.

Bombay Castle, 31 January 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 359 of 1856.)

V. 537.

To Professor the Rev. *James McDougall*.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that, at the recommendation of Colonel Scott, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council authorises, as a temporary measure, accommodation being obtained for the engineering college at Poona, at a cost not exceeding 90 rupees per mensem.

2. The above decision is, by desire of Colonel Scott, communicated to you, in order that you may at once take steps towards securing a house, and also with respect to the erection of workshops.

Bombay Castle, 31 January 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 43, dated 10 May 1856.

Engineering
College, establish-
ment of, at Poona.

1856:
V. 244 to 249.
V. 1129 to 1130.
V. 1032 to 1034.
V. 1170 and 1171.

Para. 9. THE proceedings forming Collection No. 6, are in continuation of those which were reported to your Honourable Court, in our letter, No. 8, dated 2d February 1856, in connexion with the establishment of the proposed Engineering College at Poona.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 14 of 1856.)

V. 224.

FROM the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive the Government resolution and accompaniments, forwarded with your Memorandum, No. 3702, of the 22d ultimo.

2. My opinion is required on paras. 1, 2, and 7 of Colonel Scott's letter.

3. As regards paras. 1 and 2, I would advise that Colonel Scott's recommendations be acceded to.

4. As regards para. 7 I would suggest, that Colonel Scott be invited to favour Government with his opinion as to the extra salaries to be allowed to the professors, assistant professors, &c., in the college department.

5. I take this opportunity of forwarding a letter received two days ago from Colonel Scott, with draft of a notification relative to the establishment of this college, which he has requested me to transmit to you, and which it seems to me should now be published as proposed.

6. I purposely abstain from all minute criticism of this draft, as I have no doubt that the institution, if once established on the contemplated plan, will gradually perfect itself under Colonel Scott's zealous superintendence. There are, however, two remarks which it may be right to make :

1st. In

1st. In the last para. but one I would decidedly omit the words between "Revenue and other surveys" and "Students will not be required;" and,

2d. I am doubtful whether the distinction and parallel gradation of classes for Europeans and natives is sufficiently indicated in the draft, and whether it should not rather be shown in something like the annexed form.* But I would not on any account delay the issue of the notice for the purpose of doing this.

7. In para. 3 of his letter Colonel Scott observes, that as many officers probably are now allowed to attend the military school as can be spared from regimental duty, he does not therefore propose to recruit the college, by allowing a greater number of absentee students than at present; but he is anxious that of those allowed to be absent for study, all should be admitted to the college who may be qualified according to the proposed test, whether they may have passed through the military school or not. I am not well acquainted with the rules of that institution, and do not know whether it contains any department through which every officer must pass before he can be regarded as qualified for the proper discharge of purely professional duties. If there be any such department, it would obviously be necessary to decide the question raised by Colonel Scott with relation to it, and to military competency alone, in the first instance. If, however, there be no such department, I see no objection to this proposal, which would enable some officer of high qualifications to pass 18 instead of only 12 months within the walls of the college itself.

8. Officers who have already passed through the military school might be authorised, if desirous of joining the college, to address their requests to the proper authority, who would ascertain in each case from Mr. Scrivener whether there be any likelihood of the officer passing (if admitted to examination) the test selected for entrance into college.

9. Should Government concur in the views expressed in the two last paras., they might perhaps address his Excellency the Commander in Chief on the subject, as suggested by Colonel Scott in para. 5 of his letter.

10. I beg the attention of Government to paras. 6 and 7.

11. The suggestion alluded to in para. 8 seems to me to be most important and judicious. It was desired, I believe, to provide for young military officers in this country some proper instruction in military history, geography, statistics, and strategy, and the administration of armies generally. I cannot determine whether or not this college would be the proper place in which to establish lectures on these subjects; but it can hardly be doubted that their institution in any suitable place would be a very great boon to the army and to the public service.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine,*
Director of Public Instruction.

Simree, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
2 January 1856.

P. S.—The rule relative to the institution of a college council might, I think, be omitted.

(No. 6036 of 1855.)

To *C. Erskine*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

THE Deputy Adjutant General of the Army has, by direction of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, instructed me as follows:—

"It appears to the Commander in Chief that no steps can be taken to obtain candidates for admission on the opening of the college in June next, until the rules which Government may

- * 1. Schools for European and Indo-British artisans, foremen, &c.
- 2. School for European and Indo-British overseers and assistant for Public Works and Engineering department.
- 3. College for civil or other engineers.

- 1. Vernacular, mechanical school for natives (artisans, maistrees, &c.)
- 2. School for training native surveyors and builders, &c.
- 3. Ditto natives.

may be pleased to establish with respect to the above, and all other conditions and arrangements, shall be determined and published to the army."

2. The above has reference to parties being admitted, if competent to pass the test examination, without passing through the schools, and his Excellency, while he has no objection to their doing so, considers that station committees would be necessary.

3. I need scarcely say, that if station committees could be established, there would be little need for the college; but I do not see the difficulty of arranging the matter in Poona. I presume, that as many officers are now allowed to attend the school as can be spared from regimental duty, such as are competent to enter the college might be allowed to do so at once; such as are not competent would join the school division.

4. The only parties seriously affected are such as have already passed through the school (and therefore, I believe, cannot again obtain leave), but a reference to Mr. Scrivener would show the Adjutant General whether parties who apply under such circumstances are eligible or not.

5. Perhaps it might be as well to mention this in a letter to the Adjutant General, as it appears to be a subsidiary arrangement.

6. I have drawn up a rough sketch of notification, such as may perhaps meet his Excellency's wishes. It is, you will perceive, an abstract of your reports to Government. I have omitted any particular mention of the sapper school, as I am directed to communicate with Captain Hill, and to receive his school, as soon as we have sufficient space.

7. There is an unfortunate delay in settling how the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall be lodged; but the Quartermaster General had not taken his Excellency's wishes on the subject. I have requested him now to do so; this is the reason why I have left the date for opening the college blank.

8. I suggested to the Adjutant General that if a course of instruction in the higher branches of military education could be engrafted on the college, a want now very much felt would be removed. Queen's officers have the senior department at Sandhurst to resort to; but Company's officers have neither a place of instruction to resort to, nor the means of referring to standard military works. As his Excellency does not view the subject in the same light that I do, there is no use discussing it.

9. Would you oblige me by altering the following draft as you think proper, and submitting it to the Secretary to Government?

Superintending Engineer's Office, C. P.,
Camp Bhota, 18 December 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Scott, Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, C. P.

An engineering college shall be opened at Poona on the
will be given in the following branches of science:—

in which instruction

Surveying and plan drawing in all branches.

Mathematics and natural philosophy.

Physical science, chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, as applied to the arts of construction.

Civil engineering.

The college will be open to all classes of the community, without exception; but candidates for admission (with the following exception) will be required to pass a strict examination in the following branches of knowledge:—

1st. A thorough knowledge of particular arithmetic, viz., simple and compound rules, reduction, ratio, proportion, rule of three, fractions, decimals, duodecimals, involution, evolution, interest, and the other commercial rules.

2d. Algebra, surds, simple and quadratic equations, arithmetical and geometrical progression, theory of logarithms.

3d. Geometry, Euclid up to the fourth book inclusive, with a sufficient knowledge of the fifth to understand the sixth.

4th. Trigonometry, synthetical and analytical, with its application to the measurement of heights and distances.

5th. The candidates for admission to the college should have a good knowledge of elementary plan drawing, and be able to write neatly and accurately from dictation.

The exceptions to the general rule that all candidates shall pass the above examination are graduates of universities and European engineers; the latter may desire to attend for the purpose of familiarising themselves with native names for materials, &c.

The present institutions for affording instruction will remain, with trifling changes, unaltered, except that they will all be brought into juxtaposition with each other and with the college. These are—

1st. The Central Military School. This will remain without any alteration.

2d. The Engineering School, under charge of the Rev. Professor McDougall. This school consists of two classes: the first will be absorbed in the college; the second will remain

remain as at present. A third class, or rather another branch of this school, is the vernacular mechanical class, in which instructions are given in working (in the European method) at various trades, and also in reading, writing, arithmetic, surveying, estimating, measuring. This branch is at present under the charge of the Rev. H. P. Cassidy, and is instructed in the vernacular.

3d. The Sapper and Miner School. This will be absorbed in the classes of the Engineer School, for which the pupils may be fitted.

The Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, will occupy the position of visiting director with respect to the above institutions (except the military school, which remains on its present footing), and will arrange in concert with the professors all details, such as the courses of instruction, division of parties into distinct classes for purposes of technical instructions, &c.

He will also be the channel through which the council of professors will submit such instances of misconduct (as render it proper that a student should be remanded to his regiment) to the Adjutant General of the Army, and he will confirm the decision of the council of professors as to the expulsion of non-military students.

The Council shall consist of the Mathematical Professor, the Professor of Surveying, &c., of Physical Science, and of the vernacular class, and shall meet as often as any one of them shall see occasion, the visiting director presiding, or, in his absence, the senior professor—that is, the professor who has been longest attached to the college. So long as the Rev. Professor McDougall is attached to the college, he will preside in the absence of the visiting director.

The Council will keep a record of its proceedings.

European non-commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners, who have not been returned to the Sappers and Miners from the Public Works for misconduct, and who are eligible for employment in the Public Works Department, will be attached to the Central Military School, or attend the college, if qualified after completing their military course of instruction; but in either case they shall attend the vernacular working classes, and when they are drafted into the Public Works Department, they shall be examined at the college, and a statement of their qualifications shall be submitted to the chief engineer. This statement shall embrace, as far as practicable, an account of their acquirements, both theoretical and practical, and may form a guide as to the kind of duty for which they are best suited.

Officers of the line who during their six months' course in the military school may evince great diligence and aptitude to be allowed (if their services can be spared by his Excellency the Commander in Chief) to return during two succeeding monsoons to the engineering college, and should officers (who may have obtained leave to attend the school) be found fitted to profit by instruction in the college, they may be so admitted at once.

In the event of the Department of Public Works requiring more European overseers than the Sappers and Miners' corps can furnish, or requiring men of higher mathematical attainments than any then attached to that corps, a selection for employment in this department to be made in such cases on the recommendation of the superintendent from the non-commissioned officers of Artillery and Infantry in the central school a list of such qualified persons being submitted in the first instance to the Adjutant General, in order that the names of such parties only as can be spared from their corps may be submitted to Government.

Full instruction will be imparted in the civil schools and college in the method of keeping accounts in the Public Works Department, and the non-commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners (and such others as may wish it) will receive such instructions.

Special classes will be opened for instruction of subordinates in the duties of the Quartermaster General's Department, and of the revenue and other surveys, and as many parties may desire to attend for general instruction rather than to qualify themselves for any particular duty; students will not be required to attend every class, but only so many that their time may be fully occupied; their knowledge in each particular branch of study will be noticed in the certificate which they will receive when they leave the college.

Persons who from any cause, except sickness, do not make any reasonable progress will, if military, be reported to the Adjutant General, with a view to their being remanded to their corps, or, if civil, be removed under the decision of the College Council.

(signed) W. Scott, Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, C. P.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

V. 246.

THE suggestion contained in the 8th para. of Colonel Scott's letter to the Director of Public Instruction, to which Mr. Erskine has called our attention at the close of his letter, is a very important one. I am not prepared to say that an Engineer College is exactly the institution upon which such a course of instruction should be ingrafted, but there can be no doubt that it would be a great advantage to the young officers of this army if the means were afforded them of pursuing those higher branches of professional study which Colonel

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Scott's proposal embraces. It is possible, however, that it is intended to extend the course of instruction in Lieutenant Scrivener's institution, so as to embrace all the higher branches of military education which are now the subjects of study in the senior department at Sandhurst.

2 January 1856.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

V. 247. MINUTE by the Honourable *J. G. Lumsden, Esq.*, subscribed to by the Honourable *A. Malet, Esq.*

I OBSERVE that his Excellency the Commander in Chief was not favourable to Colonel Scott's proposal, I presume in regard to details. I concur generally in Mr. Erskine's remark, and in para. 9.

11 January 1856.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*
A. Malet.

(No. 144 of 1856).

V. 248.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for submission to his Excellency the Commander in Chief of a letter with accompaniment from Lieutenant Colonel Scott to the address of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6036, dated the 18th December 1855, and extract paras. 7 and 11 from a letter from the latter officer, No. 14, dated the 2d instant.

2. In forwarding the present annexments, I am desired to request that his Excellency the Commander in Chief will favour Government with his opinion on the subject noticed in paras. 7 and 8 of Mr. Erskine's letter.

3 With reference to the suggestion contained in the 8th para. of Colonel Scot's letter, which appears a very important one, I am desired to observe that Government is not prepared to express the opinion that an Engineer College is exactly the institution upon which a course of instruction, such as is suggested by Colonel Scott, should be ingrafted, but considers that it would be a great advantage to the young officers of the Bombay Army, if the means were afforded them of pursuing those higher branches of professional study which Colonel Scott's proposal embraces.

4. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council deems it possible, however, that it is intended to extend the course of instruction in Lieutenant Scrivener's institution, so as to embrace all the higher branches of military education which are now the subjects of study in the senior department of Sandhurst.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17 January 1856.

(No. 145 of 1856.)

V. 249.

To Colonel *W. Scott*, Superintending Engineer, C. P.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter to the address of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6036, dated the 18th December 1855, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from that officer, No. 14, dated the 2d instant, and to inform you that his Lordship in Council concurs generally in Mr. Erskine's remarks.

2. As regards para. 4 of Mr. Erskine's letter, I am directed to request, that you will favour Government with your opinion as to the extra salaries to be allowed to the professors, assistant professors, &c. in the college department.

3. On

3. On the subject of paras. 7, 8, and 11, of Mr. Erskine's letter, I am desired to transmit for your information copy of a communication this day addressed to the Adjutant General of Army.

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Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 17 January 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 689.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army.

V. 1129.

Sir,

HAVING submitted to the Commander in Chief your letter, No. 144, dated the 17th instant, with accompaniments, I am directed to communicate his Excellency's observations and opinion on the subject thereof, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, as follows :—

2. With reference to paras. 7 and 8 of Mr. Erskine's letter :

I. The object for which officers are permitted to attend the Central School, is not that of training them for employment in the Department of Public Works, but solely of affording them instruction in military acquirements in view to improve their qualifications for their professional duties, both with their regiments and on the staff of the army. The original proposal of Government was, that such of the students as might during their six months' course at the school evince great diligence and aptitude, should be afterwards admitted into the Engineering College during two monsoons, and in this arrangement the Commander in Chief fully concurred, Colonel Scott subsequently submitted, in a letter to this department, dated the 8th December, the following representations :—

"As it may not unfrequently happen, that parties have already attained to the standard of knowledge which we have settled upon as a fitting test, it would scarcely be fair to insist upon every person passing through the Military School."

It was intimated to Colonel Scott, in reply, that the Commander in Chief had no objection to officers being held eligible for admission into the Engineering College without passing through the Central School (when found duly qualified) should Government consider it expedient. But the Commander in Chief never contemplated officers who may have obtained leave to attend the Military School being transferred at once to the college on arrival at Poona (if found fitted to profit by instructions in the latter institution) as now proposed by Colonel Scott, thus making their instruction in military acquirements a secondary object ; and to this proposal his Excellency has the strongest possible objection. The prospective advantage of obtaining appointments in the Department of Public Works, the Commander in Chief submits, will make the number of candidates for admission into the Engineering College, much greater than for admission into the Military School ; and although the Commander in Chief, aware of the great paucity of engineer officers likely to be available for some years to come, was reluctant to offer any objection to Colonel Scott's first proposal. His Excellency considers that it will be most conducive to the interests of Government, in view to improve the military attainments of the young officers of the army generally, eventually to make their having gone through the six months' course of instruction at the Military School an indispensable condition of their admission into the Engineering College.

II. Colonel Scott appears from paras. 1 to 4 of his letter to Mr. Erskine, dated the 18th ultimo, to have misunderstood the Commander in Chief's views as contained in the following extract from the Deputy Adjutant General's communication to which he refers :—

"The Commander in Chief has no objection to officers being held eligible for admission into the Poona Engineering College, who may be found to have attained the prescribed standard of knowledge, should Government consider it expedient, without being required to pass through the Central School. The standard of qualification his Excellency considers, should be fixed under the authority of Government, and in the event of officers not being required previously to go through the course at the Central School, it will be necessary to provide for the examination of candidates at, or near the stations at which they may be located.

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It was for the purpose of testing each candidate's qualifications for admission into the college, and not his qualifications for immediate appointment to the Public Works Department, that the examination at or near the station at which the candidate might be residing was suggested, as officers could not be expected to undertake a journey to Poonah from any distance for the purpose, at the risk of being rejected; and it appears to the Commander in Chief that such examination might be very easily conducted by the superintending or other engineer officer in each division under instructions from the Principal of the college.

III. The number of students at the Central School has not hitherto amounted to more than half the total number allowed by the Honourable Court's orders to be withdrawn from regimental duty for the purpose, and should Government decide on permitting officers to enter the Engineering College for the present, without going through the Central School, from 10 to 15 might therefore be admitted from regiments not furnishing students to the Central School without exceeding the regulated number of student absentees.

3. With respect to the subject of the 8th para. of Colonel Scott's letter to Mr. Erskine, Colonel Scott appears to be likewise under an erroneous impression regarding the Commander in Chief's views, as the only communication made to him was simply that his Excellency deemed it would be expedient to postpone the consideration of the suggestion which Colonel Scott had submitted until after the engineering college should be established. The Commander in Chief fully concurs with the Right Honourable the Governor in Council in considering that it would be a very great advantage to the young officers of the army, if the means were afforded them of pursuing all the higher branches of military education which form the subjects of study in the senior department of Sandhurst. His Excellency does not expect that it will ever be practicable to carry the course of instruction at the Central School to so high an extent, but is of opinion that such a course might be hereafter engrafted on the Engineering College, which will doubtless be eventually provided with professors possessing the requisite qualifications.

4. With respect to the portions of the Draft Order annexed to Colonel Scott's letter to Mr. Erskine's address, which refer to military students :

I. If it be intended to continue the instruction at the Engineering College throughout the year, except during short vacations, the Commander in Chief advises that such officer students at the Central Military School as may be allowed, after the completion of their six months' course, to enter the college, be admitted on the 1st December for one year, instead of rejoining their regiments and returning to Poona during the two succeeding monsoons, which would subject them to the inconvenience of perhaps long journies and to great expense. The concluding clause of the paragraph, relating to officers of the line, his Excellency recommends to be omitted.

II. Similar rules to those established with respect to officer students in the Central School, and contained in paras. 10, 14, 15, 17, and 18 of the Adjutant General's circular No. 4, dated the 23d January 1856, should, in the Commander in Chief's opinion, be adopted for officers admitted into the Engineering College whose applications should be supported by similar certificates. The fees might be appropriated to the college library fund, conformably to the system which obtains at Rourke.

5. By the Commander in Chief's desire, I enclose a copy of the Adjutant General's circular above referred to, by the 8th para. of which it will be observed that effect has been given to the original decision of Government relative to the students at the Central School being admitted, after the completion of their course, into the Engineering College.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Henry Hancock, Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

30 January 1856.

(No. 4.)

MEMORANDUM.

III.
Bombay.V. 1180.
Circular.

THE Commander in Chief desires that officers commanding regiments of cavalry and infantry will inform their officers, that the following arrangements have been made for Lieutenant Scrivener, Superintendent of Military Schools, to afford instruction at Poona in military acquirements during the current year, to such as may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

2. The instruction will be given in a bungalow provided by Government.

3. The course of instruction will commence on the 1st June, and terminate on the 30th November.

4. The subjects of instruction will be as follows :—

- I. Arithmetic.
- II. Algebra.
- III. Geometry.
- IV. Trigonometry.
- V. Mensuration.
- VI. Surveying with the theodolite, prismatic compass, and chain.
- VII. Levelling.
- VIII. Field and permanent fortification, including the laying out of, and superintending the actual construction of works in the field.
- IX. Plan drawing and hill sketching.

5. The hours of attendance will in general be from 10 to 12 a.m. to receive *vivâ voce* instruction.

The morning from half-past 5 to 8 a.m. to be devoted to surveying, and out of door operations.

6. Each officer will be required to prepare, during the course, the following surveys, viz.:

- 1st. One square mile of the cantonment of Poona.
- 2d. Two miles of road surveying, showing the country to a distance of 150 yards on each side, together with a section of the same.
- 3d. Three square miles of hilly ground.

7. Time tables, showing the daily studies to be pursued, will be prepared at the commencement of each month, and will be furnished to each officer.

8. Officers will be punctual in their attendance, and no officer is to absent himself during the hours of study without permission.

9. The superintendent will forward to the Adjutant General, at the termination of each month, for the information of the Commander in Chief, a report of the progress made, and of the degree of attention given by each officer to his studies; and he will be authorised to bring to special notice any irregularity of attendance or of conduct whilst attending his instruction.

10. Each officer will be required to come furnished with the following books, &c.:

- Orr's Circle of the Sciences (the mathematical course.)
- Chamber's Mathematical Tables, Baker's Surveying, Weale's course.
- Straith's introductory Essay on Field Fortification.
- A set of drawing instruments.
- A 2-feet parallel rule.
- A drawing-board, 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet.

11. Leave of absence from Poona will not be granted to any officer during the course, except on medical certificate.

12. During the six months of the course, selections will be made from those students who may be found to have made the greatest progress, for admission into an engineering college shortly to be established at Poona, for the purpose of receiving instruction in civil engineering, &c., in view to their being employed in the Department of Public Works whenever the corps of Engineers may be unable to supply the requisite number of officers to meet the requirements of that department.

13. Officers who propose attending the school of instruction this season are requested to endeavour to make themselves well acquainted with the following subjects previous to the 1st of June:

- Arithmetic, as far as fractions and proportion.
- Algebra, to the end of division, and simple equation of one unknown quantity.
- Euclid, the 1st book.

14. The fees payable to Lieutenant Scrivener will be 10 rupees monthly, and 10 rupees on the completion of the course, which sums the Paymaster will be ordered to deduct from each student's abstract every month.

The students will also be required to defray the cost of books and stationery.

15. The officers will all be attached to regiments at Poona, and will be entirely under the authority of the officers commanding, except during such periods as they may be employed under Lieutenant Scrivener's instruction.

III. Bombay.

They will be exempted from all garrison and regimental duty during their six months' course.

16. The number of officers to be allowed to be absent at one time for the above-mentioned purpose is limited to two from each European, and one from each native regiment; and, in the event of there being a plurality of applicants, commanding officers will give priority of the officer who can be most conveniently spared from duty with his corps.

17. As regards subaltern officers, those only who have already been appointed to command a troop or company, or who have passed the prescribed examination to qualify for such command, are to be permitted to attend the school of instruction.

18. Officers will be allowed to reckon as service the six months passed in attendance at the school of instruction; also the regulated number of travelling days, to enable them to proceed to Poona, and to rejoin their respective stations.

19. Officers commanding regiments will be pleased to forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, so as to reach head-quarters on or before the 31st March, nominal rolls of the officers whose applications may have their approval, showing the regiment at Poona to which each would prefer being attached; and a General Order will then be issued, granting them permission to proceed to Poona.

The nominal rolls are to be accompanied with the following certificates.

Candidate's Certificates.

I HEREBY certify, that I have applied for permission to attend the Central School at Poona, *bonâ fide* for the purpose of receiving instruction in military acquirements, and for no other.

Lieutenant
Regiment.

Commanding Officer's Certificate.

I HEREBY certify, that I have every reason to believe Lieutenant A. B. will apply himself steadily to his studies, if permitted to attend the Central School at Poona.

Commanding
Regiment.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(signed) *H. Hancock*, Colonel.

Head Quarters, Bombay,
23 January 1856.

Adjutant General of the Army.

(No. 743 of 1856.)

V. 1131.

To Colonel *W. Scott*, the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 25 February 1856.

THIS letter and its accompaniment should be considered by the Director of Public Instruction and Colonel Scott, when carrying out the instructions conveyed to them under Government resolution, No. 357, dated 31st January 1856.

(No. 8 of 1856.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors.

V. 1032.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of a Despatch, No. 149, dated the 15th December, 1855, we have the honour to forward to your Honourable Court a copy of our further proceedings as per margin,* connected with the establishment of the proposed Engineering College at Poona.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart*,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2 February 1856.

* 1855:—V. 6192 and 6193; 6290 and 6291; 6485 and 6486; 6546 to 6552.
1856:—V. 111 and 112; R. I. N. 190; V. 533 to 537.

MEMORANDUM.

III.
Bombay.

V. 1033.

So many difficulties have lately presented themselves in carrying out the details of the intended Poona engineering college, that the Secretary to Government respectfully submits that it would be a very desirable measure to request Colonel Scott, who is expected to be at Tanna in a few days, to arrange for a visit to the Presidency for the purpose of carrying out in communication with Mr. Erskine, and, if necessary, with General Waddington, the scheme of an independent school of engineering, ordered by Government resolution, No. 357, dated 31st January 1856. The Secretary therefore begs for permission to make to Colonel Scott the necessary communication.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 699 of 1856.)

To Colonel *W. Scott*, Superintending Engineer, Central Province.

V. 1034.

Sir,

I AM instructed to inform you that so many difficulties have lately presented themselves in carrying out the details of the intended Poona engineering college, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council deems it very desirable that you should arrange for a visit to the Presidency for the purpose of carrying out, in communication with Mr. Erskine, and if necessary with Major General Waddington, the scheme of an independent school of engineering, ordered in the Government resolution, No. 357, dated the 31st January 1856.

2. I am therefore desired to request that you will, on your arrival at Tanna, avail yourself of an early opportunity to visit the Presidency for the above purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
27 February 1856.

From Professor *J. M'Dougall*.

V. 1170.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter, No. 359, 1856, I have the honour to inform the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that very good temporary accommodation for carrying on the engineering institution in all its details has now been secured at a monthly expense not exceeding 75 rupees. The compound is very large, and admirably fitted for the erection of workshops, &c. There are five class rooms, four of which are both ample and spacious. I have the honour also of stating that possession has not only been obtained, but that the different classes also are in full operation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M'Dougall*,
Professor.

Poonah, 20 February 1856.

(No. 771.)

To the Superintending Engineer, C. P.

V. 1171.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government resolution, No. 357, dated 31st January 1856, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information the annexed copy of a communication from Professor J. M'Dougall, dated 20th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4 March 1856.

III.
Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS Letter from Bombay, No. 19, dated 29 October 1855.

1855 :
V. 103 and 104.
V. 485 and 486.
V. 992 and 993.
V. 1732 to 1735.
V. 2691 and 2692.

Para. 1. WITH reference to our Despatch, No. 77, dated 19th June 1854. we have the honour to forward herewith a copy of our proceedings, as per margin, in connexion with the engineering class at Poona.

2. We beg to call your Honourable Court's attention to the letter from the Superintending Engineer, Central Province, numbered 1733 in the accompanying collection, in which a scheme is suggested for temporarily extending the above class, with a view to its being hereafter wholly or partially absorbed in the Engineer's College, which it is in contemplation to establish in this Presidency on the plan sketched out in para. 15 of the Most Noble the Governor General's Minute of 10th July 1854, and generally approved of in para. 22 of your Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 96, dated 20th December 1854.

3. The scheme proposed by Lieutenant Colonel Scott appears to us to be judicious. It will, in our opinion, provide early means of supplying that subordinate scientific agency, the want of which is now severely felt in the Public Works Department, while the experience of its working will be most useful in determining many of the details of management which will have to be adopted in the contemplated Engineering College.

4. We authorised the above plan being brought into operation, subject to the approval of the Government of India, at an ultimate expense (inclusive of present charges) not exceeding 1,124 rupees per mensem. Your Honourable Court will observe that the Government of India have since sanctioned the above arrangement.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works
Department.
(No. 2006 of 1855.)

V. 103.

From the Military Board.

My Lord,

WE have the honour to report that we have received the following communication from Lieutenant Colonel Scott, Superintending Engineer, Southern Provinces :—

“ I beg to submit for the opinion of the Board that there is no single work treating of surveying and elementary civil engineering ; a great deal of the information we possess on these subjects is personal, but the great mass has to be sought in a variety of works, many of them very expensive, and all I think containing a constant repetition of the same subjects, often in the very same words.

“ I have made some progress in a condensed practical work, in which I have endeavoured to select what is useful from various works for the instruction of the Engineer Normal School ; my progress is slow, as it is only during my tour that I can find time to write consecutively, and then I am obliged to leave blanks to be filled in on my return to my library.

“ I have, however, nearly completed surveying and plan drawing, and made some progress with the rest.

“ I am desirous of lithographing the chapters as I complete them, if Government will bear the expense of the paper and printing.

“ I am quite unable to state the extent to which the work will extend. I will endeavour to make it as short as is consistent with elementary teaching.

“ Should the work meet with the approbation of the gentlemen of the corps to whom it will be submitted for remarks, I may at some future period revise it to be printed.

“ The only thing at all approaching to what I propose is Ford's notes, much of that however is local, and although it may be useful in Madras is scarcely comprehensive enough for teaching from in the Poona School, besides some portions of it are doubtful.

“ I do

“ I do not propose to lay down merely a set of technical rules, but to inculcate principles and reasons with sufficient examples to show how those principles are applicable.

“ I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Board that it would in my opinion be useful to have a small library of standard works attached to the school, and to take in a few publications, such as the Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, the Builder, and perhaps the Athenæum, which often contains notices of great interest.

“ Of course while I am at Poona I can supply this want from my own library, but it is often inconvenient.”

2. The cost of paper and lithography will not be very great. We recommend that the expense be borne by Government.

3. As respects the 9th para. of the foregoing quotation we recommend that your Lordship in Council authorise the purchase of certain well selected standard works for the use of the school. The proposal to take in the professional periodicals, we also recommend for sanction; the perusal of such periodicals would probably stimulate the interest of the students in their profession. We have asked Lieutenant Colonel Scott to submit a list of selected standard works.

We have, &c.

(signed) C. Waddington, Colonel, Chief Engineer.
J. Swanson, Lieutenant Colonel.

1 March 1855.

(No. 53 of 1855.)

To the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

V. 104.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 12 March 1855.

THE course suggested in the last paragraph of the Military Board's letter is approved.

Government will be glad to hear of the progress of Lieutenant Colonel Scott's proposed manual of civil engineering.

(No. 9242 of 1855.)

From the Military Board.

V. 485.

My Lord,

REFERRING to our Letter No. 6824, dated the 5th July 1854 we have the honour to report that we have passed a bill for the month of July 1854, amounting to rupees four hundred and forty-nine and annas two, preferred by Professor M'Dougall, superintending the institution for training subordinates for the Department of Public Works at Poona, containing the following charges:—

Rs. 449. 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Professor M'Dougall's pay - - - - -	200	-	-
Peons' pay - - - - -	6	-	-
Rent of a house - - - - -	20	-	-
School books - - - - -	116	4	-
Slates and pencils - - - - -	14	5	-
Furniture - - - - -	86	5	-
Carriage, &c. of the above from Bombay to Poona -	4	-	-
Sundries - - - - -	2	4	-
	Rs.	449	2 -

2. Of the above sum, 200 rupees Professor's pay, 6 rupees peon's pay, and 20 rupees for house rent are permanent monthly charges. To these, adding the pay of a teacher, 74 rupees, who has been since authorised by us under the 186 (III.)—Sess. 2. authority

III.
Bombay.

authority of the sanction conveyed in Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 2761, of 27th October 1852, there will be in aggregate a regular charge of 300 rupees per mensem.

3. The sanction of the Government of India communicated in Mr. Secretary Lumsden letter, No. 2761, dated the 27th October 1852, was 275 rupees monthly, for superintending the institution, in addition to 3,527 rupees for erection of a school-room.

4. As the sum for the school-room has not been expended, as it is necessary to keep one peon, we consider these permanent charges as per margin, aggregating 300 rupees as not more than equivalent to the Government sanction, and with the permission of your Lordship in Council, shall pass them in future without further reference.

Head teacher's salary	-	Rs.	200
Assistant teacher's salary	-		74
Peon	-		6
House rent	-		20

5. We further request the authority of your Lordship in Council to our passing such contingent charges for books, instruments, stationery, and sundries as shall be unquestionably necessary, including the aggregate amount under a separate head, "Engineer School," in our quarterly reports of contingent expenditure.

(signed) We have, &c.
C. Waddington, Colonel,
Chief Engineer.

6 September 1855.

J. Swanson, Lieutenant Colonel.

(No. 287 of 1855.)

V. 486.

To the Chief Engineer of Public Works.
The Civil Auditor.
The Collector of Poona.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 27 April 1855.

SANCTIONED. The monthly allowance to be subject to the approval of the Government of India.

(No. 5426 of 1855.)

V. 992.

Public Works Department.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Hart's memorandum, No. 347, dated 10th May 1855.

2. In reply to para. 1, I beg to state that the precise amount of fixed monthly expense at present incurred on account of the Engineer School at Poona, is as follows :

	Rs.	a.	p.
Professor M'Dougall's allowance	200	-	-
Teacher's allowance	74	-	-
House rent	20	-	-
Peon's pay	6	-	-
	300	-	-
Additional house rent sanctioned by Government Resolution, No. 1701, dated 1st May 1855, for which no charge has yet been preferred	25	-	-
TOTAL	325	-	-

3. In reply to para. 2, I beg to state, that when the present arrangements were proposed they were regarded as temporary in so far as they seemed to be certainly

certainly liable to extension. But I now regard the whole subject as re-opened *ab initio*, by the proposals for an Engineer College to which the 18th paragraph of the Government Resolution, No. 1 of 26th February last relates, and consequently I consider the present arrangements to be still temporary.

(signed) *C. Waddington*, Major General,
Chief Engineer of Public Works.

Office of Chief Engineer of Public Works,
Bombay, 2 June 1855.

III.
Bombay.
—

(No. 559 of 1855.).

To the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

V. 993.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 12 June 1855.

THAT with reference to the 18th paragraph of the Government Resolutions in the Public Works Department, No. 1, dated 26th February, and No. 287, dated 30th April 1855, the Chief Engineer of Public Works be requested, pending the arrangements necessary for the establishment of the Engineers' College, which will probably take some time to mature, to request the superintending engineer of the Central Province, who will probably soon return to Poona, after the rains, to submit a plan for immediately extending the engineering class now existing in Poona, as far as he may deem practicable and expedient, with a view to its hereafter becoming wholly or partially absorbed in the college.

2. That as it is of great importance that no time should be lost in this step towards preparing for the more perfect system of instruction which will be hereafter established, Government will be prepared to sanction, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, such additional expenditure as Lieutenant Colonel Scott and the chief engineer may consider requisite, for thus temporarily extending the Poona class or school.

3. That the chief engineer be requested to obtain and submit, with his opinion, at as early a date as possible, Lieutenant Colonel Scott's report on this subject, so that whatever course should be deemed expedient may be adopted, and its working in some degree tested before the superintending engineer leaves Poona on his next tour.

(No. 6725 of 1855.)

From the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

V. 1732.

My Lord,

WITH reference to the Government Resolution under Mr. Secretary Hart's Memorandum, No. 559, dated 14th June 1855, I have the honour to submit the accompanying report, No. 3313, dated 28th June 1855, from Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, superintending engineer, Central Province, offering certain suggestions for extending the engineer class now existing at Poona, together with a rough estimate of the probable monthly expense of the scheme sketched out by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, amounting to 1,124 rupees.

2. Lieutenant Colonel Scott's report is valuable and judicious, and I recommend that his proposals be sanctioned by your Lordship in Council at a probable monthly charge of one thousand one hundred and twenty-four rupees.

Rs. 1,124.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Waddington*, Major General,
Chief Engineer of Public Works.

12 July 1855.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 3313 of 1855.)

V. 1733.

From Lieutenant Colonel *W. Scott*, Superintending Engineer, C.P., Poonah, to Major General *C. Waddington*, C.B., Chief Engineer of Public Works, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Memorandum 6203, of 23d June 1855, I have just had an opportunity of perusing the very valuable papers in selection from the records of the Madras Government, No. IV.

2. These papers confirm opinions I have for some time entertained with respect to the advantage likely to be derived from the better instruction of artificers, but being based on the supposition that the establishment shall turn out Indo-Britains only, it is not practicable to assume it as a guide. From the allusions to the college at Roorkee, it would seem that the instruction of natives forms, even there, merely a secondary consideration.

3. There are, I apprehend, distinct classes of pupils to whom we are called upon to impart instruction, and taking them from the highest grade, I reckon them as follows:—

1st. Young men who have completed their studies, either at the Poonah or other colleges or seminaries where a liberal education is given, and allowed to enter on examination A.

2d. Young men who are still attending places of instruction, and enter on Examination B. These two classes would be taught in English.

3d. Young men who have had no education in English, who will be admitted without strict examination, and to whom it would be requisite to impart instruction in Maratta, and practical knowledge, as of carpentry, &c.

4th. Grown artificers, merely attending for practical instruction, and receiving a certain amount of pay.

4. Looking to the practical wants of the Public Works Department, it seems very evident that men may be exceedingly useful in subordinate situations who could never attain to eminence: thus, for example, a man may be a very beautiful and accurate draughtsman without knowing anything of mathematics; hence the proposition hereafter made, to send out such men direct from the second class.

5. I agree in part only with the Madras Military Board, No. 97, paras. 13 and 14, page 7, who assert that it is not necessary that a civil engineer should practice a trade. His duties are far more important; but I think that he should know how they are practised, and that he can only do by being accustomed to see men work properly, and some sort of work he should be able to do himself. One-half the instruments (at the very lowest calculation) which are injured, suffer from their being put into the hands of men who have no practical feeling when a screw is brought home.

6. This cannot be taught by books or by examples; men must learn it practically themselves: hence one of the propositions for a practical teacher hereafter noted.

7. They should be all encouraged, also, to take an occasional turn at the bench. I do not desire to see the surveyors and builders turned out as good carpenters and smiths, but they will be next to useless if they are not able to distinguish well finished work from that which has merely a surface show of completeness, and without a practical knowledge they cannot do this.

8. For the sake of simplicity, I will here leave out of view the third and fourth divisions altogether, and consider only the first and second.

9. The most important element is the time we can retain the young men. The idea of gentlemen well informed respecting the native mind is, that while they are precocious and acquire a science with great rapidity, they are not equal to Europeans in retentiveness of memory. This is a very important point, and seems confirmed by practical experience. Hence, they require to be impressed with line upon line and precept upon precept, until their knowledge rests, not merely on the surface, but becomes imprinted on their minds. This is a work of time.

10. The first class should therefore remain in the engineering school for two full years, one-half being sent out annually.

11. This class may be expected to contain 30 pupils, of whom 15 would go out annually.

12. The studies in this class would consist of pure mathematics, as applied to engineering more properly, natural philosophy, plain drawing, printing and estimating, ordinary drawing and writing, strength and quantity of materials, practical surveying and measurement of buildings and map drawing, and (when teachers can be found) the elements of economic mineralogy and geology and of practical chemistry.

They should receive instruction in the simple repairs which can be made to the ordinary surveying instruments, and in taking them to pieces, cleaning, and readjusting them.

They should attend in the workshop, and give practical instructions to ordinary artificers how to lay down lines for a piece of work (stereotomy), in the manufacture of bricks, &c.; in short, in the sorts of practical work which they will daily be called upon to perform.

The

The attendance to be for $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours (from seven to half-past four), with an interval of two hours. A proportionate reduction in the hours of study to be made to those employed in the morning surveying.

Their pure mathematics and English to be kept up by occasional instruction.

13. The second class to be divided also into two divisions; of this class, such as are attending the college or other seminaries of instruction can only attend such classes as do not interfere with their other studies. I would here very particularly urge, that what I want to see is well-educated young men, and not merely men who have from youth devoted themselves to one particular line.

14. Yet in this second class there will be several who are not attending college or perhaps any other regular seminary, and who, although they may turn out very useful in some particular line, as surveyors and draughtsmen, are never likely to acquire beyond a very limited mathematical or general knowledge. These young men might be allowed to enter the service in the position to which their acquirements had entitled them, directly from the second class, not rising beyond a certain grade, except after an examination equivalent to that for the senior class.

15. This may be expected to be a considerably larger class than the senior; I dare say, from 40 to 45, of whom probably 15 would go out annually in inferior grades.

16. The education to be the same in kind, but differing in degree.

17. Those who intend to enter the first class need not in this one study surveying, some equally useful subject can be given.

18. The courses may be taken as follows, it being understood that those only who are not attending other places of instruction can take the full benefit of them:—

Mathematics.

Plan Drawing, Printing, and Estimating.

Ordinary and Military Drawing.

Surveying.

Practical Surveying and Measurement of Buildings.

Repairs to Instruments.

Inspection of Work.

Stereotomy.

Practical Instruction on Building, and on Materials and their Preparation.

—	Natural Philosophy.	Plan Drawing and Estimating.	Common Drawing and Writing.	Surveying and Military Drawing.	Repairs, Instruments, and Attendance in Workshop.
FIRST CLASS:	Mr. Macdougall.	Wanting.	Wanting.	Wanting.	Wanting.
I. - - -	7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10	12 to 2	- - -	2 to 4
II. - - -	$8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10	12 to 2	7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	2 to 4
—	Mathematics.	—	—	—	—
FIRST CLASS:	Dajee Nilkunt.	Wanting.	Wanting.	—	—
I. - - -	7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10	2 to 4	- - -	12 to 2
II. - - -	2 to 4	12 to 2	7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	$8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10

19. From this schedule it would appear that we require, at the very least,—

One Teacher in Plan Drawing and Estimating, first.

* One ditto - - - - ditto - - - - second.

One Teacher common Drawing and Writing, first.

* One ditto . - - - ditto - - - - second.

One Teacher of Surveying and Mapping and Military Drawing, first.

* One ditto - - - - ditto - - - - second.

One, Repairs, &c., Instruments.

Those marked * I propose should be retained from the pupils passed.

20. We have now shown the want of four regular teachers in addition to the one (Dajee Nilkunt) we now have, and there is little question that these can be adequately filled (at least eventually) by competent pensioned surveyors, to whom 30 rupees a month would be an object. The teachers of repairs, &c.: I have already in my eye a very excellent pensioned surveyor, who would gladly take 30 rupees. He is a goldsmith and watch mender, and very good indeed in both trades; understands surveying instruments well; besides being generally very intelligent.

21. The three I propose to take from the best pupils might remain for a year or so on the pay of the grade to which they are appointed.

III. Bombay.

22. The nature of materials, &c., will be taught by any persons who can be had for the purpose probably at extra hours.

23. Now, with respect to the proper superintendence, I have a very high respect for natives. I know them to possess many estimable qualities, but I cannot blind myself to the great defect in their general character, viz., a want of order, and an inattention to doing the right thing at the right time. I therefore think that to do anything really useful and to educate (not merely to teach) the young men, the whole must be under constant European supervision.

24. Mr. M'Dougall's college duties take up his time from 11 until 5. I propose that from 7 until 10 he shall superintend, but from about 12 till 4½ there is a hiatus in European superintendence.

25. I propose that Mr. Cassidy should be requested to undertake the general charge during that period on a salary of, say, 150 rupees a month.

26. Should Mr. Cassidy undertake this duty, it may be remarked that I have not put down any daily routine connected with him. He would, besides general superintendence and occasional instruction in English, such as giving themes and having reports made for his inspection, give the young men a fair chance, that when they came to real work they would be able to write a plain business-like letter, &c., and report in an intelligible way on any ordinary subject; but, as will be seen presently, this would not be the whole of his duty, although an important part of it. I will, however, conclude this first section, which relates to the English division, before entering on the other.

29. We now come to the vernacular. Good native subordinates, of a class far below what we call surveyors and builders, but what are well understood as maistrees, are quite as much wanted as anything else. These men may, if they come young, acquire very fair elementary knowledge, and be taught to draw, estimate, and survey, and to lay out works on a proper system; but these will form a regularly working class, for whom we should have regular workshops and tools.

30. This is not an idea of mine; it is now some years since the Deccan Institute was originated and a considerable quantity of tools collected: it seemed to promise well, but the unfortunate removal of the young man (Jugganath Suddaseo) who was enthusiastically devoted to it (and other causes, not connected with the young man) has apparently paralysed the institution: it clearly proved me one thing, that the influence of cast is far less than we suppose, for lads were then found to take to carpentry, turners', and smiths' work, whose fathers certainly had no thought of such employment. I should myself have thought it a useless experiment to try, but now that Brahmins have fairly set the stone rolling, although it is impeded by various causes over which they have no control, I think that we could very easily direct the movement, and that by simply affording a good instruction in carpentry and another in smiths' work and founding, we should have a very large class.

31. To this I would add native teachers in simple mathematics and the general properties of materials and method of employing them to the best advantage, with lessons in plan-drawing, estimating, and the general duties of a maistry, all in the vernacular.

32. The practical teachers of work should be steady Europeans; the other might be found among pensioned surveyors and builders. It would not be difficult to get up a text-book for the purpose, and we might very usefully have a lithographic press for that and other purposes, worked by the third and fourth class, under the supervision of the first

33. The fourth class would be probably men who had already learnt their trades, but who would readily attend for instruction in mechanics, knowing that their pay would probably be increased to a great amount when they left the institution. These men I would pay according to the value of their work, so as to make this prove the first self-supporting. As to the advantage of this, I have had at different times men who have been trained under gentlemen who were good amateur workmen; the difference in the work they turn out and that done by an ordinary native workman is most remarkable.

34. Of course, the naturally best workmen would improve the most, but by teaching they can be made nearly equal to Europeans. I say nearly, because there is a defect in the native eye which probably might be prevented if they commenced work under a European; but it does exist, and a native has little idea whether anything is set in at right angles, and not one in ten can see whether a surface is truly flat or winding.

35. I do not confine this part of the subject to carpentry and smiths' work; it might be gradually extended to all kinds of work and would unquestionably be self-supporting; but, of course, it could not be so at first. It is as much for the superintendence of these vernacular practical schools and shops (but not more) as for the purpose of establishing a general steady European tone of business in the English classes, that I think Mr. Cassidy's services would be so very essential. I need scarcely point out that, under proper tuition, the third and fourth classes would form the nucleus of a native school of art.

36. I would not attempt to confine the services of these men of the third and fourth classes (or indeed of the others) to Government employment; if we can only educate practically a body of men, we can always get them when they are really wanted, if we chose to pay the price at which their labour is valued in the market.

37. Nothing further occurs to me but to draw up a rough estimate of the probable expense of such a scheme as I have sketched out, remarking, however, that I look on the

expense

expense of the third and fourth classes as merely temporary, and that when the machine is set to work and got into order they will pay themselves.

38. I have not, under the head of Mr. Macdougall's classes, gone into all the minutiae. In two years he will have leisure to instruct in many things besides natural philosophy; there may be some variation also in the hours of teaching. I have only tabulated the studies roughly, with a view to see how few masters could be employed.

39. On reading again what I have above written, it may give an impression that I underrate native workmen; such is not my intention. The man who has looked at Shah Mahomed's tomb, and at the various other native buildings, exhibiting equal practical talent and sense of the beautiful in their designers, would be a more prejudiced man than I believe myself to be, if he did not say that they were masters of their art; at the same time, although we find great individual skill and intelligence (even at the present day), and can often derive great advantage from the study of native methods of work, they are, as a body, inferior to what they are capable of being made.

40. It must not be supposed either that I would insist on a native carpenter working standing at a bench, and depriving himself of that second pair of hands which nature has gifted him with; neither would I insist in reversing the teeth of his saw. We have much to learn from him; but it is a great mistake to suppose that they are not sensible of what they adopt with advantage, and what they had better leave alone. I found the moving fillister (under that identical name) in common use in Mooltan; and any person who has a tool-chest has only to leave it under the care of a hired carpenter for a short time, to learn that the native understands what tools are likely to suit his purposes.

41. I may as well note that our first and second classes will provide for the few Indo-Britains we can expect to have; and that the Central Military School, as well as the Sapper School, provides for the European subordinates. It would not, I think, at present, be desirable to amalgamate the European and native schools, partly on account of our locality in the heart of the city, and partly that the parties on whom we rely for practical teaching are natives.

42. Except under some military regulations, the success of attempting to teach soldiers, the expense would be considerable, and the want is met by the existing institution.

43. My endeavour in this sketch has been to take full advantage of the existing means of instruction, and to avoid interfering with them in the least.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Scott*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, C. P.

ESTIMATE.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Mr. Macdougall - - - - -	200	-	-
Mr. Cassidy - - - - -	150	-	-
Dadjee Nilkunt - - - - -	75	-	-
Peon's pay - - - - -	6	-	-
Four native teachers, if pensioners, at 30 rupees (If not pensioners, at 70 rupees.) - - - - -	120	-	-
Three young men passed out of first class, at 40 rupees - - - - -	120	-	-
Workshops:			
One good European carpenter and turner - - - - -	84	-	-
One ditto smith - - - - -	84	-	-
(This can be fixed better by the chief engineer; but I suppose equal to a serjeant-overseer.)			
Three native vernacular teachers, as before, pensioned surveyors - - (Or if young men, from passed out of first class, 120 rupees.)	90	-	-
Five exhibition of 6 rupees, first class - - - - -	30	-	-
Ten ditto, to be repaid, so that after the first two years the repayments would meet the expenditure; first class - - - - -	* 60	-	-
It is not certain that this will be indispensable in the second class; but to state an outside cost, repayment as before - - - - -	* 60	-	-
House-rent, say 45 rupees; but this is a temporary charge - - - - -	45	-	-
TOTAL, Monthly - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 1,124	-	-

Tools for the workshops.
Materials, such as wood, iron, &c.

These will depend so much upon the number of pupils, that at first it seems impossible to estimate; from 3,000 to 4,000 rupees may be taken as a probable amount.

(signed) *W. Scott*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, C. P.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 937 of 1855.)

V. 1734-

To the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 12th ultimo, No. 6725, with enclosed report from the superintending engineer, Central Province, and to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India to the measure, to authorise the proposals of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, for temporarily extending the engineering class at Poona, being carried out at a monthly expense (including present charges) of 1,124 rupees.

2. You will accordingly have the goodness to instruct Lieutenant Colonel Scott to at once take the necessary steps for bringing into operation the plan proposed by him, warning him at the same time not to incur at first more expense than may be indispensably necessary for the organization of the class.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8 August 1855.

(No. 981 of 1855.)

V. 1735-

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

IN the tabular statement sent from this department under date the 22d June last, No. 618, the Government of India were informed that the Chief Engineer of Public Works had been called upon to submit a plan for immediately extending the engineering class now existing at Poona, with a view to its being hereafter wholly or partially absorbed in the Engineers' College proposed to be established in this Presidency.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has now received from the Chief Engineer of Public Works a communication, addressed to him by the superintending engineer, Central Province, in which a plan with the above object is sketched out; and as the contents of that communication cannot with advantage be abstracted for incorporation in this letter, I am directed to annex a copy of it for submission to the Government of India.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs with the Chief Engineer of Public Works in thinking that the scheme proposed by Lieutenant Colonel Scott is judicious, and deserves a fair trial. He considers that it will provide early means of supplying that subordinate scientific agency, the want of which is now severely felt in the Public Works Department, and that experience of its working will be most useful in determining many of the details of management which will have to be adopted in the contemplated engineering college.

4. As the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is most anxious to entrust to Lieutenant Colonel Scott the duty of giving effect to the scheme which he has proposed for the extension of the class already established by him; and as that officer will leave Poona to proceed on his tour of inspection, as superintending engineer, after the rains, the delay of a whole year would be the probable result of not taking advantage of his presence in Poona during this monsoon. His Lordship in Council hopes therefore that the Government of India will approve of his having, in anticipation of their sanction, directed Lieutenant Colonel Scott to take all the steps necessary for bringing his plan into operation at an ultimate expense (including present charges) not to exceed 1,124 rupees per mensem.

5. Lieutenant Colonel Scott has been warned not to incur at first more expense than he may find indispensably necessary for the gradual organization of the scheme sanctioned.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 August 1855.

(No. 1759.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 981, dated the 13th ultimo with enclosure, and in reply to state that, for the reasons therein assigned, the Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to sanction, as an experimental measure, the proposed extension of the engineering class at present existing in the college at Poona, with a view to its being hereafter, wholly or partially absorbed in the Engineer's College to be established in the Bombay Presidency. The ultimate expense for bringing this scheme into operation will, it is stated, not exceed 1,124 rupees per mensem, including present charges.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. E. Baker,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 21 September 1855.

III.
Bombay.

V. 2691.

Public Works
Department.
Public.

(No. 1534 of 1855.)

To the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

V. 2692.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the Government of India have sanctioned as an experimental measure, the arrangement for extending the engineering class at Poona, which in my letter of 8th August last, No. 937, was authorised to be carried out at an ultimate monthly expense (including present charges) of 1,124 rupees.

I have, &c..

(signed) *H. Young,*
Officiating Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 22 October 1855.

— 6. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 14 January (No. 7) 1857, para. 24.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, No. 110, dated 15 October 1855.

Para. 16. WITH reference to the 6th para. of our Political Despatch, dated the 22d May, No. 36 of 1854, we beg to forward copies of reports from the Political Agents in the Southern Muratha Country, Kutch, the Mahee Kanta, and Rewa Kanta; the Political Superintendents at Kolhapoor, Sawunt Waree and Pahlimpoor, the Collector of Satara, and the Agent for the Right Honourable the Governor at Surat, submitting information respecting the nature and number of the schools existing within the limits of their political control, the number of students at each school, the means by which each school is supported, the practicability, or otherwise, of their improvement, and whether any impediments exist to their subjection to the general superintendence of the Director of Public Instruction at this Presidency.

17. Having furnished Mr. C. I. Erskine, the Director of Public Instruction, with a copy of these reports, that officer in a letter, dated the 31st August, last, submitted his opinion relative to the nature of the supervision it would be advisable to exercise over the educational establishments in Kattywar, and in the other political districts under this Presidency; we are of opinion that the limited supervision of the Educational Inspectors, suggested by Mr. Erskine in his letter, will be productive of great benefit, provided the inspectors are careful always to act in communication with the political authorities, and subject to that condition we have authorised the adoption of the plan proposed by that gentleman.

Native Schools.

Detailed information respecting the nature, &c., of all existing schools in the Political Districts under the Bombay Presidency.

Collection, No. 9.

Political Consul, 1855.

Dated 30 May, No. 3711.

" 30 May, No. 3811 to 3820.

" 27 June, No. 4485 to 4488.

" 19 Sept., No. 6990 to 6992.

III.
Bombay.

No. 1.
Political
Department.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 30 May 1855.
(No. 2019 of 1855.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

No. 3711.

THE Secretary to Government in the Political Department, presents his compliments, and begs to repeat the call made on the Political Agent in the Southern Muratha Country, under date the 22d August last, No. 3773 of 1854, for that officer's reply to the Government letter, dated the 18th April, No. 1710 of 1854, relative to the schools within the territory under his political charge.

Bombay Castle, 25 May 1855. (signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 48 of 1854.)

No. 2.
Political
Department.

From Major *H. W. Trevelyan*, Acting Political Agent in Kutch, to
H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

No. 3811.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter, dated the 18th ultimo, No. 1711, enclosing an extract para. 3, of a letter addressed by you to the Acting Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, relating to the schools within the districts under his control, and desiring similar information from me as regards schools within the Province of Kutch.

2. In reply to the above, I do myself the honour of informing you, that with the exception of the school at Bhooj which was established in the year 1850, through the advice of this agency, there is no other worthy of mention throughout the province, and even at Mandavie the next town in importance to Bhooj, and by far more populous, education would seem to be making little or no progress.

3. On the establishment of the school at Bhooj, it was conducted by one Gunputram Nuthooram, who received his education in the vernacular normal class attached to the Elphinstone Institution, and so long as he remained, a period of about two years and seven months, fair progress was made by the scholars, and the daily attendance before his departure amounted to 110, although this number was comparatively few for the population and size of the town.

4. After the departure of Gunputram Nuthooram, to take up his appointment of master to the Government school at Kaira, to which he had been nominated, he was succeeded by one Nundram Doorubhram, a man much inferior to him in attainments and qualifications for a teacher, although the best that could be procured at the time; and, as might be expected, the attendance of scholars lessened under his tuition. Four months ago he resigned his appointment, and quitted Bhooj, and the number of pupils does not now exceed 35 or 40.

5. Before Lieutenant Raikes left Bhooj for Bombay, on special duty, towards the latter end of January last, his Highness the Rao was induced, on that gentleman's recommendation, to consent to guarantee the payment of a monthly salary of 30 rupees, to an efficient master for the Bhooj school who might be found ready to undertake its duties on those terms; and I am happy to add that one engaged by Lieutenant Raikes, on the recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, is now on his way up here, and is expected to arrive in a few days.

6. The instruction in the Bhooj school is carried on altogether in Guzerate, that language being, in his Highness's opinion, sufficient for all purposes of business, as far as his own subjects are concerned.

7. The school is supported by the payment of a monthly fee of half a koree by each pupil, the deficiency in the master's salary being made up by his Highness the Rao.

8. At two interviews which I have recently had with his Highness the Rao, I have spoken to him regarding the proposed plan of placing the Bhooj school under the superintendence of the Board of Education; and while his Highness offers

offers no positive objection to the measure, and indeed assents to it, he evinces little or no interest in the matter, and would prefer things remaining as they are to any change being introduced. Nevertheless, I am of opinion that, were the Board of Education to undertake the superintendence of the Bhooj school, the cause of education in Kutch would be benefited by such an arrangement, and in due course of time there is, I think, every probability of his Highness the Rao becoming reconciled to it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Trevelyan,*

Acting Political Agent in Kutch.

Kutch Political Agency, Camp Mandavie,
9 May 1854.

(No. 493 of 1854.)

From Major *G. Malcolm*, Acting Political Superintendent, Kolhapoor, to
H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

No. 3.
Political
Department.
No. 3812.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1714, dated 18th April 1854, forwarding extract from a Government letter to the Acting Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, dated 18th April 1854, No. 1709, and requesting information relative to the number and nature of the schools within the districts under my control.

2. I beg, in reply, to forward the accompanying Return, showing the number of masters, schools, and students, with the salaries and contingent charges, and the population of the towns where the schools are situate.

3. There are nine Government vernacular schools, six in the Khalsa, and three in the Doomalla possessions, the expense of the former being defrayed by the Kolhapoor State, and that of the latter by the respective Sowsthans.

4. They are all conducted on the same principles as those under the Board of Education. Reading and writing Maratta, in the Modee and Balbodh characters, Histories of England, India, and Maharastra, grammar, geography, arithmetic and a little algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, form the subjects of instruction.

5. An inspector, appointed by the State for that purpose, periodically visits the schools, and reports on their state, suggesting measures of reform if thought necessary.

6. The results exhibited in these examinations have been, upon the whole very satisfactory, and hold out prospects of a more general spread of education among the people.

7. The boys attending the schools, and whose circumstances afford it, pay a monthly fee of one anna. The amount of fees thus collected either goes to the State and Sowsthans, or is laid out in the purchase of useful articles for the schools.

1 anna.

8. I do myself the honour to forward a copy of Dr. Broughton's last report upon the state of the English school, which furnishes detailed information regarding it, and leaves nothing for me to add.

9. With regard to the question whether any impediments exist to the subjection of the schools to the general superintendence of the Board of Education, I would beg to remark that I am aware of none save the attendant expenses which might arise from the measure, and these, if any, may be counterbalanced by the corresponding advantages. I am not, however, sufficiently acquainted with the question to give any decided opinion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Malcolm*, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent.

Kolhapoor, Political Superintendent's Office,
1 June 1854.

No. 1.—Statement of the Government Vernacular and English Schools in the Kolhapoor Principality.

No.	Station of the School.	Name of the Master.	Monthly Salary of the Schoolmaster.	Monthly Contingent Allowance.	Average Amount of Fee Collected in a Month.	CASTES OF THE PUPILS.																			At whose Expense Conducted.	Population.				
						Brahmin.	Purbhoo.	Maratta.	Senar.	Shenvec.	Jew.	Tain.	Simpec.	Sinda.	Wanee.	Coolec.	Sollec.	Moslem.	Kasarr.	Koombhar.	Koodalec.	Jingur.	Goluk.	Nilarec.			Telec.	Gosavec.	Goosur.	Sootar.
1	Kolhapoor	Crustnajeck Buckajee	30	3	Rs. a. p. 1 13 -	25	7	6	2	3	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	Kolhapoor State	43,387
2	Punalla	Balcrustna Wassodeo	12	2½	1 3 -	26	-	7	7	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	- ditto -	1,580	
3	Kagul -	Govind Mahades -	8	2½	2 13 -	17	1	7	2	2	-	3	-	-	5	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	Kagul State -	4,198	
4	Booderghur -	Rowjee Gunesh -	12	2½	- 13 -	12	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	Kolhapoor State -	3,000	
5	Mulkapoor -	Wishwanath Abbejee	12	2½	1 10 -	30	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	Vishalgud State -	1,800	
6	Sherole -	Ramchunder Abbejee	12	2½	1 8 -	8	-	-	9	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	26	Kolhapoor State -	3,180	
7	Bowrah -	Ramchunder Junardun	12	2½	1 12 -	19	-	9	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	40	Bowrah State -	925	
8	Gud Inguluz -	Gunesh Nurseroh -	12	2½	2 10 -	25	-	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	61	Kolhapoor State -	3,022	
9	Ullay -	Gunesh Ramchunder	12	2½	1 4 -	32	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	36	- ditto -	3,138	
		TOTAL - - -	122	23	15 6 -	194	9	46	21	12	1	14	4	1	44	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	373	- - -	64,230	
1	Kolhapoor English school.	Crustnarao Chapajee	100	10	20 - -	45	5	5	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	66	Kolhapoor State -	43,387	
		Sectaran Vishnoo -	15																											
		GRAND TOTAL -	237	33	35 6 -	239	14	51	21	19	1	14	4	2	44	5	1	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	2	439		
		Deputy Inspector -	30	3																										
			267	36																										

(signed) G. Matcolm, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent.

Kolhapoor, Political Superintendent's Office,
1 June 1854.

From *F. Broughton*, Esq., President of the English School Examining Committee, Kolhapoor, to Major *D. C. Graham*, Political Superintendent, Kolhapoor.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that in accordance with the instructions conveyed by you, and with the assistance of Sadaseu Sukharam and Atmaram Narayen, I have had the pleasure of superintending the private examination of the English school in the city of Kolhapoor.

2. Before explaining the method in which the examination was conducted, and laying before you its gratifying results, I would beg to exhibit as briefly as possible the statistics of the school from its foundation.

3. I would in the first place remind you that the school was opened on the 1st of March 1851, under the charge of Atmaram Narayen, one of the members of the present committee, and so continued until the end of June 1852; and with what measure of success his efforts were attended you had an opportunity of judging at the public examination held on the 8th June 1852, at the palace of his highness the Raja.

4. The present schoolmaster, Crustnarao Chapajee, was appointed on the 14th June 1852, and has conducted the duties of the school up to the present time in a manner which reflects considerable credit upon him as an able and diligent instructor.

5. The following table shows, 1st, the number of classes in the school; 2d, the number of pupils contained in each class; and 3d, the number present at the examination:—

Number of classes - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of pupils in each class -	12	9	7	9	11	18
Number of pupils present at the examination.	10	7	7	9	11	16

6. The subjoined table indicates, 1st, the castes of the different pupils; 2d, their maximum and minimum ages, with averages; 3d, the number of boys who pay a monthly fee, distinguished from free scholars; and lastly, the number of boys who are natives and fixed residents of this territory, as contrasted with the children of strangers:—

Brahmins.	Shenvees.	Purbhoos.	Marathas.	Mahomadians.	Tailies.	Potwawalis.	TOTAL.	No. of Boys.		Age.			Pay Scholars.			
								Natives.	Strangers.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Paying 1 Rupee.	Paying 8 Annas.	Total of Pay Scholars.	Free.
44	5	6	7	2	1	1	66	29	37	Years. 22	Years. 11	Years. 16	6	25	31	35

7. I will now proceed to explain the mode in which the examination was conducted. The boys belonging to the first class were examined principally in writing, in the following different branches of knowledge, which they had been studying during the present year:—

1. M'Culloch, Series of Lessons.
2. Chamber's Moral Class Book.
3. History of England.
4. History of Maharathas.
5. Written Exercises (Elliptical).
6. Geography.
7. Geometry, first book of Euclid.
8. Grammar.
9. Arithmetic.
10. Translation.
11. Writing.

I beg to annex herewith the written questions also proposed to the pupils, together with their answers, in original; and would submit, that considering the short period over which their tuition has extended, the progress made by the boys is very creditable, both to the pupils and master, and shows, not only that the instructor possesses talent and industry, but that he is fortunately gifted with much tact, and has good method in imparting knowledge.

8. The junior classes were then examined *viva voce* in reading, grammar, parsing, arithmetic, geography, histories of England and Marathas, &c., and I am happy to be able to report that they also acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the committee.

9. I beg to annex a statement, exhibiting the names of the boys who most distinguished themselves in the examination in the particular branch opposite to their names, and of those who were otherwise considered by the committee as deserving prizes.

10. Before drawing this report to a conclusion, I would beg to forward a letter, No. 13, dated 14th instant in original, addressed to me by the schoolmaster, and to recommend for your favourable consideration the purchase of the articles mentioned in the margin,* which seem to be urgently required for the use of the school. A clock particularly seems a desideratum.

11. I have mentioned in the statement under para. 5, that the present average attendance amounts to 66. They are divided into six classes, and it is the opinion of the Committee

* 1 set of hanging maps of the world.
1 globe.
1 copy of Lemprier's Classical Dictionary.

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1 copy of Arnott's
Physics.
1 copy of Cham-
bers' Informa-
tion for the
People.
1 clock.

that one teacher can scarcely be considered capable of exercising efficient control over so large a number, as all his energies must be exhausted in the tuition of so many pupils.

12. The entertainment of an assistant on a salary of 15 rupees per mensem, as solicited by the schoolmaster, would appear to be absolutely necessary for the satisfactory discharge of his duties.

13. To meet this item of expenditure, I would beg to observe that Mr. Anderson recommended in his report to Government on the establishment of the school, that when the number of boys should be sufficiently increased a sum of 10 rupees would be required for the services of an assistant teacher; and I would therefore beg to submit that a sanction be solicited for the monthly expenditure, and a sum of five rupees be paid from the monthly fees collected from the boys; but as the want of an assistant is immediately felt by the schoolmaster, I would beg to propose that, pending the receipt of Government sanction, the expenditure be made from the fees already collected, and amounting to the sum of 423 rupees.

14. I would beg to bring to your notice that the son of the late Jeejajeerao Khanvilkur, a sirdar of Kolhapoor, attends the English school, and receives tuition with other boys of various castes in the same class. This is an encouraging fact, clearly indicating the removal of that deep-rooted prejudice which formerly prevailed amongst the other Kolhapoor sirdars.

15. Further, I beg to suggest that the general examination of the boys be held during the present month, and that prizes be distributed, either by yourself or his Highness the Rajah as a stimulus to future exertion.

16. I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I felt individually at the good understanding and kindly feeling which I observed between the teacher and his pupils, which is evidently owing to his mild and pleasing deportment.

Kolhapoor,
27 December 1853.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Broughton*,
President of the English School Exam. Committee.

(No. 329 of 1854.)

No. 4.
Political
Department,
No. 3813.

From Major *J. W. Auld*, Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree,
to *H. L. Anderson, Esq.*, Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1715, dated the 18th ultimo, forwarding an extract para. 3 of a letter from Government to the Acting Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, and requesting me to submit a report regarding the number and nature of the schools within the districts under my control; as also the number of students attending them, the means by which the schools are supported, and whether any impediments exist to their subjection to the general superintendence of the Board of Education.

2. In reply I have the honour to submit a statement, showing the number of 47 indigenous schools at the different villages of this State, and two Government schools, one in the town of Waree, and the other lately established at Banda. The total number of students attending the indigenous schools is 589; and of those learning in the Government schools 228.

3. With regard to the indigenous schools, I beg to state that they are not at present regularly kept up in the villages, and their existence depends upon the circumstances and pleasure of the parents of the boys; most of them are established and continued for the fair season only, not in the monsoon, as the boys attending are mostly of the Koonbi caste, and leave off their studies to aid their parents and look after their fields during the rainy season. The *puntojees* are thus left to teach only a few boys of the higher classes who remain, but as they can hardly maintain themselves by the trifling allowance they receive from them, it generally ends in the teachers' going away in search of a more profitable employment, and the schools are closed for a season. The *puntojee* of a private school here gets from one to four annas per mensem for teaching each scholar; books, paper, ink, &c., being provided by the parents.

4. The muster book of the Government school at Waree contains 175 names of students; but the average daily attendance is only about 130. The schoolmaster has one assistant; the former gets 20 rupees and the latter 10 rupees a month. All the necessary expenses of the school are defrayed by the Waree State, and no fee is levied from the pupils.

5. The school lately established at Banda, under the sanction of Government, is daily attended by 53 boys. The pay of the schoolmaster is 10 rupees a month, half of which is defrayed by the inhabitants of the town of Banda, and the other half by the State.

6. These

6. These two Government schools have already been placed under the care of the Superintendent of Government Vernacular Schools of the 3d division, and I see no objection to placing the indigenous schools also under this officer; indeed, I am of opinion that the measure might tend to induce the parents of the pupils to continue their sons at the schools throughout the year, and steps have been taken to encourage them to do so by every means in our power.

7. And if the Government concur in the opinion, I think the Superintendent of Schools should be authorised to make trifling presents of books annually to the boys attending the indigenous schools, say to the extent of fifty rupees per annum; the Waree State paying for this outlay.

Rs. 50.

8. As a further inducement to the pundojees to exert themselves to the utmost, I would suggest that every teacher who can, at the annual examination by the Superintendent of Schools, show a fair amount of intelligence and talent amongst his pupils, and who can prove, on the testimony of the Government district officer, that he has had from 30 to 50 lads attending his school throughout the 12 months, shall, if recommended by the Superintendent of Schools, receive a monthly salary of five rupees in addition to what he may get from the parents of the students; such a measure, I am disposed to believe, will be attended with beneficial results.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Auld*, Major,
Political Superintendent.Sawunt Waree,
Political Superintendent's Office,
31 May 1854.

STATEMENT Showing the Number of Schools at the different Villages under the Sawunt Waree State, as also the Number of Students attending them.

No.	Names of Villages.	Number of Schools in each Village.	Number of Students.	No.	Names of Villages.	Number of Schools in each Village.	Number of Students.
Private Schools:				Private Schools—continued.			
Waree Division:				Koodal Division—continued.			
1	Mangaum -	1	9	23	Pawus - -	1	20
2	Akeree - -	2	16	24	Anow - -	1	20
3	Kolgaum - -	2	32	25	Neroor - -	3	27
4	Ghaonullé -	1	4	26	Hoomur Mulla -	1	15
5	Majgaum - -	1	13	27	Pingoollee - -	1	15
6	Churaté - -	1	5	28	Chendwun - -	1	20
7	Adelee - -	1	11	29	Pat - -	2	22
8	Toolus - -	1	5	30	Kuwutee - -	1	10
9	Hodowdé - -	1	17	31	Ambrud - -	1	15
10	Mulgaum - -	3	33	32	Bordawé - -	1	5
11	Newjé - -	1	10	33	Pokhrum - -	1	10
12	Naroor - -	1	9	34	Waree - -	4	108
Banda Division:				TOTAL - -			
13	Saturdé - -	2	13			47	589
14	Padlos - -	1	13	Government Schools:			
15	Insolee - -	1	11	1	Waree - -	1	175
16	Ajgaum - -	2	30	2	Banda - -	1	53
17	Teerowdé -	1	2	TOTAL - -			
18	Arnonda - -	1	9			2	228
19	Banda - -	2	15	GRAND TOTAL			
20	Kusnee - -	1	10			49	817
Koodal Division:							
21	Koodal - -	1	25				
22	Walawul - -	1	10				

(signed) *J. W. Auld*, Major,
Sawunt Waree, Political Superintendent's Office,
31 May 1854. Political Superintendent.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 179 of 1854.)

No. 5.

From Major *J. R. Keily*, Political Superintendent, Pahlunpore, to
H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

No. 3814.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1716 of the 18th April 1854, enclosing extract para. 3 of a letter addressed to the Acting Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta, and requiring me at my earliest convenience to submit to Government detailed information respecting the number and nature of the schools within the districts under my control. The number of the students attending them, the means by which the schools are supported, and whether impediments exist to their subjection to the general supervision of the Board of Education.

2. In reply, I beg to submit the accompanying statement by which it will be seen that there are in all 43 schools, in which 1,116 boys receive instruction.

3. Education is almost exclusively confined to the Brahmin, Banyan and other trading classes; rajpoots, calies, and all other agricultural tribes (with few exceptions) are wholly illiterate. The chiefs being mostly uneducated themselves, are indifferent to the progress of education in others, and will do nothing in support of it, the people therefore are left to their own resources and obtain education (such as it is) generally from the Banyan priest class, and occasionally from Brahmins, who for the sum of four rupees, undertake in about the same number of years, to instruct the boys in reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic. After having acquired thus much, it is the custom in the large towns to place the boys with the principal men of the place, where they learn their trade, and obtain a fair knowledge of book keeping, &c., the same system is followed by those intended for the public service, they are placed under the Durbar Mehtas, and soon become acquainted with the forms of business, and qualified to act in subordinate situations.

4. Instruction is given in the Guzeeratee language, which is the vernacular of the country. There is a Mussulman school in Pahlunpoor, where Persian is taught, but it is but poorly attended. The expense of the molue, 25 rupees per mensem, is defrayed out of the seebundee allowances. The few Mussulmen who attend the schools generally receive instruction in Guzeeratee.

5. The amount at present paid to the native teachers by the parents, for the education of their children, never exceeds one rupee per annum for each child, and, with the exception of the principal towns noted in the margin,* none of the other villages in these districts could afford to pay a teacher from the Board of Education at Bombay; and it is not, I imagine, the intention of the Board to superintend schools not under the management of their own teachers: and none of the chiefs to whom the proposition has been made will support it, considering it to be no concern of theirs, and that those interested in educating their children should defray the expense of it.

6. I am happy, however, to report that the Banyan community at Pahlunpore has agreed to keep up a teacher, on the pay of 20 rupees per mensem, to be obtained from the Board of Education. I feel confident that the present experiment will be attended with beneficial results, if the person appointed be a man of ability and of conciliatory manners. The other towns will, I have every reason to believe, follow the example set by Pahlunpoor, on being satisfied with the results.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. R. Keily*,
Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office,
14 June 1854.

* Rahdunpoor.
Palhanpoor.
Moonjpoor.
Summee.
Deesa.
Dannera.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Native Schools and the Number of Scholars receiving instruction in the Talookas subordinate to the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

Number of Talookas.	Names of Talookas.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars receiving Instruction.
1	Pahlunpoor talooka - - - - -	26	478
2	Rhadunpoor talooka - - - - -	6	400
3	Thuraud talooka - - - - -	2	70
4	Wao talooka - - - - -	3	60
5	Warrye talooka - - - - -	1	25
6	Santulpoor talooka - - - - -	2	26
7	Morewara and Sooeegaum talooka - - - - -	2	32
8	Deodur talooka - - - - -	1	30
		43	1,116

REMARKS.

The teachers are mostly of the Banyan priest class. They receive from the parents of the boys they instruct, 1 rupee per annum. In four years the scholars have acquired all that their teachers are able to impart to them, namely, reading, writing, and rudiments of arithmetic. The scholars are afterwards placed with the principal men of the trade they intend to follow, and under their tuition acquire a knowledge of accounts, &c.

In the towns the boys are generally taught in dhurmsallas, or sheds, and in the small villages the scholars attend at the priest's house.

The village instruction is not equal to that of the town.

The small talookas cannot defray the expense of a teacher from the Board of Education, estimated at 20 rupees per mensem; but the principal towns, from the number of influential Banyans residents, might easily afford this expense. The Banyan community at Pahlunpoor has agreed to entertain a teacher on the above sum per mensem, from Bombay; and the political superintendent has every hope that, as soon as the difference in the amount of instruction conveyed to the scholars is known, that the other towns will follow the example of Pahlunpoor.

Pahlunpoor Agency Office,
14 June 1854.

(signed) J. R. Keily,
Political Superintendent.

(No. 221 of 1854. Cons. No. 33.)

From Captain R. Wallace, Political Agent in the Rewa Caunta, to
H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 6.
Political
Department.

Sir,

No. 3815.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1712, dated the 18th April last, enclosing extract para. 3, of a letter addressed by you on the same day to the Acting Political Agent, Myhee Caunta, requesting me to submit a report containing similar information to that therein called for, relative to the schools within the range of this agency.

2. In reply I have the honour to state that I find there does not exist any regular system of education in this province. The only permanent schools in this agency, if they ever deserve that appellation, are in the following districts :

Names of the Districts.	Number of Schools in each District.	Average Attendance of Boys.
Ballasinore - - - - -	2	86 and 52.
Rampoor - - - - -	1	25.
Oodeypoor - - - - -	4	15, 6, 15, and 20.
Loonawarra - - - - -	2	50 and 75.
Deoghur Bereoh - - - - -	1	85.
Veerpoor - - - - -	2	75 and 65.
Bhadurwa - - - - -	1	50.
Nurswaree - - - - -	1	12.
Chandode - - - - -	2	35 and 30.

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3. These schools are generally conducted by Brahmins. The education consists in reading, writing, and account keeping, which completes the education of boys. No books are studied there, nor do the masters themselves possess any further knowledge. The latter receive in return some fixed quantity of grain and a few pice from each boy, monthly, so long as he attends the school, besides a sirpao varying from four rupees to 16 rupees at the time of his quitting it.

4. In the year 1849, at the request of the Raja of Rajpeepla, which was sanctioned by Government, as per Mr. Malet's letter, No. 2556, dated the 13th June 1849, to the address of the late Major Brown, a vernacular school was established in Nandode, similar to those superintended by the Board in the Honourable Company's districts; but the master of this school having lately obtained a thandar's place in the Raja's service, it has, I regret to say, been broken up.

5. I think it would be highly desirable to have these schools placed in some manner under the superintendence of the Board of Education, without which it can hardly be expected that any respectable degree of efficiency can be attained or maintained, whatever may be the zeal of the Political Agent.

6. The schools are entirely supported by voluntary contributions, and are, in fact, private establishments; but I am sure that an annual present, of small amount, to the master, corresponding to the number and efficiency of his scholars, and a few school books, would bring every one of them readily to admit the supervision of the Board.

7. The expense, though small, would not, I presume, be borne by Government, and might be met from local resources; but I repeat that it is my conviction that without the permanent superintendence and pressure of a body like the Board of Education, no satisfactory and lasting effects can be expected from the most strenuous exertions of local officers succeeding each other rapidly, having probably differing, though crude ideas on the subject of education, and being generally sufficiently occupied by other matters.

Rewa Caunta Agency, Baroda,
20 July 1854.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Wallace*,
Political Agent.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation 30 May 1855, Consultation No. 96.

(No. 281 of 1854.)

No. 7.
Political
Department.
No. 3816.

From Captain *Whitelock*, Acting Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, to
H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1709, dated 18th April last, requiring detailed information respecting the number and nature of the schools within this district, the number of students attending them, the means by which the schools are supported, and whether any impediments exist to their subjection to the general superintendence of the Board of Education.

2. In reply, I beg to state that there are now about 60 village schools in the Mahee Kanta, and the number of boys attending them is calculated at 2,400, or scarcely above a fifth of the number of those between 8 and 16 years of age with the exception of the Sadra bazar and Edur schools, which are on a different footing. I believe that no contribution is given by any of the chiefs in support of these establishments. The principal part of the schoolmaster's wages appears to be received on the marriages of his pupils, the amount of which being stipulated for at the time of receiving a pupil in all such cases where the parent has not the means of paying monthly the usual one or two annas schooling. In the village of Sadra there is a school on this principle with an attendance fluctuating from 40 to 70 boys; and the schoolmaster assures me that his receipts do not average above eight rupees per month, and from which he has to supply books, and as his school chiefly consists of the sons of Banyas belonging to the Sadra village and bazar, who are in much better circumstances than their brethren in most parts of the Mahee Kanta, I do not suppose that many of the teachers get above five or six rupees per mensem.

3. Although

3. Although the schoolmaster of the Sadra village school is an intelligent person, his education has been greatly neglected, and does not equal that of most boys of 14 educated at the village school in the Dekkan, but notwithstanding this great defect, the want of books and his having merely a small verandah to teach in, he has at the present time 48 pupils when the bazar school with every advantage has only 12.

4. I have been unable to satisfy myself as to the real cause of the unpopularity of the Sadra bazar school; there were dissensions among the committee previous to my arrival which may have had something to do with it, and perhaps the circumstance of its having been made a charitable institution by providing food to obtain the attendance of children whose parents had not the means of taking them from work without such assistance, may have also aided in making it unpopular among the petty chiefs; but the reasons generally assigned for such limited attendance is the want of confidence owing to the school having been so often closed.

5. That such is the real cause, however, is obvious, for I find that on one occasion only Captain Wallace took the schoolmaster (who was then paid by him) into the districts for the purpose of persuading the thakores to send their sons and relations to Sadra to be educated, and from that time until December last, when the schoolmaster was advanced to a higher paid appointment, no interruption had occurred, though the unpopularity I am informed, had long antecedence to the latter period. Since, I regret to add, there have been, I may say, two prolonged vacations for although the school was not actually closed between December and March, there was no competent persons to teach in it, few attended, no progress was made by any of the scholars, and discipline suffered, and rather than such an unsatisfactory state of things should again occur, I shut up the school in May, on the death of the schoolmaster (whom I had appointed two months before to the situation), and it remained closed until the beginning of last month, when I obtained, through the kind assistance of Mr. Graham Superintendent of Government Schools, the services of a very respectable and well educated young man brought up in the Elphinstone Institution.

6. Some months ago I endeavoured to unite the two establishments at Sadra, by engaging the services of the village schoolmaster as an assistant in the bazar institution on a salary of 10 rupees per mensem, with the promise of eventually succeeding to the head mastership if he qualified himself to hold the situation; and had he accepted the offer it was my intention with the concurrence of the local committee to have exacted a small monthly subscription from all the scholars; for as in England, so in this country, that which is not paid for is seldom appreciated, and many who now take away their children before their progress in learning has been sufficient to be of use to them would hesitate long before they sacrificed what had cost them even the small sum of three or four rupees, and having in view the object of establishing better schools than exist at other places in the Mahee Kanta. I have fully pointed this out to the Rajah of Edur, the Thakore of Amlyara, the Bhaee of Byer and others in asking for their support towards promoting education.

7. With respect to the schools in the Mahee Kanta being placed under the Board of Education, I beg respectfully to state, that I do not think that the time has yet arrived for the extension of such salutary supervision in this province for that which, in the course of a few years when fully comprehended will be highly valued, would in the present unenlightened state of the people be viewed with feelings of jealousy and distrust, and rather tend to retard than promote the advancement of education; at the same time, I think, that if Mr. Graham could manage to inspect the Sadra school annually, when the agent, or his assistant is present, it would in many ways be advantageous; but in my opinion, it is anything but desirable that the duty should be entrusted by him to a native assistant (particularly in the absence of those officers from Sadra) as was the case last cold weather.

8. I beg to enclose a return of the Edur school on the 1st June last, which shows a much more favorable state of the school there, than at Sadra, and his Lordship in Council will hear with satisfaction that the Raja attends all the examinations and distributes the prizes to the boys.

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9. I have the honour to furnish a statement of the accounts of the Sadra bazar school fund, showing a balance in hand of Rs. 2,880. 3. 6. and unpaid donations, amounting to 1,417 rupees, or total Rs. 4,297. 3. 6. in favour of the fund.

10. I am endeavouring to place the principal at interest, and at the next meeting of the committee, I shall propose that a moiety of the interest should be expended in purchasing elementary books for distribution among the village schools, as that would be the means in my humble opinion of doing much more towards the attainment of the object of the subscribers in disseminating education in the Mahee Kanta, than by exhausting the capital in supplying food to the children of paupers, who in nine cases out of ten, would I conceive, leave the institution as soon as they were strong enough to earn a livelihood.

11. I regret to state that none of the young chiefs have yet returned to school, although I sent for them as soon as I heard of the appointment by the Board of Education of the present schoolmaster; but the summons having since been repeated, I hope shortly to hear of their arrival.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. R. Whitelock,
Acting Political Agent.

Political Agent's Office, Sadra,
9 August 1854.

STATEMENT showing the Nature of Studies, and Progress of the under-mentioned Pupils in the Vernacular School at Edur, up to 1 June 1854.

Number of Class.	Number of Pupils.	CASTE.	AGE.		PLACE of RESIDENCE.	PROGRESS.		REMARKS.
			Pupils.	Years.		READING.	ARITHMETIC.	
8	7	5 Bunyas - -	1	16	6 Edur - - -	Berquin's children's friend.	Alligation medial -	First boy, Badur Ramchunder, is fit for service. Second boy reads well; knows history well; and is industrious. Third boy reads well. Fourth boy well versed in grammar and history. Fifth boy reads well.
		1 Brahmin - -	3	13	1 Baralee.	History of India.		
		1 Mussulman - -	2	14		Grammar.		
			1	12		Geography up to Africa.		
						Writing, both Guzeratee and Balbodee.		
7	9	1 Rajpoot - -	2	12	9 Edur - - -	Esop's Fables - -	Reduction.	
		6 Bunyas - -	2	15		Grammar.	Chain rule of three.	
		2 Brahmins - -	1	11		Geography up to Asia.	Simple multiplication.	
			2	8		Stories for children.	Tables of money and weights.	
			1	13				
			1	10				
6	7	6 Bunyas - -	2	12	7 Edur - - -	Stories for children -	Short multiplication.	
		2 Goldsmiths - -	1	13		Grammar.	Tables of money and weights.	
			3	10		Dodsley's fables.	Simple subtraction.	
			1	11			Ditto multiplication.	
5	10	3 Brahmins - -	2	10	1 Beesanuggur -	Bodhurichun (moral book).	Simple addition.	
		6 Bunyas - -	2	13	6 Edur.		Ditto subtraction.	
		1 Goldsmith - -	3	12	1 Ahmednuggur.		Short multiplication.	
			1	9	1 Moondetti.		Tables of money and weights.	
			2	11	1 Barolee.			
4	6	5 Bunyas - -	2	13	6 Edur - - -	Words of five syllables.	Simple multiplication.	
		1 Kayut - -	3	10			Tables of money and weights.	
			1	12				
3	16	10 Bunyas - -	6	12	12 Edur - - -	Spelling book, 3d part.	Numeration tables.	
		1 Goldsmith - -	2	8	1 Oodipoor.		Simple addition.	
		1 Mussulman - -	4	11	1 Neryad.		Ditto subtraction.	
		1 Rajpoot - -	3	10	1 Musal.			
		3 Brahmins - -	1	13	1 Kookurwara.			
2	16	1 Goldsmith - -	2	13	14 Edur - - -	Spelling book, 1st part.	Numeration table.	
		9 Bunyas - -	3	8	1 Derole.			
		1 Khutree - -	4	10	1 Poseena.			
		2 Mussulmans - -	2	9				
		3 Brahmins - -	4	12				
			1	11				

(continued)

Number of Class.	Number of Pupils.	C A S T E.	A G E.		P L A C E of R E S I D E N C E.	P R O G R E S S.		R E M A R K S.
			Pupils.	Years.		READING.	ARITHMETIC.	
1	33	3 Mussulmans - 18 Bunyas - 2 Blacksmiths - 1 Surania (polisher) - 1 Goldsmith - 1 Muratha - 1 Kayut - 1 Liquor seller - 1 Sugore - 1 Gosein. 3 Brahmins.	5 10 2 2 2 2 6 2 2 2	9 10 11 12 14 13 8 18 7	30 Edur - 1 Hudad. 1 Baroda. 1 Lalora.	Alphabet.	Numeration table.	
8	104	13 Castes -	-	-	90 Edur. 14 Different places.			

Political Agent's Office, Sadra,
9 August 1854.

(signed) C. R. Whitelock,
Acting Political Agent.

LIST of Subscriptions to the Fund raised for the Use of the Vernacular School at Sadra.

No.	NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscription.	Amount Recovered.	Balance to be Recovered.	Recovered in Excess.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Lieutenant Colonel W. Lang - - -	1,000 - -	- - -	1,000 - -	- - -
2	Captain R. Wallace - - -	1,250 - -	1,250 - -	- - -	- - -
3	Captain D'Oyly Compton - - -	50 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
4	Rajah of Edur - - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	- - -	- - -
5	Bapeo Sahib Handay Sooba, of the Sadra Contingent.	44 4 -	44 4 -	- - -	- - -
6	Lalbhoy Burkutram, Wakeel of Gaekwar Government.	50 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -
7	Thakore of Amlyara - - -	251 - -	251 - -	- - -	- - -
8	Ranah of Daunta - - -	101 - -	- - -	101 - -	- - -
9	Thakore of Tintoe - - -	101 - -	101 - -	- - -	- - -
10	Ditto - Mannsa - - -	75 - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -
11	Ditto - Mohunpoor - - -	75 - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -
12	Ditto - Poonadra - - -	50 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
13	Ditto - Mandwa - - -	50 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
14	Ditto - Wursora - - -	51 - -	- - -	51 - -	- - -
15	Ditto - Wasna - - -	31 - -	31 - -	- - -	- - -
16	Ditto - Gabut - - -	15 - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -
17	Ditto - Mohoree - - -	10 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -
18	Muttadars of Barmoowara - - -	16 - -	16 - -	- - -	- - -
19	Ditto - Jhair - - -	5 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -
20	Ditto - Neermalee - - -	7 - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -
21	Thakore of Satoomba - - -	50 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
22	Ditto - Rumass - - -	20 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -
23	Ranee of Byer - - -	61 - -	61 - -	- - -	- - -
24	Chief of Dabah - - -	25 - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -
25	Muttadars of Dubbora - - -	25 - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -
26	Chief of Khural - - -	40 - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -
27	Muttadars of Hursolee - - -	12 - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -
28	Ditto - Wasna - - -	- - -	31 - -	- - -	31 - -
29	Ditto - Kullianjee na Moowara - - -	7 - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -
30	Ditto - Leehora - - -	13 - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -
31	Ditto - Angoothula - - -	5 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -
32	Ditto - Maheesa - - -	23 - -	23 - -	- - -	- - -
33	Ditto - Seeawara - - -	10 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -
34	Ditto - Kurjodra - - -	13 - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -
35	Ditto - Porda - - -	10 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -
36	Ditto - Kuproopoor - - -	10 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -
37	Ditto - Sahibjee na Moowara - - -	6 - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -
38	Ditto - Sulkee - - -	8 - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -
39	Ditto - Rakheal - - -	11 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -
40	Ditto - Sametrye - - -	9 - -	9 - -	- - -	- - -
41	Ditto - Paloondra - - -	12 - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -
42	Ditto - Wutwa - - -	8 - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE

No.	NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscription.	Amount Recovered.	Balance to be Recovered.	Recovered in Excess.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
43	Muttadars of Kurruckjee na Moowara -	10 - -	10 - -	—	—
44	Ditto - Bardolee - - - -	12 - -	12 - -	—	—
45	Ditto - Dana - - - -	8 - -	8 - -	—	—
46	Ditto - Khanpoor - - - -	12 - -	12 - -	—	—
47	Ditto - Warodra - - - -	12 - -	12 - -	—	—
48	Ditto - Amrajee na Moowara -	11 - -	11 - -	—	—
49	Veenalkrow Madowrow - - -	75 - -	75 - -	—	—
50	Dhunjeebhaee Furdoonjee - -	50 - -	50 - -	—	—
51	Kaleedass Manickchund - - -	23 2 3	23 2 3	—	—
52	Heeralal Balcrustna - - - -	25 - -	25 - -	—	—
53	Dr. Nursing Row - - - -	25 - -	25 - -	—	—
54	Hunutram Mooljee - - - -	15 - -	15 - -	—	—
55	Chooneelal Rajeeram - - - -	15 - -	15 - -	—	—
56	Shastree Dhondoo Bhasker - -	13 5 7	13 5 7	—	—
57	Shet Mulookchund Amrutlal of Gunness- poor.	65 - -	- - -	65 - -	—
58	Lulleobhaee Poonjashaw - - -	15 - -	15 - -	—	—
59	Shewsunker Soobaram - - - -	4 - -	4 - -	—	—
60	Nurbhesunker Soobaram Mujmooder -	1 - -	1 - -	—	—
61	Bhugwanlal Runchoorbhaee - - -	5 - -	5 - -	—	—
62	Amrutlal Goolabchund - - - -	5 - -	5 - -	—	—
63	Modowdass Bhaeechund - - - -	5 - -	5 - -	—	—
64	Kooshalroy Sarabhaee - - - -	5 - -	5 - -	—	—
65	Rawul Peethoojee of Mansa - - -	5 - -	5 - -	—	—
66	Puncholee Kewulram of Edur - - -	5 - -	5 - -	—	—
67	Beesherlal Kaseelal Thanadar of Samlajee	4 - -	4 - -	—	—
68	Bhugwuntrow Gunness - - - -	5 - -	5 - -	—	—
69	Purshotum Hunutram, Carkoon of Am- lyara.	4 - -	4 - -	—	—
	<i>Rs.</i>	5,044 11 10	3,658 11 10	1,417 - -	31 - -

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Sadra School Fund, from 1852 to 31 July 1854.

Cr.	1	Dr.	
To amount of subscription to the fund recovered, as per list - - - -	Rs. a. p. 3,658 11 10	By paid for purchasing table for the use of schoolmaster - - - -	Rs. a. p. 6 2 -
To amount of an old school building sold to the Thakore of Amlyara - - -	301 - -	By subsistence supplied to pupils, viz.: For the months of September and October 1852 - Rs. 39 7 6	
To fine imposed on Mode Kasee Gunness, of the Sadra Bazaar, for fraudness in supplying provision to scholars - -	3 4 -	From November 1852 to October 1853 - - 204 8 10	
		From November 1853 to February 1854 - - 40 4 3	
		For March and April 1854 36 5 1	320 9 8
		By paid for supplying books - - -	21 12 6
		By paid for supplying clothes and vessels to Rujpoot Jeysing, of Koyen - -	8 13 -
		By paid for turning tiles of the school-master's house - - - -	- 15 -
		By country stationery - - - -	1 15 -
		By expense incurred in constructing a new school building, as per memorandum - - - -	722 9 2
		By balance in hand on the 31st July 1854 - - - -	1,082 12 4
Rs.	3,962 15 10	Rs.	2,880 3 6
			3,962 15 10

(Errors excepted.)

Political Agent's Office, Sadra, }
9 August 1854.

(signed)

C. R. Whitelock,
Acting Political Agent.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 30 May 1855.
(No. 795 of 1854.)

MEMORANDUM.

THE Commissioner at Satara presents his compliments to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, and begs, in reply to his memorandum dated the 22d instant, No. 3772, to refer him to the Commissioner's letter to his address of yesterday's date, No. 794, relative to schools within the Satara Jagheers.

Commissioner's Office, Satara,
24 August 1854.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Commissioner.

III.
Bombay.
—
No. 8.
Political
Department.
No. 3817.

(No. 794 of 1854.)

From *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner at Satara, to *H. L. Anderson*, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter dated the 18th April last, No. 1710, with accompaniment, relative to the schools within the Jagheer states of the Satara territory, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Government, a statement embodying the information required.

Political
Department.

2. There are six schools within the territories of the Punt Prutnidhee, of which that at Atpadee is already under the supervision of the Board of Education, which has furnished a schoolmaster for it.

3. None of the 15 schools in the Jagheer of the Punt Sucheo are under the control of the Board of Education, or supported by the chief, owing to his embarrassed circumstances.

4. Of the seven schools in the Phulton Jagheer, the one at Phulton only is under the supervision of the Board of Education.

5. There are four schools in the Jagheer of Jutt, of which that established at the town of Jutt is under the control of the Board of Education.

6. Thus there are in all 32 schools within the territories of the Satara Jagheerdars, at which six hundred and seventy-three (673) scholars are taught. In the indigenous schools reading, writing, and arithmetic only are more or less efficiently taught.

7. The Jagheerdars observe, that the schools, to which they contribute nothing, are in no way under their control, and cannot therefore be placed under the authority of the Board of Education; but it would probably have a beneficial effect if the superintendents of the Government schools in the Satara territory were to visit and record their opinion of the different indigenous schools in the territories of the Jagheerdars.

Satara, Commissioner's Office,
23 August 1854.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Commissioner.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Description of Schools in the Territories belonging to the Satara Jagheerdars, dated Sunt., 1264 Phuslee, or A. D. 1854.

Jurisdiction.	No.	NAME of VILLAGES.	Description of School.			Number of Children attending School.	Schoolmaster's Income per Mensem.			TOTAL Income per Annum.	REMARKS.
			Mahrathi.	Goosrathi.	TOTAL.		From Jahageer- dars.	From Parents of the Children.	Total Income per Mensem.		
Punt Prutnidhee	1.	Kusbey Atpadee -	1	-	1	31	Rs. a. p. 10 - -	Rs. a. p. 3 - -	Rs. a. p. 13 - -	Rs. a. p. 156 - -	This is a public school, and can be transferred to the control of the Board of Education. These are private schools, and cannot be transferred to the supervi- sion of the Board of Edu- cation.
	2.	Mouzeh Zurrey -	1	-	1	5	- -	- 10 -	- 10 -	7 8 -	
	3.	Mouzeh Degunchee -	1	-	1	15	- -	1 14 -	1 14 -	22 8 -	
	4.	Camp at Satara -	1	-	1	21	- -	4 6 -	4 6 -	52 8 -	
	5.	Kusbey Ound -	1	-	1	27	- -	3 6 -	3 6 -	40 8 -	
	6.	Thanne Coondall -	1	-	1	16	- -	2 8 -	2 8 -	30 - -	
		TOTAL - - -	6	-	6	115	10 - -	15 12 -	25 12 -	309 - -	

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE

Jurisdiction.	No.	NAME of VILLAGES.	Description of School.			Number of Children attending School.	Schoolmaster's Income per Mensem.			TOTAL Income per Annum.	REMARKS.
			Mahrathi.	Goerathi.	TOTAL.		From Jahageer-dars.	From Parents of the Children.	Total Income per Mensem.		
Pant Saches	1.	Kusbey Bhore -	1	-	1	18	-	4 12 -	4 12 -	57 - -	These are private institutions, and consequently cannot be transferred to the superintendence of the Board of Education.
	2.	Ditto ditto -	1	-	1	22	-	7 12 -	7 12 -	93 - -	
	3.	Ditto ditto -	1	-	1	12	-	1 11 -	1 11 -	20 4 -	
	4.	Ditto ditto -	1	-	1	90	-	3 8 -	3 8 -	42 - -	
	5.	Kusbey Seerwall -	1	-	1	20	-	2 8 -	2 8 -	30 - -	
	6.	Ditto ditto -	1	-	1	22	-	2 2 -	2 2 -	25 8 -	
	7.	Mouzeh Bowdey -	1	-	1	11	-	1 8 -	1 8 -	18 - -	
	8.	Kusbey Palee -	1	-	1	46	-	- 11 14	- 11 14	142 8 -	
	9.	Mouzeh Siddeshwar -	1	-	1	15	-	2 12 -	2 12 -	33 - -	
	10.	Mouzeh Oodur -	1	-	1	15	-	1 14 -	1 14 -	22 8 -	
	11.	Mouzeh Nadsoor -	1	-	1	13	-	3 4 -	3 4 -	39 - -	
	12.	Mujré Nowghur -	1	-	1	20	-	3 12 -	3 12 -	45 - -	
	13.	Jamboolpada -	1	-	1	30	-	5 8 -	5 8 -	66 - -	
	14.	Mouzeh Purlee -	1	-	1	17	-	3 2 -	3 2 -	37 8 -	
	15.	Mouzeh Mangdurry -	1	-	1	6	-	2 - -	2 - -	24 - -	
	TOTAL - - -			15	-	15	287	-	57 15 -	57 15 -	
The Jahageerdar of Phulton.	1.	Kusbey Phulton -	1	-	1	23	10 - -	2 14 -	12 14 -	154 8 -	This is a public institution, and can therefore be transferred to the superintendence of the Board.
	2.	Ditto ditto -	1	-	1	57	-	10 1 -	10 1 -	120 12 -	
	3.	Ditto ditto -	1	-	1	30	-	1 14 -	1 14 -	22 8 -	
	4.	Ditto ditto -	-	1	1	40	-	6 4 -	6 4 -	75 - -	
	5.	Ditto ditto -	-	1	1	6	-	- 11 6	- 11 6	8 10 -	
	6.	Ditto ditto -	1	-	1	8	-	- 12 -	- 12 -	9 - -	
	7.	Mouzeh Tarrad -	1	-	1	9	-	- 12 -	- 12 -	9 - -	
	8.	Weednee -	1	-	1	16	-	2 - -	2 - -	24 - -	
	9.	Saswud -	1	-	1	10	-	1 - -	1 - -	12 - -	
TOTAL - - -			7	2	9	199	10 - -	26 4 6	36 4 6	435 6 -	
The Jahageerdar of Juth.	1.	Kusbey Juth -	1	-	1	29	10 - -	1 13 -	11 13 -	141 12 -	This is a public institution, and can be transferred to the supervision of the Board.
	2.	Oomdes -	1	-	1	17	-	4 4 -	4 4 -	51 - -	
	3.	Bajj -	1	-	1	6	-	1 3 6	1 3 6	14 10 -	
	4.	Oomrance -	1	-	1	20	-	2 8 -	2 8 -	30 - -	
	TOTAL - - -			4	-	4	72	10 - -	9 12 6	19 12 6	
GRAND TOTAL -			32	2	34	673	30 - -	109 12 -	139 12 -	1,677 - -	These are private schools, and consequently cannot be transferred to the superintendence of the Board of Education.

(True Translation)

Sattara Commissioner's Office,
23 August 1854.(signed) T. Ogilvy,
Commissioner.

No. 9.

(No. 217 of 1854.)

Political
Department.From *W. H. Harrison, Esq.*, Agent for the Right Honourable the Governor at
Surat, to *H. L. Anderson, Esq.*, Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

No. 3818.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1717, of the 18th April last, and to request you will be good enough to lay before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying information respecting the schools in the territory under my political charge.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Harrison, A. G.*

Surat, Office of Agent for the
Right Honourable the Governor,
14 September 1854.

INFORMATION required in Mr. Secretary *Anderson's* Letter, No. 1717, of
18 April 1854.

SUCHEEN.

There are two schools, one Persian and the other Goozrati. In the former, the boys pay half a rupee a year each to the master; and the latter, which is opened for four months only in the rainy season, is supported by the parents of the children attending it. The number of students is not stated. The *Nowab* is not willing to subject these schools to the superintendence of the Board of Education.

BANSDA STATE.

There are two Goozrati schools in the town of Bansda; the master of one of these receive five rupees a month from the Raja, and the other is supported entirely by the parents of the children attending it. In the former, the children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as the rule-of-three, and the course followed in the vernacular schools of the Board of Education is adopted. The number of boys in each school is about 25. The Raja is anxious to place these schools under the superintendence of the Board of Education, and is willing to incur any expense that may be necessary for the promotion and the better administration of the Educational Departments in his principality.

DHURRUMPOOR STATE.

There are two schools in the town of Dhurrumpoor, where the boys are taught reading and writing in Goozrati and Murrathee. The number of students attending each school is from 30 to 50. Besides these, there are seven temporary schools in the town of Dhurrumpoor and other villages, each attended by 10 to 20 boys, and opened in the four months of the rainy season only. All these schools are supported by the parents of the children attending them. The Raja has no objection to their being subjected to the superintendence of the Board of Education, but is not certain whether the people will be able to pay the usual fee of such schools or not.

(signed) *W. H. Harrison, A. G.*

Surat, Office of Agent for the
Right Honourable the Governor,
14 September 1854.

MEMORANDUM and Resolution by the Board, dated 22 May 1855.

No. 10.

THESE papers have been kept over, awaiting the report of the Political Agent in the Southern Muratha Country, respecting the schools within the limits of his agency. A further call has been made upon that officer; and in the meantime, the undersigned would suggest that copies of the reports already received, and of the orders of Government which produced them, be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, for his information, and for any remarks they may suggest.

No. 3819.

(signed) *H. L. Anderson,*
Secretary to Government.

Resolved, That the Political Secretary's suggestion be adopted.

22 May 1855.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*
A. Malet.

(No. 2104 of 1855.)

From *H. L. Anderson, Esq.,* Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
C. J. Erskine, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

No. 11.
Political Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information, and for any remarks which they may suggest, copies of
186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

No. 3820.

III.
Bombay.

the letters noted in the margin,* and of the Resolution of Government, dated the 7th April 1854, which produced these letters.

2. The Political Agent in the Southern Muratha Country not having complied with the requisition made upon him, he has been again addressed, and a copy of his reply will be transmitted to you immediately on its receipt.

Bombay Castle,
29 May 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultations, 27 June 1855.

(No. 77 of 1855.)

No. 12.
Political
Department.

From *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, to *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir

No. 4485.
Memo. No. 3773,
dated 22 August
1854.
Memo. No. 2019,
dated 25 May 1855.

IN reply to your letter, No. 1713, dated 18th April 1854, and subsequent memoranda, noted in the margin, I have the honour to submit my assistant, Mr. Down's letter, No. 110, dated 5th instant, with enclosure, furnishing the information required relative to the schools within the territory under my political charge.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.
Political Agent's Office, Belgaum,
6 June 1855.

(No. 110 of 1855.)

From *E. P. Down*, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, to *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Political Agent's endorsement, dated the 21st of April 1854, No. 262, I have the honour to submit the annexed statement, exhibiting the number and nature of the schools in the districts under this agency.

2. It will be observed that, with the exception of three schools supported by the chief of Jumkhundee, one by the Dessae of Lacapoor, and the Missionary School at Shapoor, all the schools are merely such as are conducted by private "Puntajees," and supported by fees paid by the pupils, the education imparted being of course necessarily very limited.

3. The three schools supported by the chief of Jumkhundee, are situated in the capital of that chief, they contain an aggregate attendance of 240 pupils; I have visited them frequently, and can bear testimony to the excellent manner in which they are conducted. The principal school has been nominated by the chief, the "Jumkhundee College," and in reply to a reference on the subject, Appa Saheb writes: "I have re-established a literary institution under the title of the Jumkhundee College, containing the following departments:"

- 1 Marati school.
- 1 Canarese ditto.
- 1 Hindustani ditto.
- 1 Library composed of the English and vernacular works.
- 1 Presses, Lithographic and Typographic.
- 1 A depository of a few Astronomical Instruments.

To

* From the Acting Political Agent in Kutch, No. 48, dated the 9th May 1854.
From the Acting Political Superintendent, Kolhapoor, No. 493, dated the 1st June 1854.
From the Acting Political Superintendent, Sawunt Waree, No. 329, dated the 31st May 1854.
From the Acting Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor, No. 179, dated the 14th June 1854.
From the Acting Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, No. 221, dated the 20th July 1854.
From the Acting Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, No. 281, dated the 9th August 1854.
From the Commissioner at Sattara, No. 795, dated the 24th August 1854.
From the Agent for the Right Honourable the Governor, at Surat, No. 217, dated the 14th September 1854.

To keep up the above establishment the State incurs the following expenses:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Superintendent, who knows English and the above languages, receives per mensem - - - - -	32	-	-
The Marati master - - - - -	20	-	-
The ditto assistant ditto - - - - -	5	-	-
The Canarese ditto - - - - -	12	-	-
The ditto assistant ditto - - - - -	4	-	-
The Hindustani ditto - - - - -	6	-	-
The lithographic copyist - - - - -	5	8	-
The printer - - - - -	5	4	-
Two peons and two labourers - - - - -	13	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	102	12	-

"I am also desirous of increasing the above number of departments by opening hereafter an English school."

The chief takes an earnest interest in the cause of education, and his efforts will now be directed to the establishment of efficient schools in the principal towns and villages in his elaka. He has expressed his unwillingness to subject his college and schools to the control of the Board of Education, or the Minister of Public Instruction, and he prefers keeping their entire management in his own hands.

4. As regards the estates of the other chiefs in the Southern Mahratta Country, the statement exhibits a very unfavourable picture of the means of education provided for the population; I trust, however, that these districts will participate in the benefits which must result from the grand scheme of education which is now about to be introduced throughout India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. P. Down*,
Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta
Country.

Belgaum, 5 June 1855.

STATEMENT showing the Particulars connected with the Schools within the Political Agency in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Elaka.	Villages in which Schools are Established.	Number of Schools.	What Language Taught.	Number of Sutors.	Number of Students.	Means by which the Schools are Maintained.
Sanglee	Sanglee - - -	5	Mahratta - - -	5	152	Fees paid by the parents of the pupils attending the schools.
	Degrus - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	17	
	Nandreh - - -	2	- ditto - - -	2	25	
	Kowlapoor - - -	2	- ditto - - -	2	35	
	Koomteh - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	5	
	Dolgaum - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	15	
	Nagakowteh - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	10	
	Manjurdeh - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	20	
	Bustwar - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	17	
	Tissungee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	10	
	Mahankalkowteh - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	30	
	Rauzunee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	15	
	Sulghur - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	10	Fees paid by the parents of the boys.
	Mhysal - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	20	
	Dhoodgaum - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	15	
	Doododee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	20	
	Boregaum - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	15	
	Mungulveda - - -	3	- ditto - - -	3	51	
	Lonee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	20	
	Terdul - - -	3	Mahratta and Canaresee. - - -	3	65	
	Rubkhawe - - -	4	- ditto - ditto - - -	4	91	
	Dodwar - - -	2	- ditto - ditto - - -	2	30	
	Sirhuttee - - -	2	- ditto - ditto - - -	2	48	
	Magdee - - -	1	Canarese - - -	1	6	
	Hukeegoond - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	8	
	Buttoor - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	3	
	Buneeekop - - -	2	- ditto - - -	2	15	
	Kudkol - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	8	

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE

Elaka.	Villages in which Schools are established.	Number of Schools.	What Language Taught.	Number of Sutors.	Number of Students.	Means by which the Schools are Maintained.
Sanglee—continued.						
	Itgee - - -	2	Mahratta and Canarese.	2	25	Fees paid by the parents of the boys.
	Bagawarree - - -	1	Canarese - - -	1	10	
	Tareekop - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	4	
	Belhuttee - - -	1	Mahratta and Canarese.	1	16	
	Bedurhullee - - -	1	- ditto - ditto -	1	16	
	Kubburhullee - - -	1	- ditto - ditto -	1	4	
	Yelwullee - - -	1	Canarese - - -	1	12	
	Ilunbullee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	4	This is under the superintendence of the Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Begnon.
	Shapoor - - -	6	Mahratta and Canarese.	6	195	
	Soolabhawi - - -	2	- ditto - ditto -	2	40	
	Mareehal - - -	2	Mahratta - - -	2	14	
	Kudolee - - -	4	Mahratta and Canarese.	4	50	
	Ruglee - - -	1	Mahratta - - -	1	10	
	Hongay - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	8	
TOTAL -	- (Forty-two) - -	69	Mahratta in 31, Canarese in 10, and both in 28.	69	1,184	
Jumkhundee						
	Jumkhundee - - -	7	Mahratta in 4; Canarese in 2; Persian in 1.	9	240	Three schools and five tutors, maintained by the chief himself, and the rest by contribution of parents.
	Honor - - -	2	Mahratta and Canarese.	2	50	
	Kullolee - - -	1	Mahratta - - -	1	15	Fees by Parents.
	Koonehnoor - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	20	
	Hulgoor - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	16	
	Chengoondoe - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	18	
	Bidree - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	22	
	Jumbgee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	7	
	Kazeelugee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	11	
	Goteh - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	15	
	Sawulgee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	10	
	Bunhuttee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	30	
	Chunud - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	15	
	Asungee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	25	
	Kullolee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	20	
	Koondgole - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	20	
	Seroor - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	15	
	Saashee - - -	3	Mahratta and Canarese.	3	30	
	Kumdolle - - -	2	- ditto - - -	2	37	
	Beldoor - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	10	
TOTAL -	- - (Nineteen) - -	30	Mahratta in 20, Canarese in 8, both in 6, and Persian in 1.	32	628	
Koorundwar						
	Koorundwar - - -	1	Mahratta - - -	1	50	Fees by Parents.
	Guneshpoor - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	15	
	Teekoteh - - -	2	- ditto - - -	2	35	
	Myudurgee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	40	
	Doodnee - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	15	
TOTAL -	- - (Five) - -	6	Mahratta - - -	6	155	

Elaka.	Villages in which Schools are Established.	Number of Schools.	What Language Taught.	Number of Sutaras.	Number of Students.	Means by which the Schools are Maintained.
Meernj	Meeruj - - -	10	Mahratta - - -	10	242	Fees.
	Modnimbeh - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	25	
	Roplaboodroog - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	25	
	Malgaum - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	12	
	Kowlagoloond - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	5	
	Luxmeshwur - - -	6	Mahratta and Canarese.	6	180	
	Siglee - - -	4	- ditto - ditto -	4	80	
	Ramgerree - - -	1	Canarese - - -	1	40	
	Kowlapeeran - - -	1	Mahratta - - -	1	20	
TOTAL	(Nine) - - -	26	Mahratta 19, and Canarese and Mahratta 7.	26	542	
Luxmon Rao and Saheb.	Boodgaum - - -	1	Mahratta - - -	1	10	Fees.
	Kowteh - - -	2	- ditto - - -	2	50	
	Wyphal - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	15	
	Heerawudwattee - - -	1	Canarese - - -	1	20	
	Balahusoor - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	25	
	Hurlapoor - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	15	
	Goodgerree - - -	2	- ditto - - -	2	50	
	Kurolee - - -	1	Mahratta - - -	1	20	
TOTAL	(Eight) - - -	10	Mahratta 5, and Canarese 5.	10	205	
Shedbol	Shedbol - - -	2	Mahratta - - -	2	53	Fees.
	Ragwar - - -	2	- ditto - - -	2	40	
	Joogul - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	25	
	Kalkoondree - - -	1	- ditto - - -	1	10	
	Chimulgee - - -	1	Mahratta and Canarese - - -	1	15	
	Hungurjee - - -	1		1	5	
TOTAL	(Six) - - -	8	Mahratta, 6; and Canarese and Mahratta, 2	8	148	
Moodhole	Moodhole - - -	4	Mahratta and Canarese - - -	4	98	Fees.
	Mahulingpoor - - -	4		4	97	
	Metgoor - - -	1	Mahratta - - -	1	12	
	Sirwul - - -	2	Mahratta and Canarese.	2	25	
	Sugulgee - - -	1	Mahratta - - -	1	9	
	Jumgeekhoord - - -	1		1	6	
	Belugbe - - -	2		2	22	
	Lokapoor - - -	1	Canarese - - -	1	21	
TOTAL	(Eight) - - -	16	Mahratta and Canarese, 10; Canarese, 1, and Mahratta, 5	16	290	Maintained by the dessee himself.

(continued)

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE

Elaka.	Villages in which Schools are Established.	Number of Schools.	What Language Taught.	Number of Sutar.	Number of Students.	Means by which the Schools are Maintained.
Ramdroog -	Ramdroog - - -	1	Mahratta - - -	1	22	Fees.
	Avalee - - -	3	} Mahratta and Cana- rese - - -	3	67	
	Mooloor - - -	1		1	11	
	Sorhan and Munchal	2	Canarese - - -	2	36	
	Sorkbod - - -	1	} Mahratta and Cana- rese - - -	1	10	
	Ourwadee - - -	2		2	17	
	Rullal - - -	2		2	21	
	Kittoor - - -	1	Mahratta and Cana- rese.	1	12	
	Hebal - - -	1	Mahratta - - -	1	4	
	Asotee - - -	1	} Mahratta and Cana- rese - - -	1	10	
	Hudulee - - -	1		1	12	
	Kooreegonkop -	1		1	11	
TOTAL	(Twelve) - -	17	Mahratta, 2; Cana- rese, 2; and both 13 - - -	17	233	
GRAND TOTAL	(One hundred & eight)	182	Mahratta, 94; Cana- rese, 28; Mahratta and Canarese, 50; and Persian, 1 -	184	3,384	

Belgaum, 5 June 1855.

(signed) *E. P. Down,*
Assistant Political Agent, S. M. C.

RESOLUTION by the Board.

- No. 13. *Resolved*, THAT this return be forwarded to the Director General of Public Instructions, to whom the other returns have been sent, and that the Political Agent be instructed to express to the Chief of Jumkhundee, the gratification with which the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has received the intelligence of the great interest taken by him in the cause of education.
- No. 4486.

12 June 1855.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*
A. Malet.

(No. 2539 of 1855.)

- No. 14. From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
Political *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Political Agent in the Southern Muratha Country.
Department.

Sir,

- No. 4487. I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with enclosures, No. 77, dated the 6th instant, affording information respecting the schools within the limits of your agency, and to request that you will express to the Chief of Jumkundee, the gratification with which Government has received the intelligence of the great interest taken by him in the cause of education.

Bombay Castle, 18 June 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson,*
Secretary to Government.

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Bombay.

(No. 2540 of 1855.)

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
C. J. Erskine, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

REFERRING to the 2d para. of my letter, No. 2104, dated the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, copy of a letter and of its enclosures from the Political Agent in the Southern Muratha Country, No. 77, dated the 6th instant, containing information respecting the schools within the limits of his agency, with transcript of my reply of this date.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18 June 1855.

No. 15-
Political
Department.
No. 4488.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Cons., 19 September 1855.

(No. 444 of 1855.)

From *C. J. Erskine*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to *H. L. Anderson*,
Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

As it appeared to me, that the Educational Inspector in the Guzerat might in many respects exercise with advantage a general authority over the educational officers in Katteewar, I addressed the Officiating Political Agent privately on this subject, for the purpose of ascertaining his opinion.

No. 16.
Political
Department.
No. 6990.

2. In reply, Captain Barr pointed out, that, education in Katteewar is at present chiefly supported by contributions of the chiefs, and diffused by means of their co-operation and aid; that all changes, reforms, and new measures are referred in the first place to a committee of chiefs, and that it would be unwise to give them any occasion of suspicion, or to lessen the influence exercised by them, and by the political authorities in this matter.

3. These observations it appeared to me were perfectly true and judicious; But I did not think that the existing system need be at all deranged, if the educational inspector were made the channel of correspondence in Kattiawar as in Guzerat between the educational officers and the head of the department. He would be nearer at hand than the director. He would be able occasionally to visit the chief institutions and thakoors, in company with the superintendent of schools, and he would be in a position to authorize, without reference to the director some improvements which (even after approval by the local authorities) would otherwise have to be referred to a distance for sanction.

4. I expressed to the Officiating Political Agent my opinion to this effect, adding that the educational inspector might very well be instructed not to make any innovations, except in communication with the local committee and the political authorities, and requesting that he would kindly let me know whether such an arrangement would meet his views and wishes, and would fully satisfy the chiefs.

5. Captain Barr has now informed me that, in his opinion, the inspectoral superintendence above described would be of great benefit, and that he anticipates no inconvenience from it, as, when pursued in the manner contemplated, it would not in any way excite the alarm or jealousy of subscribing chiefs, upon whom the funds for the most part depend.

6. Under these circumstances, I beg that Government will be good enough to inform me whether Mr. Hope may enter upon the general superintendence of education in Katteewar during the approaching cold season.

7. May I also beg to be informed generally whether Mr. Hope may exercise (in communication with the different local authorities) the same kind of educational supervision in the Pahlumpoor, Mahee Kanta, and Rewa Kanta agencies, and in the districts under the agent for the Right Honourable the Governor at Surat, and whether Mr. Harkness may act in same manner in Penth, Sawunt

III.
Bombay.

Warree, and Dr. Seaward in Kolhapore, and the jagheer estates of the Dekkan and Southern Maratta Country ?

8. From the papers forwarded with your letter, No. 2104, of the 29th May last, I gather that the political officers, with the exception of Captain Whitelock,* are not unfavourable to such an arrangement.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona,
Office of Director of Public Instruction,
31 August 1855.

No. 17.
No. 6991.

RESOLUTION by the Board.

Resolved,—That the Director of Public Instruction be informed that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers that the limited supervision of the educational inspectors, as indicated in his letter, would be of great benefit, provided that the inspectors are careful always to act in communication with the political authorities. The course proposed by Mr. Erskine is, therefore, sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and the political authorities may be informed accordingly.

(signed) Elphinstone.
J. G. Lumsden.
A. Malet.

7 September 1855.

(No. 4002 of 1855.)

No. 18.
Political
Department.
No. 6992.

From H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
C. J. Erskine, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.
Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 444, dated the 31st ultimo, submitting your opinion relative to the nature of the supervision it would be advisable to exercise over the educational establishments in Katteewar and other districts under the control of political officers under this Presidency.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that his Lordship in Council considers that the limited supervision of the educational inspectors, as indicated in your letter, would be of great benefit, provided the inspectors are careful always to act in communication with the political authorities.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to sanction the adoption of the course proposed by you, and desires me to state that a copy of your letter and of this reply have been forwarded to the several authorities therein mentioned.

Bombay Castle,
19 September 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. L. Anderson,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 4003 to 4015 of 1855.)

A COPY of the Letter from Mr. Erskine and of the above reply to be sent to the Acting Political Agent in Katteewar, and to the political authorities named in the margin,* for information.

Bombay Castle,
19 September 1855.

(signed) H. L. Anderson,
Secretary to Government.

* Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor; Political Agent in the Mahoe Kanta; Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta; Agent for the Right Honourable the Governor at Surat; Political Superintendent of Sawunt Warre; Sub-Collector of Nasik, in charge of the Penth Estate; Political Superintendent of Kolhapoor; Agent for Sirdars in the Decan; Collector of Satara; Collector of Sholapoor; Political Agent in the Southern Maratha Country; Political Agent in Kutch.

— 7. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1 July (No. 36) 1857. Para. 4.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, dated 16 February (No. 12) 1856.

3. THE correspondence numbered as per margin, will acquaint your Honourable Court with the arrangement adopted by us for the conduct of the examinations in December last, of the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges. It was represented to us by the Director of Public Instruction, that there were many disadvantages attending the system under which the examinations have hitherto been conducted by the professors of the above institutions, each in his own department; and the object of the arrangement made on the occasion referred to, was to obtain the assistance and reports of qualified persons altogether unconnected with the classes and colleges to be examined. V. 6196 to 6200.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department,

(No. 834 of 1855.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

THE defects of the arrangement under which examinations are now conducted in the Government colleges in Bombay and Poona, viz., by requiring each professor to examine and report upon his own classes, are so obvious and so universally admitted, that it must be quite unnecessary to adduce arguments in support of any proposal to introduce a more satisfactory practice. V. 6198.

2. There can be no doubt that the examiners should be persons unconnected with the classes to be examined, and the chief difficulty hitherto experienced has been the paucity of qualified and independent examiners generally available.

3. I think, however, that it will not be impossible to obtain even during the present year, the services of five gentlemen fully competent to examine the classes in the college department of the Elphinstone Institution, and of three gentlemen fully competent to examine the college classes of the Poona College. I beg to suggest on the margin* the names of those whom I would recommend for each duty separately, and to submit that it is most desirable that they should be appointed by Government without loss of time.

4. Every examiner should receive an allowance of two gold mohurs for each day on which he may be actually on duty. If deputed from a distant station, he should be considered on duty during the whole period of his detention for examination purposes; and his travelling expenses should, of course, be defrayed.

5. The examiners should confer with the principals as to the details of each examination: but it should be a rule that in each subject there must be both written and *viva voce* examination, and that the latter should not be less than about five rounds of the class.

6. Each

* *Elphinstone College*.—Colonel Pope, Vernacular; Captain Rivers, Mathematics; Professor Fraser, Political Economy and Mental Philosophy; Ed. Howard, Esq., English Literature; Dr. Haines, Chemistry and Physical Science.

Poona College.—Captain Cowper, Vernacular; Rev. P. Anderson, A.M., English Literature; Captain Hill, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

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Bombay.

6. Each examiner should make a separate report of the classes examined by him, and should transmit the same to me direct as soon as possible after the proceedings are concluded.

7. I regret extremely that it has not been in my power to submit the communication at an earlier date.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay Office of Director,
Public Instruction, 1 December 1855.

(No. 3526 of 1855.)

V. 6197.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 11 December 1855.

MR. ERSKINE'S suggestions for the appointment of examiners, and as to the gentlemen to be appointed, are approved; should any of these gentlemen be found not available, Mr. Erskine may nominate substitutes for them.

With reference to Mr. Erskine's 4th paragraph, the scale of remuneration proposed therein is approved, with the understanding that each examination is to occupy not more than three days.

3. The gentlemen appointed examiners should be informed that their reports of the examinations should be confined exclusively to exhibiting the results of the tuition of each class in the branch of learning to which the examination relates; but that Government will be happy to receive from any of them, in separate letters, any information or suggestions they may have to offer, as the result of their personal observations on the system of instruction pursued; the discipline of the classes, &c.

4. It is to be understood that the present is a temporary arrangement to provide for the approaching examinations alone. Should the university examiners hereafter be appointed, not be available for similar examinations in future, the instructions of the Government of India must be obtained as to the mode of conducting them.

(No. 3527 of 1855.)

V. 6198.

To Major G. Pope.

Sir,

It has been brought to the notice of Government that there are many disadvantages in the present arrangement, under which the examinations of the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges are conducted by the professors of those institutions, each in his own department, and that it is most desirable, on such occasions, to obtain the assistance and reports of highly qualified persons altogether unconnected with the classes and colleges to be examined.

2. His Lordship in Council concurs in this opinion, and readily avails himself of a suggestion which has been made to him, that five gentlemen, as per margin,* should be invited to conduct the approaching examinations at the Elphinstone College, and that your assistance should be requested in connexion with *all the vernacular department of the college*.

3. It is regarded as essential that some acknowledgment, however inadequate, should be made to those gentlemen who are asked to devote their time to these duties, and in this instance, the arrangements adopted by Government is, that each examiner should receive 30 rupees for each day on which he may find it necessary to engage in the work of examination.

4. I am

* Major G. Pope, Captain H. Rivers, E. Howard, Esq., A.M., Professor the Rev. A. G. Fraser, Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, M.D.

4. I am to request that you will kindly communicate with the principal of the college as to all details relative to the subjects, days, and methods of examination. Government deem it sufficient to observe generally, that in each class and subject, there should be both oral and written questions, and that the former should extend to about five rounds of the class.

5. At the close of the proceedings, you will be kind enough to draw up and transmit to the Director of Public Instruction, a report of the results of your examination, stating as briefly, but completely as possible, the kind of ordeal to which each class was subjected, and the degree of proficiency which has been attained by each.

6. Should you observe any matter connected with the mode of instruction followed in the institution, or the discipline of its classes, which you consider to require remark, Government will be glad if you will bring this separately to notice, through the Director of Public Instruction.

7. His Lordship in Council regrets that it has not been in his power to give an earlier intimation of the wishes of Government on this occasion, but trusts that you may, nevertheless, be able to accede without much inconvenience to this arrangement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4 December 1855.

(No. 3528 of 1855.)

The same to Captain *H. Rivers*.

SUBSTITUTING for words in *italics*, at close of para. 2 the following, "the departments of mathematics and natural philosophy."

(No. 3529 of 1855.)

To *E. Howard*, Esq., A.M.

SUBSTITUTING for ditto the following, "the departments of history and English literature," including composition.

(No. 3530 of 1855.)

To Professor the Rev. *A. G. Fraser*.

SUBSTITUTING "the departments of political economy, and moral and mental philosophy."

(No. 3531 of 1855.)

To Assistant Surgeon *R. Haines*, M.D.

SUBSTITUTING "the departments of chemistry and physical science."

(No. 3532.)

The same to Captain *T. A. Cowper*.

SUBSTITUTING the words "three gentlemen" for "five gentlemen," and "Poona College" for "Elphinstone College" in para. 2, and substituting the following names in the margin:—Captain T. A. Cowper, the Rev. P. Anderson, and Captain Hill.

(No. 3533.)

The same as above altered to Captain *Hill*.

SUBSTITUTING the departments of mathematics and natural philosophy.

(No. 3534.)

The same as above altered to the Rev. *P. Anderson*.

BUT substituting for the words in *italics* at the close of para 2, the following "department of English literature," and adding the following para. after para. 3 :—

"You will, in addition to the above allowance, be permitted to charge to Government the travelling expenses which may be incurred by you, your bill for the same being submitted through the Director of Public Instruction."

(No. 3535.)

COPY of the Letter to Captain *Rivers*, to be sent to the Principal of the Elphinstone Institution, with a Memorandum, as under.

- Poona College.
1. Forwarded to the Principal of the Elphinstone Institution, for information and guidance, and that he may take all steps which may be necessary to carry out the intentions of Government without delay.
 2. Similar letters have been written to the gentlemen named in the margin,* inviting them to conduct examinations in the institution in the departments specified opposite their names.

(No. 3536.)

COPY of the Letter to Captain *Cowper*, to be sent to the Principal of the Poona College, with a similar memorandum, but with alterations as per margin, and substituting the following names :—

Captain T. A. Cowper, Vernacular Department; the Rev. P. Anderson, Department of English Literature; Captain J. Hill, Department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

(No. 3537 of 1855.)

V. 6199.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has nominated Captain Hill, Commanding the Corps of Sappers and Miners, to be an examiner of the mathematical classes in the Poona College during the approaching examinations, and to request that you will beg his Excellency the Commander in Chief to permit Captain Hill to undertake this duty, which it is expected will not occupy more than three days.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4 December 1856.

* *College*.—Major Pope, Vernacular Department; E. Howard, Esq., Departments of History, and English Literature, including Composition; Professor the Rev. A. G. Fraser, Departments of Political Economy and Moral and Mental Philosophy; Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, M.D., Departments of Chemistry and Physical Science.

(No. 3538 of 1855.)

To the Acting Civil Auditor.

V. 6200

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you, that the gentlemen named in the margin* have been requested to conduct the approaching examinations at the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges.

2. Each of these gentlemen will receive thirty (30) rupees for each day on which it may be necessary that he should engage in the work of examination.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4 December 1855.

— 8. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 1 July (No. 36) 1857, paras 5 & 6.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 12, dated 16 February 1856.

Para. 4. IN March 1855, we desired the Director of Public Instruction to visit the various native libraries and book clubs of the Presidency town, with a view to judge how they could best be assisted by Government towards becoming means of real educational improvement; and we also invested that officer with authority to assist these institutions with donations of books, and to incur expenditure on this account for any one institution to the extent of four hundred rupees.

Collection, No. 3.
1855:
V. 2199 to 2201.
V. 5058 to 5060.
V. 5227 and 5228.

Para. 5. We called for, in October last, and still await, a report of the effect of these grants in Bombay, before extending the director's general authority, so as to comprehend similar grants to Mofussil native libraries.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

V. 2199.

(No. 76 of 1855.)

From the Directors of the Native Benevolent Library.

Sir,

WE beg leave respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Tytler's letter, dated the 10th August last, No. 2587, in reply to two applications from us for further aid from Government on behalf of the Native Benevolent Library.

In obedience to the instructions of Government, communicated to us in the letter referred to, we have now the pleasure to submit the following report of the state and progress of the said library, and humbly trust that the facts and circumstances therein detailed will be found satisfactory to his Lordship.

The library having been opened to the public in the month of January 1854, it closed its first year in January 1855; and the directors have much satisfaction in stating that during the period referred to, they had every reason to be gratified at the favourable manner in which its establishment was received, and the excellent

* *Elphinstone College*.—Major G. Pope, Captain H. Rivers, E. Howard, Esq., A.M., Professor the Rev. A. G. Fraser, Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, M.D.
Poona College.—Captain T. A. Cowper, the Rev. P. Anderson, Captain J. Hill.

III.

Bombay.

State and progress.

excellent use made of the opportunities it affords of availing (gratis) of the advantages of a perusal or study of useful and profitable books and maps, &c.

When the library was first opened, it was entirely upon the loan by the directors of books, which were their own private property. Subsequently, however, when a certain number of works had been collected, and inducements offered for parties to avail themselves of the reading freely open to them, the directors exerted themselves to obtain the grant of books and donation from the public in general, and with that view applications were sent round, and a pretty fair amount of both was obtained from different benevolent gentlemen, and matters have since continued to progress favourably.

The collection of books now in the library may be considered to be pretty liberal; but the state of the funds, it is to be apprehended, is such that it will not be available to meet, for any considerable time, the current expenses of the library, viz., peon's wages, charges on account of stationery, the purchase of books, shelves, &c.

Receipts and disbursements.

The receipts of the library for the year under review have been 684 rupees, and its disbursements for the same period 569 rupees, leaving a balance on the 1st of February of 115 rupees.

Volumes.

There are now on the shelves of the library books amounting to 1,500 in number, and there are about 15 English and MS. maps.

Attendance.

The daily average number of readers is 15.

Situation and management.

The library is situated in Fanuswady-lane, in a bungalow belonging to one of the directors, the use of which is allowed gratis. It is opened at six in the morning, and continues so till 10 a.m. It is then re-opened in the evening at four, and remains so till 9 p.m.

There are altogether eight directors, of whom one is president, one secretary, one treasurer. They meet on the first day of each month to look into matters connected with the library. Two individuals, who are neither among the directors nor readers, have kindly undertaken the office of the auditors, who, having audited the accounts of the past year, found them correct.

Opinion of the press.

"We learn from the 'Hindoo Harbinger,' of Bombay, that an institution, called the 'Benevolent Library,' is in existence there, under the patronage of the Hindoos, having for its object the supply of books for the perusal of such as are unable to buy them. This is, indeed, a highly praiseworthy undertaking, and deserving of the best support of the people and the authorities of that Presidency. At Madras, we have no institution of the kind to boast of; were one established, it would give a powerful impetus to the minds of the poorer classes," &c. &c. &c. —Extract from the "Hindoo Harbinger," of July 14, 1854; "Madras Rising Sun," of the 5th instant.

We, &c.

(signed)

Narayan Babbajie, B. B., President.

Rustma Raghoonathjic, Secretary,
and others.Native Benevolent Library, Bombay,
14 March 1855.

(No. 1271 of 1855.)

V. 2200.

To C. J. Erskine, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 23 March 1855.

1. THE Director of Public Instruction may be authorised to visit the various native book clubs and libraries of the Presidency town, with a view to judge how they can best be assisted by Government towards becoming means of real educational improvement.

2. The director may be authorised further to assist any of these institutions by donations of books purchased by him for the purpose, his bills for which, to the extent of 400 rupees for any one institution, may be passed by the Civil Auditor.

3. The records of Government relating to the Presidency book clubs are to be made

made accessible to the Director of Public Instruction with a view to assist him in carrying out this resolution, and the instructions contained in the Government letter to his address, No. 1179, dated 19th March 1855.

4. The directors of the Native Benevolent Library are to be referred to Mr. Erskine, to whom Government has thus deputed the duty of judging, as to the assistance which can be afforded to them.

III.
Bombay.
—

(No. 1272 of 1855.)

To the Directors of the Native Benevolent Library.

V. 2201.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to your letter (No. 76), dated 14th March inst., I am instructed to refer you to the Director of Public Instruction, who has been deputed by Government to visit the different book clubs and libraries at Bombay, with a view to judge how they can best be assisted by Government.

General Department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28 March 1855.

(No. 446 of 1855.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 5058.

Sir,

A RECENT letter from the Principal of the Poona College induces me to ask whether the general authority conceded in para. 12 of the Government letter, No. 1683, of the 10th May last (to admit contingent bills for charges not exceeding 500 rupees each) may be regarded as superseding the special authority conveyed in para. 2 of the Government resolution, No. 1271, of the 23d March last, or whether the latter must in any way be interpreted in limitation of the former.

General Department.

2. For convenience of reference I annex extracts of the documents referred to.

Poona, Office of
Director of Public Instruction,
1 September 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

EXTRACT Para. 2 of the Government Resolution, dated 23 March 1855, No. 1271.

V. 5059.

2. THE Director may be authorised further to assist any of the institutions by donation of books purchased by him for the purpose, his bills for which, to the extent 400 rupees for any one institution may be passed by the Civil Auditor.

Native libraries in
Bombay.

EXTRACT Para. 20 of a Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 9, dated 9 April 1855, to the Address of the Secretary to Government, General Department.

20. It was recently recommended to Government, and I believe approved, that the Board of Education, like other heads of departments, should be empowered to admit contingent bills for charges not exceeding 500 rupees each. I should be glad to know whether that power is to be exercised by the Director of Public Instruction.

EXTRACT Para. 12 of a Letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 1683, dated 10 May 1855, to the Address of the Director of Public Instruction.

Para. 12. THE question put by you in para. 20 is answered in the affirmative.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 2882 of 1855.)

V. 5060.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 22 September 1855.

Mr. **ERSKINE** should be informed that the two orders quoted by him refer to entirely different matters, one granting him authority to assist native libraries, &c. at the Presidency with grants of books, the other relating solely to contingent expenses, which would not of course include such grants to such institutions.

(No. 538 of 1855.)

V. 5227.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the resolution forwarded with your Memorandum, No. 2882, of the 25th instant, I am obliged to request that Government will favour me with an explanation as to what is meant by contingent expenses in this department, as it appears that grants of books to libraries are not so regarded.

2. I was under the impression that contingent expenses were opposed merely to fixed charges, and that, although I could not, without previous sanction, incur the latter, yet I was authorised to admit the former, provided each charge admitted was within 500 rupees.

3. I was also under the impression that this authority was given me in order that I might be able to sanction at once any casual expenditure connected with any measure or arrangement which appeared to be conducive to the efficiency of the department or the progress of education in the Presidency.

4. Perhaps his Lordship in Council may be of opinion that a discretionary authority to this extent may without danger be entrusted to me.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
26 September 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 2990 of 1855.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 5228.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 2 October 1855.

THE two kinds of what may with propriety be termed contingencies are sufficiently defined in the Government notification of the 24th April 1855, to which Mr. Erskine may be referred.

2. The discretionary authority applied for by Mr. Erskine in this letter appears of too unrestricted a nature to be with propriety entrusted to any individual or department under Government.

3. Mr. Erskine is invested with limited authority to sanction contingent charges, which comprise all expenditure necessary for the efficient discharge of the duties of his department, but with regard to absolute grants, such as those referred to by the Government Resolution, No. 2882 of the 25th September 1855 (such he was authorised to make to native libraries in the Presidency town) Government would wish to be informed of the effect of these in Bombay before extending the Director General's authority so as to comprehend similar grants to Mofussil native libraries.

4. Government will, however, be always ready in the meanwhile to attend to any application made by Mr. Erskine for the grant of books to any particular library or educational establishment which Mr. Erskine may be unable to assist to the desired extent under such general rules for grants-in-aid, as may be promulgated for his department.

PUBLIC Letter from Bombay, No. 99, dated 2 December 1856.

Para. 1. WE beg to transmit herewith a memorial to the address of your Honourable Court from the Directors of the Bombay Native Benevolent Library, together with a *précis* of our proceedings consequent on applications prepared on behalf of this library for our aid.

2. We beg at the same time to forward, in compliance with the request of the directors, ten copies of the last annual report of this institution, together with transcript of a return of native libraries, reading rooms and book clubs in the island of Bombay, furnished by the Board of Education in the month of March 1854.

3. In forwarding the above, we would specially draw the attention of your Honourable Court to the facts, that a donation of books was made by us to the Native Benevolent Library in 1854, and that a further donation on account of Government was made to it by the Director of Public Instruction under the authority of the resolution of this Government, dated 28th March, No. 1271 of 1855, which was communicated to your Honourable Court in our Despatch No. 12, dated 16th February 1856.

4. Your Honourable Court will observe from the return of native libraries herewith forwarded, that the Bombay Native Benevolent Library is not one of those which enjoy the greatest amount of support from the natives.

5. Adverting to the last para. of the *précis* of correspondence herewith submitted, we beg to state that the plan of district libraries therein alluded to has not yet been submitted to us, but that, as soon as we receive it, we will forward it for the information of your Honourable Court.

To Major J. Oliphant, Chairman to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

May it please your Lordship,

The humble Petition of the Directors of the Bombay Native Benevolent Library,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your Lordship's petitioners most respectfully beg to submit this, their petition, earnestly hoping it will meet your Lordship's kind wishes.

That your Lordship's petitioners have opened a library called the "Bombay Native Benevolent Library," on Cowanjee Patell's Tank-street. The motives which induced them to open this library were to afford the means of gratuitous reading to such of the poorer classes of the native, Christian, Musulman, and Parsee community, as are precluded from, by the state of their pecuniary circumstances, from subscribing to any other. At present the shelves of the library are adorned with valuable and standard English, Marathi, Goozrathi, Hindustani, Persian, Canarese, and Portuguese authors; and the total number of books, including those that have been presented by the kind and generous European and native gentlemen is nearly 1,543. The donation that has been realised from the establishment of the library to the present day is 837 rupees.

Your Lordship's petitioners have still to pray of the charitable gentlemen to render their assistance, either in books or donations of money, as the library is still in need of support, inasmuch as it does not possess sufficient funds at its command, and cannot, moreover, expect any help monthly from those who use the library, because the same is intended gratis. Looking at the vices from the spread of "light readings" (novels) the directors one and all have come to the conclusion that no novel to be had or kept on the shelves of the library, as it is the source of becoming immoral.

Under these circumstances, your Lordship's petitioners most earnestly beseech you to render your Lordship's assistance, so that the institution may increase in usefulness, and be the means of diffusing the seed of knowledge and civilization among the surrounding multitude of poor people.

Your Lordship's petitioners depend upon your munificent liberality, and trust their feeble efforts will be greatly strengthened by your Lordship's assistance.

We are, &c.

(signed) *Bulvuntao Withul,*
(Not in Bombay.)

Sudamund Madaw Rowjee.

Vishnu Raojee.

Narayan Raghunathjee Kubhee.

Rustma Raghunathjee.

Naráyen Bábáji.

D. A. de Almeida.

Rámchandra Náráyan.

Bombay Native Benevolent Library,
16 January 1855.

NAMES of some of the Donors to the Native Benevolent Library. 1856.

NAMES.	Number of Books.	Amount of Donations.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
The Right Honourable the Governor in Council - - -	40	—	—	—
Ditto - - ditto, through the Director of Public Instruction.	28	—	—	—
Lord Falkland, G. C. H. - - - - -	28	50	—	—
Lord Elphinstone, G. C. H. - - - - -	28	25	—	—
His Highness Maharaja Tookojee Rao Holkur, of Qudone -	-	60	—	—
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Knt. - - - - -	-	15	—	—
Lieutenant General Stavelly - - - - -	-	10	—	—
Lieutenant General FitzClarence - - - - -	-	10	—	—
Lieutenant Colonel J. Grant, agent gun carriages -	-	20	—	—
Church Missionary Society, London - - - - -	88	—	—	—
Religious Tract Society, London - - - - -	in books	100	—	—
Religious Tract Society, Bombay - - - - -	ditto	30	—	—
Lord Viscount Canning, Governor General of India -	-	100	—	—
Rear Admiral Sir Henry Leek, K. H., R. N. - - - - -	-	10	—	—
Ditto - - ditto - - 2d donation - - - - -	-	10	—	—
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay - - - - -	10	—	—	—
C. J. Erskine, Esq., Director of Public Instructions -	-	10	—	—
H. E. Goldsmid, Esq., Secretary to Government -	-	10	—	—
H. Young, Esq., Secretary to Government - - - - -	-	10	—	—
Honourable A. Malet, Councillor - - - - -	-	10	—	—
Major General C. Waddington, Chief Engineer - - -	-	5	—	—
Honourable C. R. M. Jackson, Knt., Puisne Judge -	-	10	—	—
W. Hart, Esq., Secretary to Government - - - - -	-	5	—	—
H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government - - -	-	10	—	—
Church Sunday School Institute - - - - -	12	—	—	—
Messrs. Holder & Co. - - - - -	33	—	—	—
The Board of Education - - - - -	78	—	—	—
Rev. R. Hume - - - - -	58	—	—	—
The Board of Education, 2d donation - - - - -	26	—	—	—
Venayekrao Waseeder, Esq., Oriental Translator to Government.	-	5	—	—
Lieutenant Colonel Le Grand Jacob, Agent Kattyawar -	-	10	—	—
Rev. Alexander Duff, D. D. - - - - -	-	5	—	—
Rev. John Wilson, D. D., - - - - -	6	—	—	—
Ditto - ditto, 2d donation - - - - -	in books	25	—	—
Ditto - ditto 3d donation - - - - -	12	—	—	—
H. L. Anderson, Esq., 2d donation - - - - -	-	10	—	—
Major General C. Waddington, 2d donation - - - - -	-	5	—	—
Ditto - ditto, 3d donation - - - - -	-	5	—	—
Wm. Howard, Esq., Administrator General - - - - -	-	10	—	—
Ditto - - - ditto, 2d donation - - - - -	-	5	—	—
Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq. - - - - -	-	15	—	—
Ditto, 2d donation - - - - -	-	5	—	—
Luxumon Hurry Chunderjee, Esq. - - - - -	-	20	—	—
Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan, Esq. - - - - -	-	15	—	—
Cowasjee Qeehangierjee, Esq. - - - - -	-	15	—	—
Ditto, 2d donation - - - - -	-	5	—	—
Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith - - - - -	-	4	—	—
Lieutenant Colonel Farquharson - - - - -	-	4	—	—
J. H. Standen, Esq. - - - - -	-	5	—	—
R. B. Barton, Esq., Barrister - - - - -	-	5	—	—
Ditto - - - ditto, 2d donation - - - - -	-	5	—	—
C. E. Fraser Tytler, Esq., Secretary to Government -	-	10	—	—
N. K. Malcolmson, Esq., Partem F. Forbes & Co. - - -	-	10	—	—
Brigadier H. Cracklow - - - - -	-	5	—	—
Deccan Vernacular Translation Society - - - - -	5	14 G. illustrations.	—	—
John J. Lowndes, Esq., Barrister - - - - -	-	5	—	—
Messrs. Heycock & Co. - - - - -	-	10	—	—
G. Ventz, Esq. - - - - -	-	10	—	—
Ditto, 2d donation - - - - -	-	5	—	—
Messrs. Smith, Taylor & Co. - - - - -	8	—	—	—
Messrs. Leekie & Co. - - - - -	-	10	—	—
R. A. Dallas, Esq., Barrister - - - - -	-	10	—	—
Rev. A. Davidson, Missionary C. M. Society - - - -	-	5	—	—
Rev. W. S. Price, ditto - - - - -	6	—	—	—
Rev. C. B. Jeseuerg, ditto - - - - -	-	2	—	—
Rev. J. M. Mitchell, Free K. Mission - - - - -	12	—	—	—
Rev. N. Sheshadrie, ditto - - - - -	-	2	—	—

N A M E S.	Number of Books.	Amount of Donation.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Rev. R. Nesbit, Free K. Mission - - - - -	6			
Rev. T. Clarke - - - - -	-	2	-	-
Dr. Atmaram Pandrung, G. G. M. C. - - - - -	-	5	-	-
Dr. Bhavoo Dajie, G. G. M. C. - - - - -	12	5	-	-
W. Scott, Esq. - - - - -	-	10	-	-
W. G. Allen, Esq. - - - - -	-	10	-	-
A. Robertson, Esq. - - - - -	-	10	-	-

No. 3240.

PRECIS.

IN January 1854 Government presented the "Native Benevolent Library," on the application of the directors, with a number of books from their records.

2. On the same occasion, the Board of Education were applied to by Government for precise information as to all existing native libraries, reading rooms, and book clubs on the island of Bombay, with details as to their objects, management and merits.

3. The Board of Education supplied this information in March of the same year, and took the opportunity to record their opinion, that the objects aimed at in the establishment of these institutions seemed well worthy of encouragement.

4. Regarding the particular institution now under consideration, viz., the "Native Benevolent Library," the Board of Education brought to notice the fact of its establishment in July 1853, with the object of supplying gratuitous reading to those who could not afford to pay for it.

5. In June 1854 the directors of the "Native Benevolent Library" applied to Government for further aid, either in the shape of books or money.

6. This application having been referred for the report of the Board of Education, they, in reply, referred Government to the opinion formerly expressed by them, as to these institutions being well worthy of encouragement, but observed that the extent and nature of such encouragement seemed to be questions for the consideration solely of Government.

7. The Board added, that they had supplied the Native Benevolent Library with copies of their vernacular publications, and a set of maps.

8. The directors were informed by Government Resolution No. 2587, dated the 10th August 1854, that this library had scarcely been a year in existence, and that at the close of its first year a report of its state and progress was required, showing its receipts and disbursements, the number of its volumes, and the average daily attendance of readers, detailing more particularly its mode of management, as without specific information on this head Government had no guarantee that any funds advanced would be rightly and judiciously used.

9. The directors replied to this communication on the 14th March 1855, by submitting the required report, whereupon Government resolved that the Director of Public Instruction should visit the various native book clubs and libraries of the Presidency town, with a view to judge how they could best be assisted by Government towards becoming means of real educational improvement. The Directors of the "Native Benevolent Library" were informed accordingly, and referred to Mr. Erskine.

10. Mr. Erskine was authorised further to assist any of these institutions, by donations of books, purchased by him for the purpose, his bills for which, to the extent of 400 rupees for any one institution being passed by the Civil Auditor. These proceedings were reported to the Honourable Court in the Despatch from this Government, No. 12, dated 16 February 1856.

11. On the 30th June 1855, the Secretary at the East India House returned a petition for assistance that had on the 16th January of that year, been preferred direct to the Honourable Court of Directors by the directors of the "Native Benevolent Library."

12. The directors of that library, on the 22d April 1856, resubmitted this petition for transmission to the Honourable Court, through the local Government, with copies of the first annual report of the proceedings of the library.

13. This petition having been referred to Mr. Erskine for report, with reference to the Government Resolution quoted in paragraph 9 of this precis, that officer, on the 23d May 1856, stated, that a plan of district libraries in Bombay was under preparation by the Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, who has not as yet submitted it.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

TABLE RELATIVE TO NATIVE LIBRARIES.

Number.	NAMES OF NATIVE LIBRARIES.	Date of Establishment.	Number of Subscribers at the time of Establishment.	Number now.	Amount of Donation Received.	Rate of Monthly Subscription.		Amount of Monthly Dis- bursement.	Principal Castes of Subscribers.	Employment of Subscribers.	Pecuniary Resources of Subscribers.	Number of Works.				In what Language.		NATURE OF WORKS.
						1st Class.	2d Class.					Purchased.	Presented.	Lent.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	
1	Mathapacady Book Club.	August 1851	16	16	Rs. a. p. 981 - -	Rs. a. p. 1 - - 8	Rs. a. p. 8 - - -	Rs. a. p. 13 - - -	Natives, Christians, Europeans, and Parsees.	In Government and merchant offices.	Salaries vary- ing from 100 Rs. to 15.	-	-	-	602	-	-	Chiefly novels, ro- mances, tales, and biographical, histo- rical, poetical, and religious.
2	Kavel Book Club -	October 1851	31	20	125 - - -	1 - - 8	- 8 - - -	13 2 8	Europeans and Native Christians.	In Government and mercantile offices, and Government educational institu- tions.	Salaries vary- ing from 300 Rs. to 20.	318	141	149	508	-	-	General literature and histories.
3	Native Book Club	July - 1852	30	150	2,160 8 -	- 8 - 4	- 4 - - -	25 - - -	Natives, Portuguese, and Indo-Britons.	Students in Govern- ment and missionary institutions, and clerks in Govern- ment and mercan- tile offices.	Not stated	1,674	626	200	2,500	2,350	150	Chiefly novels, ro- mances, religious, historical, biographi- cal, scientific, poeti- cal, travels, and miscellaneous.
4	Sonapoor Native Li- brary and Read- ing Room.	August 1852	23	61	1,335 9 6	- 8 - 4	- 4 - - -	20 - - -	Europeans, Indo-Bri- tons, Natives, Portu- guese, Parsees, and Musulmen.	In Government and mercantile offices, and educational institutions.	Moderate	-	-	-	1,211	1,000	211	151 scientific, 78 histo- rical, 79 biographi- cal, 115 religious, and 692 miscella- neous.
5	Juvenile Improve- ment Library.	August 1852	20	53	750 8 -	- 4 - 3	- 3 - - -	20 - - -	Hindoos, Parsees, Por- tuguese, and Indo- Britons.	Clerks and students from schools and colleges.	Under Rs. 50 pay.	300	200	250	750	720	30	Chiefly historical, sci- entific, biographical, and religious; no novels.
6	Native Benevolent Library.	July - 1853	7	20	513 - - -	Free	Free	3 - - -	Native converts, So- nars, Bhundharees, Purboos, and Por- tuguese.	Students of Govern- ment, and mission- ary seminaries.	Not stated -	250	195	185	600	-	-	50 scientific, 110 his- torical and biogra- phical, 200 reli- gious, and 240 mis- cellaneous.
7	Student's Native Library.	Sept. - 1853	19	45	125 - - -	- 3 - 2	- 2 - - -	4 5 3	Shenvis and Parboos	Students of General Assembly's institu- tion.	Not stated	-	-	-	350	-	-	Chiefly historical, scien- tific, and religious.
8	Native Improve- ment Library.	October 1853	20	30	100 - - -	Varies from 8 to 2 an- nas.	- - - -	10 8 -	Hindoos, Parsees, and East Indians.	In Government, mer- chant's and attor- neys' offices.	Not stated	-	250	-	250	-	-	Historical, biographi- cal, scientific, and literary.

TABLE relative to Native Libraries—continued.

Number.	NAMES or NATIVE LIBRARIES.	Average Daily Number of Subscribers who attend the Library, and Ordinary Time of such Attendance.		Periodicals and Newspapers taken in.		Distance from the Native General Library.	ORIGIN.	OBJECT.	MANAGEMENT.	Opinion of Committees on the probable ultimate Result of the Establishment.
		Average Number.	Time of Attendance.	Number.	Language.					
1	Matharpacedy Book Club.	5	7 to 9 a.m., and 6 to 8 p.m.	1	Portuguese	Three miles	Originated with the inhabitants of Matharpacedy.	To secure the advantage of reading in the vicinity of their residence.	Managed by 10 directors	A general awakening to the pleasure of reading.
2	Kavel Book Club -	Nearly all the Subscribers.	6 to 11 a.m., and 4 to 9 p.m.	5 1	English - Portuguese.	About a mile	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Have no fear for its stability.
3	Native Book Club	40	Not stated	19 6 5	English - Marathi - Gujerathi.	About three quarters of a mile.	Originated with certain teachers in the General Assembly's institutions.	To supply cheap and instructive reading.	Managed by 13 directors	The intellectual, moral and religious benefit of subscribers.
4	Sonapoor Native Library and Reading Room.	40	6 to 10 a.m., and 1 to 9 p.m.	7 4	English - Vernacular.	Half a mile	Originated with the inhabitants living in the Old Sonapoor.	To obtain facilities for reading near home.	Managed by eight directors.	That intelligence will become more widely diffused.
5	Javelle Improvement Library.	20	6 to 10 a.m., and 4 to 9 p.m.	9 10	English - Vernacular.	Quarter of a mile	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	The intellectual and moral improvement of young men who have left school early.
6	Native Benevolent Library.	7	6 to 9 a.m., and 4 to 7 p.m.	-	Vernacular	About three quarters of a mile.	Originated with some young men, who expressed their desire to have a library for gratuitous reading.	To improve the minds of such persons as cannot afford to pay for the same.	Not stated	That a thirst for knowledge among the poorer classes will be created.
7	Students' Native Library.	Thinly, as books are read at home.	Not stated.	10	English, Marathi, and Gujarathi.	Quarter of a mile	Originated with a few boys, who wished to have a private room for study.	To afford cheap reading to those who cannot afford to pay the high rate of similar institutions.	Managed by eight directors.	Will accomplish the object of spreading civilization and knowledge.
8	Native Improvement Library.	20	7 to 9 a.m., and 5 to 10 p.m.	-	Most of the English and Vernacular newspapers.	Half a mile	Originated from there being no public library in its vicinity.	To disseminate the seeds of education and civilization among the poor and illiterate.	Managed by eight directors.	Will gain the object for which it was established.

III.
Bombay.

— 9. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 1 July,
(No. 36) 1857, para. 16.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 43, dated 10 May 1856.

1856:

V. 1237 and 1246.

Para. 5. WE feel much gratification in bringing to the notice of your Honourable Court a fresh instance of liberal munificence on the part of Rao Bahadoor Shett Muggunbhaee Kurumchund, of Ahmedabad, in having offered to invest 7,000 rupees for the endowment of five scholarships in connexion with the college proposed to be established in that city, which offer we have accepted.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 524 of 1855.)

V. 1237.

From the Acting Judge of Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council an original letter from Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhaee Kurumchund, a gentleman holding a high position as a merchant at Ahmedabad.

Five years ago he gave the large sum of 20,000 rupees to found and endow a school in this city for the education of female children as brought to the notice of Government by the Judge of Ahmedabad, in a letter dated the 19th September 1850, and he now offers to invest 7,000 rupees for the endowment of five scholarships in connexion with the proposed college for Goozerat should Ahmedabad be fixed on as its site.

I feel assured that no comment is needed to elicit the satisfaction of the Right honourable the Governor in Council at this act of liberality, or his approbation of the purposes for which it is set apart. Even the lowest of the monthly stipends proposed would enable indigent students to prosecute their studies some years after the period at which they are usually compelled to leave them for any employment which may offer a livelihood, however straitened; and I find, on reference, that they are more valuable than the lowest scholarships attached to the present college at Poona.

The title of "Rao Bahadoor" was conferred on Muggunbhaee Kurumchund, and a gold medal presented to him under the Government letter, No. 4240, dated the 28th October 1850.

I beg respectfully to suggest, that the scholarships, if established, be called after the founder.

Court of Adawlut, Ahmedabad,
16 November 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Newton*,
Acting Judge.

To *H. Newton*, Esq., Acting Judge of Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I HAVE been given to understand, from the late Educational Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, that they have been pleased to determine that a college shall be established somewhere in Guzerat, and as Ahmedabad is the ancient capital and central city of Guzerat it will doubtless be erected here.

2. We are thankful to the Honourable Court and their good Government for their attention to the welfare of their subjects and the means of improvement which they are constantly providing. We are also much indebted to their illustrious Governor, the late Mr. Elphinstone, who first so benevolently paved the way for the regular educational improvement of the natives, as also to those who have so zealously followed the commencement then made.

3. It is a sacred duty of a good government to improve the condition of their subjects in every possible way by affording them the means of enlightenment, and it is also the duty of

of the subjects to render every assistance which they may be able in effecting this important end.

4. With this conviction, and being very much interested in the educational improvement of my countrymen, which is the chief source of all other improvements, I propose to assign a small sum of seven thousand (7,000) rupees in the shape of promissory notes of the Five per Cent. Public Work Loan to establish five scholarships in the proposed Government college, to be paid from the amount of interest (350 rupees) accruing thereon, provided that the college be founded at Ahmedabad. The scholarships should be as follows:—

	Per Month.	Per Year.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1st Scholarship - - -	9	108
2d - Ditto - - -	7	84
3d - Ditto - - -	5	60
4th - Ditto - - -	4	48
5th - Ditto - - -	4	48
		<i>Rs. 348</i>

5. In conclusion, I respectfully request the favour of your intimating my intention to the Right Honourable the Governor, Lord Elphinstone, who takes a very warm interest in the cause of native education, with a request that his Lordship will accept my humble offer, and I shall feel ever obliged to you for your doing so.

Ahmedabad, 16 November 1855. I have, &c.
(signed) *Muggunbhoy Kurrumchund,*
Rao Bahadoor.

(No. 150 of 1856.)

REPORT on a Government Endorsement, No. 3573, dated 7 December 1855.

V. 1239.

MEMORANDUM.

As suggested by Mr. Newton, the Governor in Council will. I have no doubt, be anxious, in accepting this very liberal offer, to express to Rao Bahadoor Shet Muggunbhoy Kurrumchund the gratification with which he has received an additional proof of the lively interest which he continues to take in measures which have for their object the diffusion of knowledge among his countrymen.

2. If any further mark of the approbation of Government can, with propriety, be conceded to Shet Muggunbhoy, his Lordship in Council will perhaps be of opinion that it should not be withheld, as it can hardly fail to act as an incitement to others (who have the means of so doing) to follow the good example which this gentleman is setting them.

3. Shet Muggunbhoy will, I trust, not object to postpone his final decision as to the exact values of the scholarships to be instituted, until it shall be determined what is hereafter to be the lowest value of those attached to other collegiate institutions generally.

4. In the meantime, as the present is such a favourable opportunity for investments, I beg to suggest that 7,000 rupees be expended in the purchase of Government Four per Cent. paper, and the Collector requested to receive that sum from Rao Bahadoor Shet Muggunbhoy, and informed of the amount of Government securities which it will actually represent.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine,*
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
5 February 1856.

III.
Bombay.
V. 1240.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

A COMMUNICATION to the effect of that suggested in Mr. Erskine's 1st paragraph should be made to Rao Bahadoor Sett Muggunbhoy Kurrumchund, who should be informed that the Director of Public Instruction will communicate further with him as to the best means of carrying out his benevolent purpose.

2. The Collector should be authorised to receive the Five per Cent. notes offered by Muggunbhoy, and the Accountant General directed to make the investment in Four per Cent. paper, recommended in the last paragraph of Mr. Erskine's report. The income of such investment will, however, leave a deficiency to be made up if it should be necessary to provide the whole sum proposed by the Sett as the aggregate of the scholarships enumerated in his letter to Mr. Newton.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

20 February 1856.

V. 1241.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. G. Lumsden, Esq.*, subscribed to by the Honourable *A. Malet, Esq.*

THIS is a most liberal endowment for the proposed new college, and a most gratifying example of public feeling on the part of the liberal Sett. I concur in the resolution, with the exception of the proposal to consider whether the Sett should be recompensed for his public spirit, which I regard as very objectionable on every account.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*
A. Malet.

22 February 1856.

V. 1242.

FURTHER Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor.

THE 2d para. must be omitted. It may, however, be possible, as I think it would be politic, to find some means of marking the sense which we entertain of Muggunbhoy's liberality.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

23 February 1856.

V. 1243.

FURTHER Minute by the Honourable *J. G. Lumsden, Esq.*, subscribed to by the Honourable *A. Malet, Esq.*

HIS name might possibly be entered in the next commission of the peace, which would be a tacit approval of his conduct by Government and a mark of the confidence reposed in him.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*
A. Malet.

25 February 1856.

(No. 801 of 1856.)

V. 1244.

To *H. Newton, Esq.*, Acting Judge of Ahmedabad.

Sir.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 524, dated the 16th November 1855, submitting a proposition from Rao Bahadoor Sett Muggunbhaee Kurrumchund, offering to invest 7,000 rupees for the endowment of five scholarships in connexion with the proposed college for Guzerat, should Ahmedabad be fixed on as its site.

In reply, I am desired to state, that as the establishment of a college at Ahmedabad has been decided upon by Government, the Right Honourable the Governor

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in Council has much pleasure in accepting this very liberal offer, and requests that you will be good enough to express to Rao Bahadoor Shet Muggunbhaee Kurrumchund the gratification with which Government have received this additional proof of the lively interest which he continues to take in measures which have for their object the diffusion of knowledge among his countrymen.

You will also be pleased to inform Sett Muggunbhaee Kurrumchund, that the Director of Public Instruction will communicate further with him as to the best means of carrying out his benevolent purpose.

In the meanwhile, the Collector of Ahmedabad has been authorised to receive the Five per Cent. notes to the extent of 7,000 rupees, offered by the Sett, and to forward them to the Accountant General, who has been requested to permanently invest the sum realisable for them in Four per Cent. paper, the present being a favourable opportunity for such an investment.

Bombay Castle, 6 March 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 804 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 1245.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Memorial, No. 150, dated the 5th February 1856, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for your information copy of a letter, No. 801, this day addressed by Government to the Acting Judge of Ahmedabad.

His Lordship in Council authorises you to propose to Rao Bahadoor Sett Muggunbhaee Kurrumchund, the course suggested as desirable in the 3d paragraph of your Memorandum.

Bombay Castle, 6 March 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 805 of 1856.)

RESOLUTION, 6 March 1856.

V. 1246.

ORDERED, that the Secretary in the General Department be instructed to enter the name of Rao Bahadoor Sett Muggunbhaee Kurrumchund in the next commission of the peace, should no objection meanwhile present itself to the adoption of this course.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

— 10. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 1st July (No. 36) 1857, para. 23.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 43, dated 10 May 1856.

1856:
V. 1534 to 1537.

Para. 11. YOUR Honourable Court will learn from the accompanying proceedings, that Herabhoy Vukutchund, whose name is already known as that of one of the most munificent supporters of educational and charitable institutions in Googerat, has made a donation to this college of 1,800 rupees, in order that the interest accruing thereupon may be annually devoted to the purchase of a gold medal for presentation, in his name, to the most deserving student of the college.

III.
Bombay.
V. 1534.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.
(No. 309 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of a correspondence, as per margin,* as well as the three promissory notes, Nos. 20,312, 20,313, and 20,314, for eighteen hundred (1,800) Company's rupees, therein alluded to, and to request that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to instruct the Accountant General to receive the notes, and to pay annually the interest accruing thereon to the Principal of the Grant Medical College for the time being, for the purpose of procuring a gold medal for presentation, in the name of Hemabhoy Vukhutchund, the donor, to the most deserving student of the college in any branch which the Principal may think proper.

2. May I beg further that Government will be pleased to direct the Accountant General to furnish annually an account of this fund, for the purpose stated in para. 2, of Dr. Peet's letter, No. 11, of the 25th instant, and to open the account under the head suggested in para. 3.

3. His Lordship in Council will I trust communicate to Shett Hemabhoy the satisfaction with which he has viewed this further instance of his public spirit and desire to promote the diffusion of knowledge and skill among his countrymen.

27 February 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 11 of 1856.)

V. 1535.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To *C. J. Erskine*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter from Hemabhoy Vukhutchund, Esq., dated 13th instant, together with my reply.

2. I would suggest that the Government promissory notes referred to, be deposited in the Government Treasury, and the interest drawn annually, as for the scholarship funds, an account being furnished for publication in the report of the college.

3. The account might be opened as the "Hemabhoy Vukhutchund Medical Fund."

Bombay, 25 February 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Peet*,
Acting Principal, Grant Medical College.

To the Acting Principal of the Grant Medical College.

Sir,

MY visit the other day to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and Grant Medical College afforded me so much gratification, that I am desirous, as I told you on the occasion above referred to, of giving a prize to a deserving student of the college.

For this purpose I now beg to hand you three Government promissory notes, No. 20,312, 20,313, 20,314, of 1854-55, for Company's rupees, the first of 800, and the last two of 500 each, together, for 1,800 Company's rupees, endorsed to you in your official capacity, the annual interest on which I request may be devoted to the presentation of a gold medal, in my name, to the most deserving student of the Grant Medical College, in any branch of study you may think proper.

Bombay, 13 February 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hemabhoy Vukhutchund*,
Nuggursett of Ahmedabad.

* Letter from the Acting Principal, Grant Medical College, No. 11 of 25 February 1856, to the address of the Director of Public Instruction. Letter from Hemabhoy Vukhutchund, Esq., of 13 February 1856, to the address of the Acting Principal, Grant Medical College. Acting Principal's reply, No. 10 of 22 February 1856.

(No. 10 of 1856.)

To *Hemabhoy Vukhutchund*, Esq., Nuggersett of Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 13th instant, forwarding Government promissory notes, Nos. 20,312, 20,313, 20,314, of 1854-55, for eighteen hundred (1,800) Company's rupees and requesting that the interest accruing thereupon may be annually devoted to the purchase of a gold medal, to be presented to the most deserving students of the Grant Medical College.

2. In acknowledging this handsome donation, I beg to express, on the part of my colleagues and of myself, our grateful appreciation of the interest thus displayed by you in the promotion of the important work in which we are engaged.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Peet*,

Acting Principal Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
22 February 1856.

(No. 958 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction,
Accountant General,
Civil Auditor.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 13 March 1856.

THE Accountant General to be instructed, as proposed in paras. 1 and 2 of Mr. Erskine's letter, and as proposed in para. 3, a letter should be addressed to the donor, communicating to him the satisfaction with which the Governor in Council views this further instance of his public spirit and desire to promote the diffusion of knowledge and skill among his countrymen.

(No. 959 of 1856.)

To *Hemabhoy Vukutchund*, Esq.

V. 1537.

Sir,

THE Director of Public Instruction has informed Government of your having presented the Grant Medical College with three promissory notes for 1,800 rupees, in order that the interest accruing thereupon might be annually devoted to the purchase of a gold medal, to be presented in your name, to the most deserving student of that institution.

2. I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council views with much satisfaction this further instance of your public spirit and desire to promote the diffusion of knowledge and skill among your countrymen.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart*,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
19 March 1856.

— 11. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 1 July
(No. 36) 1857, para. 29.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 43, dated 10 May 1856.

Para. 20. WE have much pleasure in drawing the attention of your Honourable Court to a proposal made by Shetanee Herkooverbaee, one of the widows of the late Jhithising Keshrising, of Ahmedabad, for the permanent endowment of a female school at that place, which he has for several years been supporting. She has offered to appropriate a sum of 6,000 rupees for this purpose, and to construct a building for the accommodation of the school.

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21. At

1856 :
V. 861 to 863.

III.
Bombay.

21. At the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, who considered that the annual revenue of 240 rupees, which the above sum would yield, would not be sufficient to maintain a school of 150 girls, which number the building would be large enough to contain, we have authorised the addition to the endowment of a sum equal to that offered by the Shetanee, which will raise the income to 40 rupees per mensem, upon which sum Mr. Erskine considers that the school can be worked in a more suitable manner.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 138 of 1856.)

V. 861.

To *W. Hart*, Esq., Secretary to Government.

General Department.

Sir,

I HAVE great pleasure in submitting to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the annexed original letter and accompaniments from the Collector of Ahmedabad. Some further information for which I applied was received only on the 24th instant.

2. His Lordship in Council will perceive that the Shetanee Herkooverbaee, now proposes to devote a sum of 6,000 rupees to the permanent endowment of a girls' school, which she has for some time been supporting; that she is willing to erect a building for its accommodation, which she will make over, when complete, to the charge of the proper authorities, and that she will place the institution under the superintendence of the Educational Inspector, Guzerath Division.

3. She wishes that the management of the school should be entrusted to a committee of Government officers and native gentlemen; and she has named those whom she would recommend as the first members of committee.

4. The rules sanctioned for Rao Bahadoor Shett Muggunbhoy Kurrumchund's female school are those which she is anxious to see applied to hers.

5. The school-house should, I think, in this and all similar cases, be formally assigned to educational purposes as well as the endowment, in accordance with the provision in Rules 34 and 35 of the Regulations for grants-in-aid.

6. It does not seem to me that a revenue of 20 rupees per mensem will be sufficient to maintain a school of 150 girls, which number the building will be large enough to accommodate. I beg, therefore, strongly to recommend that Government should add to the endowment a sum equal to that offered by the Shetanee, which will raise the income to 40 rupees per mensem, upon which sum the school can be worked in a more suitable manner. It may be well to ascertain positively beforehand that such a proposal will not be distasteful to the liberal foundress; and in that view merely to authorise the Collector to make the arrangement if that can be done without offence.

7. Government, I have no doubt, will be more disposed to deal in this way with the Shetanee's proposal, as they can hardly, in her case, give such public proofs of the satisfaction with which they receive it, as they did in the case of Rao Bahadoor Shet Muggunbhoy Kurrumchund. If, however, any appropriate and personal mark of distinction should suggest itself to Government or the Collector, it may probably be considered that it would be well bestowed.

8. His Lordship in Council, I am sure, will, at all events, convey to the Shetanee, through the Collector, a renewed expression of the gratification which he has derived from these and similar instances of munificence on her part. Her example as a public benefactress cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon her fellow citizens and fellow countrymen.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
30 January 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 878 of 1855.)

From *J. W. Hadow*, Esq., Collector of Ahmedabad, to *C. J. Erskine*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

V. 862.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to forward for your consideration, and for the purpose of its being eventually laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with such recommendation as you may think it deserving of, an original letter, with accompaniment, to my address from Shethanee Hurkooarbae, one of the widows of the late Huthising Keshrising, a highly respectable and influential native banker and merchant of this place, and a gentleman distinguished for his liberality and benevolence.

2. The lady, it will be seen, has for some years been supporting, at her own expense, a school for girls, and now proposes to appropriate the sum of 6,000 rupees for the purpose of permanently endowing an educational establishment of the same kind, to be under, should Government be pleased to approve of the proposal, the superintendence of the Inspector of Schools in Guzerat, and managed by a committee of local officers and native gentlemen, under the same rules and regulations as apply to Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhoy's female schools.

3. It is the Shethanee's intention to invest the above sum in the Four per Cent. Loan (notes for which she is prepared to purchase and deposit in the Treasury), the income thus derived to be applied to the support of the institution, and, in addition, to lay out about 2,500 rupees in erecting a suitable building for the school.

4. Copy of the reply of the Shethanee to a reference from this department for further information on certain points is appended, and to this I would beg to refer.

5. The satisfaction with which Government were pleased to receive the intimation of Muggunbhoy Kurrumchund to found and endow a school in this city for the education of native females, and the manner in which the acknowledgment of the public spirit evinced on that occasion by this gentleman was rendered, are in themselves a sufficient guarantee that similar laudable and philanthropic designs on the part of other rich natives, though on a smaller scale, will not fail to meet with suitable acknowledgment and receive that countenance and support from Government which they deserve. I will, therefore, with confidence leave this proposal on the part of the Shethanee Hurkooarbae to endow permanently a female school in this city, in your hands to be dealt with as you may consider best, feeling assured that you will gladly do all in your power to further and promote the worthy object the lady has in view.

Vide the Government letter, No. 4240, dated 28 October 1850, General Department.

Ahmedabad, Collector's Office,
29 November 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Hadow*, Collector.

To *J. W. Hadow*, Esq., Collector of Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be pleased to bring to the favourable notice of Government the accompanying proposal on my part for the permanent endowment of a female school in this city. And, knowing the great interest you take in any measures that are for the benefit of the people of Ahmedabad, trust that you will render me every assistance in your power in furtherance of the object I have in view.

Ahmedabad,
19 November 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Shetani Hurcooverbai*,
Widow of the late Hutteesing Kesreasing.

PROPOSAL on the part of the *Shetani Hurcooverbae* to Erect and Endow a Female School in the City of Ahmedabad.

I, HURCOOVERBAE, widow of the late Shet Hutising Kesrising, deeply sensible of the importance and value of female education, having, during the last six years, supported, at my own expense, a school for girls in this city, which school has hitherto been kindly managed by the committee of the Guzerat Vernacular Society, and being anxious that the said school should be of permanent benefit, do hereby propose to erect, at my own cost, a suitable building for the school, similar in style and size to the one erected by Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhae Karamchund; and do likewise propose to endow it with the sum of 6,000 rupees, in Government promissory notes in the Four per Cent. Loan, the interest of which

III. Bombay.

sum is to be applied for ever to the expenses of the said school; and it is my wish that Government will be graciously pleased to take it under their patronage and allow it to be placed under the superintendence of the Inspector of Schools in Guzerat; that a committee of management be appointed to conduct the affairs of the school, and that the under-mentioned local officers be allowed to form an *ex officio* portion of the committee; viz. the Judge, the Collector, the Deputy Collector, and the Head Master of the English School, and that with them be associated eight native gentlemen, the under-mentioned being the parties first appointed; viz. Sett Pemabhai Hemabhai, Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhai Karamchund, Sett Oomabhai Roopchund, Sett Oomabhai Hakamchund, Rao Bahadoor Balajee Jaskaram, Azam Chotamlal Oolasram, Azam Madan Shricrushna, Kari Dulputram Dayabhai, and that T. B. Curtis, Esq., be the secretary.

It is also my wish that the same rules and regulations which apply to Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhai's schools may apply to this school.

Should the Government be pleased to accede to my request, notes to the value of 6,000 rupees shall be paid into the Treasury; and I would beg to solicit that the Collector of Ahmedabad be permitted to be *ex officio* treasurer of the funds.

Ahmedabad,
19 November 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Shetani Hurcooverbai*,
Widow of the late Hutteesing Kesreesing.

THE Shetani Hurcooverbaee, widow of the late Shet Hutteesing Kesreesing presents her compliments to Mr. Hadow, the Collector of Ahmedabad, and begs to send the following replies to the several questions put in his memorandum No. 861, dated the 24th November 1855.

1. That she intends the school-house should be erected by her own workmen, that it will cost about 2,500 rupees, and, when ready, be given over to the proper authorities.

2. The site has not yet been purchased or decided upon, but it is proposed to erect it in that part of the city in which the school is situated and near the Shetanie's residence, in the quarter called Dhenkwa, as most of the girls at present attending the school live in that quarter.

3. Promissory notes in the Four per Cent. Loan for 6,000 rupees will be given; the interest, therefore will be 240 rupees.

4. The present items of expenditure are as under:—

Mehtajee	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	7
Sepoy	-	-	-	-	-	2½
Contingent	-	-	-	-	-	3½
						2
						Rs. 15

The expense under the new arrangement will be within 20 rupees per mensem, but it will remain with the committee of management to decide how that sum is to be allotted; the following will be, it is thought, a judicious division of the sum; viz.—

Master	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.
Sepoy	-	-	-	-	-	10
Contingent	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other expenses, as the committee may decide	-	-	-	-	-	3
						3
						Rs. 20

5. The number of girls at present attending the school is 102; the number to be admitted will necessarily be limited by the size of the school, which will accommodate about 150 girls.

6. With the exception of the lowest castes, the same rule that applies to Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhaee's school with regard to the low castes should apply to this school; viz., that as the Hindoos of the higher castes have an objection to come in contact with the lowest classes, such as the Dheds, Bhungees, &c., and if they were omitted it would give offence to,

to, and hurt the feelings of, the higher classes, in order to avoid this, it is decided that children of the lowest castes be not admitted into the school.

I would also beg to state that it is my wish that rule 17 of Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhaee's school, respecting religious books and discussions, apply to this school; viz., that in order to avoid giving offence, no religious books be read or introduced for distribution into the school, and that no discussions on religious subjects be carried on with the girls in the school.

(signed) *Shetani Hurcooverbae*,
Widow of the late Hutteesing Kesreasing.

Ahmedabad, 27 November 1855.

(No. 598 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.
The Collector of Ahmedabad.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 15 February 1856.

General Department.

THE communication suggested in para. 8 of the director's letter should be made through the Collector of Ahmedabad.

2. Government sanction the grant recommended by Mr. Erskine in his 6th paragraph, and wish him to arrange with the Collector for its appropriation, should the grant be not unacceptable to the Shetanee, which he will himself be able to ascertain.

3. The committee of management proposed by the Shetanee should be appointed.

4. Government agree with Mr. Erskine on the opinion expressed in his 5th paragraph.

5. Should the Director of Public Instruction consider that it would be a gratification to the Shetanee were Government to put up in the proposed school-room a marble tablet, bearing an inscription commemorative of the foundress, in English and Goozerattee, he should submit for approval the draft of such inscription as he may consider appropriate.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 30, dated 30 March 1857.

Para. 22. IN para. 21 of our Despatch, No. 43, dated 10th May 1856, we reported to your Honourable Court, that we had sanctioned a grant of 6,000 rupees, in addition to a similar amount offered by Shetanee Hurkooverbae, for the permanent endowment of a female school at Ahmedabad.

Schools:
Endowment of a
female school at
Ahmedabad.

23. We now beg to report, that this lady has declined the aid offered by us; and as she wishes the proposed school to be supported entirely by herself, she has added to her original grant a further sum of 6,000 rupees.

1856:
V. 6257 to 6259.

24. Your Honourable Court will observe, that the Shetanee has selected a site for the proposed school; but that the conditions on which it is to be granted by us have not yet been finally agreed upon.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 2467 of 1856.)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 6257.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government Resolution, No. 598, dated 20th February 1856, Mr. Hadow, Collector of Ahmedabad, has reported to me for the information of Government, that the communication sanctioned in para. 1 of the Resolution, and the announcement of the appointments sanctioned in para. 3, have been made to the Shetanee Hurcooverbaee.

2. Mr. Hadow transmits for the information of Government copy of a letter from the Shetanee to his address, dated 10th June last, a transcript of which I annex to this communication.

3. With reference to para. 3, I have no doubt that Government will understand and indulge the feeling which prompts the lady to desire to support her school exclusively from her own resources, and will accept with gratification her liberal offer to add to the endowment promissory notes to the amount of 6,000 rupees.

4. With reference to this offer Mr. Hadow writes as follows :—

“Should this proposal be approved, I would beg to recommend that, in the place of the grant of aid which Government had intimated their readiness to make, the Shetanee may be allowed the use of the enclosed piece of ground* she asks for in the 5th para. of her letter, for the purpose of erecting school accommodation; there is no other available piece of ground in the quarter referred to, which is a densely populated part of the city, so well adapted for the school, &c., and as the ground applied for belongs to Government and could not be appropriated to a better purpose, I would beg to recommend that it be made over to the Shetanee.”

5. I entirely concur with Mr. Hadow in recommending that, in lieu of the grant-in-aid, Government will be pleased to allow the Shetanee to use the piece of land referred to for the site of her school, and beg to solicit the early instructions of Government on the point, as the Shetanee is anxious to commence building at once.

6. With reference to para. 5 of the Government Resolution, No. 598, Mr. Hadow writes as follows :

“In reference to para. 7 of Mr. Erskine's letters, and para. 5 of the Government Resolution, I would beg to suggest for the consideration of Government whether some further appropriate and personal mark of distinction, if possible, of a more public nature, in addition to that which may have been in contemplation at first, might not now be bestowed on the Shetanee. Should Government be pleased to concur in this opinion, I beg to state that there is no mark of distinction which Government could bestow which would be so highly valued by the liberal foundress of the institution as the grant of a gold medal, with a suitable device and inscription.

“I would beg to suggest this mark of distinction for the consideration of Government as likely to be far more gratifying to the Shetanee's feelings than any other proof which Government could give of the satisfaction with which they have received her munificent proposal.”

7. I am unable at present to offer any opinion on this proposition, but I submit it for the consideration of Government, in order that if it be approved, no delay may take place in conferring the proposed honour on this munificent lady.

I have, &c.

13 November 1856.

(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

* Note.—The place referred to, known as the Mint, is a large quadrangular inclosure. The only Government buildings which have been standing there for some time past are some sheds, in two of which the fire-engines belonging to Town Wall Fund used to be kept; there are also some workshops, where the manufacture of gold and silver wire is carried on.

To *J. W. Hadow*, Esquire, Collector of Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Goozerathee letter, No. 36, dated 1st March last, and in reply beg to offer you my best thanks for the trouble you have taken on my behalf in communicating to Government my proposal to devote a sum of 6,000 rupees to the permanent endowment of a girl's school in the city of Ahmedabad, and to erect a building for the school at my own cost.

2. I am gratified to learn of the compliance of Government with my wishes, as also the desire of Government to support the school. You have been kind enough to communicate to me in the 2d para. of your letter that an income of 20 rupees per mensem would not suffice to maintain in an efficient state a school of 150 girls, and that if I had no objection, Government would add to the endowment a sum of 6,000 rupees, which would raise the income to 40 rupees per mensem, upon which the school could be worked in a more satisfactory manner; and requesting me to state my opinion on the subject.

3. In reply, I beg to offer my best thanks to Government for their liberality, and the desire they have shown to support my views, and I avail myself of the opportunity of informing you that, as I wish to support the school entirely myself, I shall be happy to add to the endowment a further sum of 6,000 rupees in promissory notes of the Four per Cent. Government Loan; and trust my proposal may meet with the kind approval of yourself and Government.

4. As regards putting a tablet in the proposed school-room, I beg to state that I have no objection to the same.

5. The school-house mentioned in para. 2 of my reply to your memorandum, dated the 23d November last, should, I am of opinion, be in a populous part of the city, and I am anxious to have it erected in that part of the city in which the present school is situated, and near my residence, in the street called Dheekoowa, but at this place I am unable to find any vacant spot; I trust, therefore, you will be kind enough to allow me to purchase the building formerly used as a mint and the vacant piece of land surrounding it belonging to Government. This building, I am given to understand, has been ordered by Government to be sold, I shall, therefore, feel extremely obliged if you will be kind enough to recommend to Government that I be allowed to purchase it at an upset price, so as to enable me to erect the school-house on a portion of the spot; the remainder I propose to appropriate to my other private purposes.

6. In conclusion, I beg again to request that you will be kind enough to communicate to Government my cordial thanks for the commendation they have been pleased to bestow on me as communicated by you in the 3d para. of your letter.

Ahmedabad,
10 June 1856.

(signed) *Shethanee Hurcooverbaee*,
Widow of the late Shet Hutteesing Kesreesing.

(No. 3524 of 1856.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.
The Collector of Ahmedabad.

V. 6259.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 4 December 1856.

THE Acting Director of Public Instruction should be authorised to accept the Shetanee's offer, and to communicate to her the gratification with which Government view her munificence.

2. Government have no objection to give up without charge, and with the single condition that it is to be appropriated only as a site for the proposed school—the piece of ground desired by the Shetanee; if she is disposed so to accept it, but as her refusal of the money grant offered by Government indicates a desire on her part that all expenses connected with the proposed school should be borne by herself; and moreover, as the Governor in Council observes that she has offered to purchase the site at an "upset price," he desires that the wishes of the Shetanee on this point should be precisely ascertained, and reported to Government.

3. With reference to Mr. Hadow's proposal for granting a gold medal to the Shetanee, the Governor in Council will await Mr. Howard's opinion, which by the last paragraph of his letter it appears that he will hereafter submit.

III.
Bombay.

— 12. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 1 July (No. 36) 1857, para. 30.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 43, dated 10 May 1856.

1855:
V. 5000 and 5001.
V. 5882 to 5886.

1856:
V. 387 to 393.
V. 996 and 997.

Para. 22. WE have sanctioned the grant of a donation of 1,000 rupees towards the establishment of a vernacular school at Mahableswhur. The proposal for the formation of this school originated with Dr. Winchester, the superintendent of that station, who has taken a considerable interest in the matter of providing this means of education for a very poor and ignorant native population.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 228 of 1855.)

V. 5000.

From *James W. Winchester*, Esquire, Superintendent of Mahabuleswhur, to *J. N. Rose*, Esquire, Collector and Magistrate of Sattarah.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit copies of correspondence, with the Secretary to the Board of Education, regarding the establishment of a Maratha school on the Mahabuleswhur Hills.

2. The notification alluded to by Dr. Stovell, in his letter, No. 9, of the 2d January 1855, I had translated into Maratha, and copies distributed amongst the inhabitants of Malcolm Peth and the village of Mahabuleswhur; at the same time signifying my great desire to aid in any exertions which they might make for the establishment of a Government school. I regret my efforts were without avail, the people at Mahabuleswhur pleading their extreme poverty; and those of Malcolm Peth, that they were but temporary residents in the bazar, whilst the expense of conveying themselves, families and goods to and from the hills every year, left them little beyond the actual means of subsistence.

3. I believe that these statements are in the main correct, and several persons better acquainted with the Mahabuleswhur district than myself, with whom I have consulted on this important subject, agree with me in thinking that the school should be, at first, wholly supported by Government. Aided, as indicated in my letter to Dr. Stovell, by occasional contributions from the society, European and native, on the hills, leaving it to future management to make the institution self supporting; for so unsettled a population as that of the Mahabuleswhur Hills, cannot all at once be expected to combine, as amongst the villages in the Deccan and the Concan. Indeed, I am most respectfully of opinion, that it is incumbent in some degree, to set all rules aside in striving to introduce anything like liberal instruction among the children residing at the bigotted village of Mahabuleswhur.

4. The fine season, from November till the end of May, sees the Malcolm Peth bazar full of traders and their families with those of others, who gain a livelihood from attending on the wants of English visitors; then the children would be more numerous than at Mahabuleswhur, from which village it would be no hardship for well-grown boys to walk three miles to school and back; therefore I would, with deference, recommend that the schoolmaster, when appointed, should reside seven months of the year at Malcolm Peth, and five at Mahabuleswhur.

5. During the rainy season, in a climate where the average fall of rain exceeds 230 inches, from June till October, Malcolm Peth bazar is comparatively deserted, but the inhabitants of the village of Mahabuleswhur still remain; and as their life then is one of almost constant idleness, the schoolmaster residing amongst them would

would not only have the opportunity of closely devoting himself to the education of the children, but by giving his own knowledge to the seniors, gradually lead them to think there was more to be learned than what the local traditions of their temples taught.

6. Time might, and it is to be hoped would, improve the intellectual capacity of the elders of this village. It is obvious, however, that to root out long imbedded superstitious ignorance is only to be accomplished by shaking the belief of the rising generation, affording them in education a tangible resource; morals superior to those their shasters propound; geographical knowledge, and insight into mathematics. That science, which of all others the native mind is best capable of comprehending, will soon, it is to be hoped, lead them to appreciate the value of the Government system of education, and, I use the expression with diffidence and hesitation, wipe off the slur our long occupancy of these hills, void of any attempt at the mental improvement of their inhabitants, may attach to us.

7. In conclusion, I trust you will submit this letter, with its accompaniments, to Government; as, after a maturer experience, I am of opinion, that only through the intervention of the state itself, rules so justly constituted for the working of a great and general measure as that of a system of native education can be interfered with.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. W. Winchester,
Superintendent.

Superintendent of Mahabuleshwur's Office,
Poonah, 5 September 1855.

M. Stovell, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Education, Bombay.

My dear Stovell,

THERE is no such thing as a proper Maratha school at this place, though for eight months of the year the population of Malcolm Peth is very considerable, and the neighbouring village of Mahabuleshwur contains at least eighty houses.

In Malcolm Peth there are about 100 children, nearly without education; and at Mahabuleshwur from 25 to 30, educated only by a Brahmin, who of course instils, with a little reading and writing, the grossest doctrines of that religious superstition.

Since my arrival here I have been quietly moving in the matter of educating the people, and I think you will see from the accompanying petitions in original, with translations, that a considerable school might be at once assembled; and I feel confident, that the good which would arise from the enlightened teaching of a well educated and unprejudiced Maratha schoolmaster would fully compensate for the expenses incurred by the Board of Education, which at first need only be the salary of the schoolmaster and the expenses of books, maps, &c.

I do not think there would be any difficulty in obtaining a place for a school-house, and if education was made altogether free for the first six or twelve months, a system could be afterwards organised, which might in a great measure ultimately repay preliminary expenses.

All the children would require to be supplied with the various Maratha class-books, gratis, in the first instance; but as new scholars obtained admittance to the school, they should be required to purchase theirs.

Towards this expense, I would willingly contribute 50 rupees, and by taking the school under my especial protection, might obtain from time to time contributions both from the European and native community, which could go towards the extension of the scheme I now propose, and which you will much oblige by submitting to the Board of Education, who must be well aware of the interest I took in the schools of Rutnagherry and Tannah: a sufficient guarantee, I trust, that in the present instance no efforts of mine will be spared to extend to the children of the inhabitants of this place the advantage of enlightened education.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) J. W. Winchester.

Mahabuleshwur, 18 December 1854.

TRANSLATION of Petition from the Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Malcolm Peth.

Showeth,

THAT in Malcolm Peth there are two or three common Maratha schools, in which only the children of the richer people are instructed, and that in a manner less perfect than in the Government schools. The poorer class not having the means of paying for this instruction, are not taught, consequently the want of a Government school is much felt. In the bazar of Malcolm Peth, there are between three and four hundred houses; and

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Bombay.

during the eight months of the fair season, the population greatly increases; therefore we crave that a Government school may be established amongst us, in which our children will be properly instructed, and so able afterwards to earn their livelihood.

18 December 1854.

And in duty, &c.
(signed) *Wurdapabin Shendashew Shettia*,
and other fifty persons.

TRANSLATION of a Petition from the undersigned Brahmins and others residing at the Village of Mahabuleshwur.

Showeth,

THAT your petitioners have long resided at the above village, that they have children to the number of from twenty-five to thirty, and that they (the children) having no schoolmaster to instruct them, are very ignorant. Your petitioners have no means of livelihood, being nearly all beggars of the Brahmin caste, therefore they cannot support a schoolmaster; but they make known their case to you, and beg the favour of Government instituting a school amongst them for the benefit of their children, and the raising them to be able to obtain their livelihood.

2 December 1854.

And as in duty bound, &c.
(signed) *Prabakar Narayan*, Mahabuleshwur,
and ten other Brahmins; two Marathas; one Gooroo;
one Goldsmith and one Coolie.

(No. 9 of 1855.)

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

To *James Winchester*, Esq., Superintendent, Mahabuleshwur.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 18th ultimo, pointing out the desirability of establishing a vernacular school at Malcolm Peth, and stating the conditions on which you are of opinion it should be established.

2. In reply, I am desirous to offer the best acknowledgments of the Board for the interest you have taken in the subject, and at the same time to forward for your information and guidance copy of a notification by the Board which was published in the Government Gazette of the 25th May last, stating the conditions on which alone the Board are prepared to establish schools. The educational funds being limited, the Board, you will readily see, are unable to make any exception in favour of Malcolm Peth, by establishing a school in the manner suggested by you, and prayed for in the petition accompanying your letter.

3. In the event of the inhabitants being prepared to accede to the conditions of the notification, their application for a school should be addressed to the Superintendent of Schools, 1st Division, at Poonah.

Bombay, 2 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. Stovell*, Secretary.

My dear Winchester,

THE Board would have been very happy to have supported your efforts to establish a school, if circumstances would have permitted, but on the plan you propose, nothing could be consistently done by them. The educational funds are limited, and the principle of action is to assist those who are ready to put their own shoulders to the wheel, and as no exception can be made in favour of any particular native community, the Board are compelled to adhere to their conditions, which you were probably unacquainted with.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *M. Stovell*.

(No. 641 of 1855.)

SUBMITTED in original, for the favourable consideration of Government.

Collector's Office, Sattara,
7 September 1855.

(signed) *J. N. Rose*,
Collector of Mahabuleshwur.

V. 5031.

(No. 2863 of 1855.)

To the Collector of Mahabuleshwur.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, No. 641, dated the 7th September 1855, transmitting a correspondence relative to the establishment of a Mahratta school at Mahabuleshwur.

2. In

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the extent of aid which Government can afford on certain conditions towards the establishment of vernacular schools is specified in the notification published by the Board of Education in the Government Gazette of the 25th May 1854.

3. In consideration, however, of the circumstances stated by Dr. Winchester, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is willing to contribute to a larger extent than usual towards the support of the proposed school, but before deciding as to the amount of aid to be afforded, his Lordship requests to be informed of the amount of subscription which may be expected from the European community at Mahabuleshwur.

Bombay Castle,
22 September 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 743 of 1855.)

With reference to the Government letter in the General Department, No. 2863, dated 22 September 1855, relative to the establishment of a Mahratta school at Mahabuleshwur, the Collector of Sattara has the honour of submitting for the consideration of Government an original letter from Dr. Winchester, Superintendent of Malcolm Peth.

V. 5833.

(signed) *J. N. Rose*,
Mahabuleshwur Collector's Office,
13 October 1855. Collector of Mahabuleshwur.

(No. 241 of 1855.)

From *James W. Winchester*, Esq., Superintendent of Mahabuleshwur, to
John N. Rose, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, &c.

V. 5834.

Sir,

In acknowledging your endorsement, No. 691, of the 26th ultimo, giving cover to a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 2863, under date the 22d September 1855, I have the honour, in reply, to inform you that it is impossible to define the exact amount of annual subscription which may be expected from the European community here in support of a native school; but, during both seasons, we might hope to collect a sum not much short of 200 rupees. And I have ascertained, since my arrival here, that monthly school fees from 25 to 30 scholars, children of parents residing in Malcolm Peth, may be calculated on. Not more, however, than four or five children belonging to the village of Mahabuleshwur will pay fees.

2. When the schoolmaster has commenced to teach, I will have the whole correspondence regarding the establishment of the school fairly entered in a bound book, and will myself head the subscription list with the sum of 50 rupees. This book, during my superintendence, I will circulate amongst the European residents on these hills, and I should think so laudable an object will be generally supported.

Superintendent of Mahabuleshwur's Office,
3 October 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Winchester*,
Superintendent.

(No. 641 of 1855.)

REPORT on a Government Endorsement, No. 3088, dated 17 October 1855.

V. 5835.

THE only limitations at present proposed in connexion with grants-in-aid are, I believe, as follows:

The extent of grant to any school shall be in proportion to the relative importance of the school.

It shall not exceed in amount the sum of private contributions to school expenditure.

It shall be assigned to specific object. It shall not be allowed to any school in which there are fewer than 25 pupils.

2. In this instance, however, it appears that the proposed school, if established, will really be a Government school, and not a private school desirous of receiving a grant-in-aid.

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3. The rules now applicable to such proposals are :—

That the local community shall,

1. Provide a school-house.
2. Defray contingent charges.
3. Pay half salary of master.
4. Levy a fee of one anna per month from paying pupils.

4. If a school be established at Malcolm Peth, the salary of the master should probably not be less than 20 rupees per month. One half of this would be 120 rupees per annum, or 360 rupees in three years.

5. The ordinary contingent charges would probably not exceed Rs. 2. 8. per month, or 30 rupees per annum, or 90 rupees in three years.

6. If, therefore, a committee of European and Native gentlemen were at once appointed, and requested to make themselves answerable for the contingent charges and half master's salary, of the school for three years, they might apparently do so with great safety, provided they could realise, at the outset, a sum of 500 rupees. This I beg to suggest that they be urged to attempt.

7. The only remaining charge will be that of a school-house, which, under existing rules, should fall wholly on the community.

If Government consider that this case is an exceptional one, and that they may go further in aiding this school than in aiding others, I would suggest that they afford this extra aid in the shape of a suitable donation towards the construction and furnishing of a school-house.

8. The fees collected when the school is opened will, under existing rules (which may be allowed provisionally to continue), be at the disposal of the committee.

9. Books, &c., could be supplied from the Government depositories on the usual terms.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine,*
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of Director of Public Instruction,
23 October 1855.

N. B.—The compilation, No. 919 of 1855, General Department, is herewith returned.

(No. 3319 of 1855.)

V. 5836.

To the Collector of Mahabuleshwur.
The Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 6 November 1855.

THE Superintendent of Malcolm Pait should be informed that Government are prepared to sanction a grant of 1,000 rupees towards the erection of a school-house in that village, or to defray half the rent of any suitable buildings to be hired for the purpose, at a total rent not exceeding 200 rupees per annum for three years, provided private subscriptions to the amount indicated by Mr. Erskine can be guaranteed for that period, in which case the other advantages extended to Government schools will be also extended to this one.

2. The superintendent should be requested to endeavour to organize a committee as suggested by Mr. Erskine, and after circulating a subscription list to the usual visitors at Mahabuleshwur, and to the public in general, to report the result, for the definite orders of Government.

(No. 265 of 1855.)

From *James W. Winchester*, Esq., Superintendent of Malcolm Peth, to
John N. Rose, Esq., Collector of Mahabuleshwur.

III.
 Bombay.
 V. 387.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your endorsement, No. 816, of the 13th instant, transmitting for my information and guidance, copy of Government resolution dated the 6th November numbered in General Department 3319 of 1855, regarding the establishment of a vernacular school at this place.

2. Immediately on receipt of the above I entered the whole correspondence into a circular book, and began to ascertain if a suitable building for a school-room was available; the expense of building here, *de novo*, being so great.

3. Captain Burke having purchased three houses in one lot, I have communicated with him, and he has agreed to sell the house the late sub-conductor Kirby lived in close to the bazar, for 175 rupees, provided it is maintained as a school-house, and properly fenced off from the rest of his property, marked No. 8 on the map of Mahabuleshwur. This, I consider, a very liberal and fair offer, and I have been at some pains to ascertain that the house is capable of containing at least 100 scholars, and that the price is, nearly, nominal.

4. However, as no private or other building is, at once, fit for a school-house, I have to add to the original purchase-money—

For pulling down two inside walls	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 5
Whitewashing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	5
Chuppering for two years, complete	-	-	-	-	-	140
Inclosing the house	-	.	-	-	-	20
						<hr/> Rs. 170

or in all, allowing for every contingency, 400 rupees.

5. This would leave a balance of 600 rupees of the grant Government so liberally propose for the erection of a school-house, and which (600 rupees) I would respectfully submit, should be held in trust for the future maintenance of the school, in addition to the subscriptions I shall hope to raise here. These, at so late a period of the October season, when almost every one is leaving the hills, will amount for the present to little beyond 200 rupees; but I do not over-estimate, the school being established, that they may come little short of the sum proposed to be raised by the Inspector of Public Instruction, before next June.

6. After supplying the school with maps, books, &c., the value of which will probably amount to 300 rupees, I think, with submission, the best plan would be, to lodge the balance of the Government grant and public subscriptions in some one of the Bombay banks granting interest on deposits at long sight, thus ensuring the maintenance of the school for years.

7. Colonels Lugard, Campbell, and the Reverend F. Spring have kindly consented to act as a committee for the present, and, when an opportunity offers, I would hope to obtain the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop's patronage as President, I myself acting as secretary and treasurer.

8. I intend, early next month, to form a native committee, and I have no doubt, so soon as the correspondence has circulated amongst the European community, that the natives, when a digest is offered to them in their own language, will come forward with considerable pecuniary or other aid.

9. The fees will be appropriated as Mr. Erskine suggests, and in every other respect the school be conducted on the principles laid down in Mr. Erskine's report of the 23d October 1855, No. 641. I would only solicit the early nomination of a schoolmaster, whose talents, conciliatory manners and enthusiasm in the cause of education will be a bright example of the powers of education amongst the nearly illiterate of this place.

I have, &c.

(signed)

J. W. Winchester,

Superintendent of Mahabuleshwur's Office,
 28 November 1855.

Superintendent.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 886 of 1855.)

SUBMITTED for the consideration of Government.

Camp, Tasgaom,
30 November 1855.

(signed) *J. N. Rose*,
Collector of Mahabuleshwur.

V. 388.

(No. 9 of 1856.)

REPORT on a Government Endorsement, No. 3545, dated 5 December 1855.

MEMORANDUM.

THE very liberal offer of Captain Burke will apparently facilitate very materially the establishment of this school, and I would suggest that the house thus made available should at once be appropriated and improved as suggested by Dr. Winchester.

2. Government, I have no doubt, will sanction the funding of the balance of their proposed donation, together with the balance of private subscriptions remaining after purchase of furniture and books. Dr. Winchester should, however, understand that the amount of private subscriptions ought not, at the end of the season, to fall short of the sum thus contributed by Government to school expenses, viz., 600 rupees.

3. The superintendent's proceedings, as described in paras. 6 and 7, appear to be judicious.

4. With reference to para. 8, I have this day written to Major Candy to select an able young man as master of the proposed school, on a salary of 20 rupees per month, and I have no doubt that he will be ready to assume his office as soon as Dr. Winchester can report that his arrangements are complete.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Shianee, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
2 January 1856.

V. 389.

MEMORANDUM by the Secretary submitted for the orders of Government.

THE Secretary's only hesitation to draft a resolution adoptive of the second paragraph of Mr. Erskine's recommendation (as well as of all the rest, which appears beyond question) arises from the fact that Government did not seem inclined to bestow a grant of 1,000 rupees, but whatever might be enough to provide a school-house; if less than 1,000 rupees will do this there seems no particular reason for granting that whole sum, and funding it. If the community secure 150 rupees per annum for three years (see calculations in Mr. Erskine's Report, No. 641, of 23d October last) Government would merely have to provide the other expenses of keeping up the schools.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

V. 389 A.

I THINK that Mr. Hart does not take a sufficiently liberal view of the case. Government were willing to lay out 1,000 rupees on a school-house. Captain Burke has enabled Dr. Winchester to provide one for 400 rupees; the balance is, in fact, due to Captain Burke's liberality, for, if he had not given over the house at a nominal price, Government would have expended the whole 1,000 rupees on the purchase or building of a school-house. I think the balance might be fairly treated as Dr. Winchester proposes, but there is one part of his recommendation which I think is of somewhat doubtful expediency. I mean his proposal

proposal that the Lord Bishop shall be president of the school. I have no doubt that his Lordship with his usual benevolence would, under any circumstances, take an interest in this school, and would do all in his power to assist it; but whether his connexion with it as president would advance its objects or not is a different thing. The poor people might distrust a school under the patronage of the Lord Bishop, and this might possibly prevent them from sending their children to it. I really cannot pretend to say whether this would be the case or not, but I have written down the doubt as it occurred to me for the consideration of my colleagues.

19 January 1856.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*III.
Bombay.MINUTE by the Honourable *J. G. Lumsden*, Esq.

V. 39a.

I do not suppose that at a place like Mahabuleshwur, the exclusive creation of English residents, and the interests of which are identified with the support received from the patronage of English visitors, it will prove a material objection to the success of the school that the Lord Bishop should be the president, though, perhaps, he might more suitably fill the office of patron.

I would allow the other suggestions, which are supported by our Right Honourable the President, to take effect.

20 January 1856.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*MINUTE by the Honourable *A. Malet*, Esq.

V. 39a.

I CONCUR in the proposals of the Right Honourable the President. I should think it unnecessary to ask the Bishop to be president of the school committee; there can be no objection to his being patron if he likes.

21 January 1856.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

(No. 241 of 1856.)

To the Collector of Mahabuleshwur.

V. 39a.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum, No. 886, dated 30th November 1853, handing up a letter from the Superintendent of Malcolm Peth, regarding the establishment of a vernacular school at Mahabuleshwur.

2. In reply, I am desired to transmit copy of a communication* from the Director of Public Instruction, and to intimate that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council approves and sanctions the suggestions contained in Dr. Winchester's letter, excepting the proposal that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop should be president of the school committee, which Government do not consider expedient, though they are of opinion that his Lordship might suitably fill the office of patron.

* No. 9, dated
2 January 1856.Bombay Castle,
25 January 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 243 of 1856.)

To the Civil Auditor.

V. 393.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has sanctioned a donation of 1,000 rupees towards the establishment of a vernacular school at Mahabuleshwur.

Bombay Castle,
25 January 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

III.
Bombay.

V. 996.

(No. 53 of 1856.)

From *James W. Winchester*, Esq., Superintendent of Malcolm Peth, to
John N. Rose, Esq., Collector, &c., Sattarah.

Sir,

It is with much satisfaction that I do myself the honour to report for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that the vernacular school, under the mastership of Sakharam Pharke, was opened at Malcolm Peth this day. Thirty-six scholars at once took their places, and to these others will, I confidently trust, be daily added, until all the children of this place resort to the school-house for instruction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Winchester*,
Superintendent.

Superintendent of Mahabuleshwur's Office,
6 February 1856.

(No. 123 of 1856.)

FORWARDED for the information of Government.

Sattara Districts, Camp Phutton,
7 February 1856.

(signed) *J. N. Rose*,
Collector of Mahabuleshwur.

V. 997.

(No. 675 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for your information copy of a letter addressed by the Superintendent of Malcolm Peth to the Collector of Mahabuleshwur, No. 53, dated the 6th February 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
26 February 1856.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 77, dated 29 August 1859.

Schools.
Progress report of
the vernacular
school at Mahabuleshwur.

Para. 20. WE beg to transmit, with reference to para. 22, of our Despatch, No. 43, dated 10th May 1856, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, which contains a very favourable report of the progress of the vernacular school established at Mahabuleshwur.

1856.
V. 3038 to 3041.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

V. 3038 and 3039.

(No. 133 of 1856.)

From *James W. Winchester*, Esq., Superintendent of Mahabuleshwur.
to *John N. Rose*, Esq., Collector of Sattara, &c.

Sir,

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3319, dated 6th November 1855, with accompanying report from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 641, dated the 23d October 1855. I have the honour to report that the amount of subscriptions received from the community residing on Mahabuleshwur towards the support of the vernacular school in Malcolm Peth, hath exceeded six hundred (600) rupees, full 500 of which have been realised; the remainder being in progress of realisation.

2. The

2. The number of scholars during the past month of April was 83; 77 of whom paid fees, six being admitted without charge.

3. No exertion has been spared on my part to establish the school, and see it under a proper master; and by obtaining an excellent supply of books and slates to facilitate the means of instruction.

4. The school-room, purchased from Captain Burke for 175 rupees, answers well, being close to the bazaar; and I have every hope that, about the end of the present month, when the Divisional Inspector visits the school, he will report favourably of so infant an institution.

5. I respectfully submit that the time has now arrived for claiming the Government grant in aid of 1,000 rupees (one thousand rupees), and trust that the same may be made payable to the Superintendent of Mahableshwur, as *ex-officio* treasurer of the vernacular school.

6. Should Government have the kindness to agree to this request, my successor will find the school firmly established; and I feel confident hereafter that he will not appeal to the liberality of the residents at Mahableshwur, without meeting the same cordial support towards so excellent an institution as I have done.

I have, &c.,
(signed) J. W. Winchester,
Superintendent.

Mahableshwur,
Superintendent's Office, 8 May 1856.

(No. 370 of 1856.)

SUBMITTED for the consideration of Government.

(signed) J. N. Rose,
Collector.

Sattara Collector's Office,
Camp Mahableshwur, 8 May 1856.

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction on Government Endorsement,
No. 1571, dated 13 May 1856.

(No. 1063 of 1856.)

V. 3040.

THE information furnished in paras. 1 and 2 of this letter appears to be very satisfactory.

2. Adverting to para. 4, I beg to state that the visitor of schools for Sattara was some time ago requested to inspect the Mahableshwur school at his early convenience.

3. I would suggest compliance with the recommendation made in para. 5.

4. This report is altogether most creditable to Dr. Winchester, whose zeal led him to labour for the institution of this school, and whose perseverance and discretion have been the means of establishing it upon apparently a firm basis.

5. The success of the institution will always mainly depend on the vigilance and tact of the superintendent. But otherwise, I see no reason why the school should not now be brought upon the list of Government schools; the superintendent being requested to communicate in regard to it with the Educational Inspector, Dekhan Division, direct.

6. Should Government approve of this arrangement, and the superintendent not object, I will instruct Dr. Seaward accordingly.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
20 May 1856.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 1796 of 1856.)

V. 3041.

To the Collector of Mahbleshwur.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, No. 370, dated 8th May 1856, submitting a letter from the Superintendent of Malcolm Peth, relative to the vernacular school established at that place.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires to congratulate Dr. Winchester on the success which has attended his efforts in this matter, and authorises you to place at the disposal of the Superintendent of Malcolm Peth the sum of 1,000 rupees, granted by Government towards the establishment of the school.

3. I am instructed also to transmit copy of a Report by the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1063, dated 20th May 1856, and to state that his Lordship in Council approves of the arrangement proposed in paras. 5 and 6, should there be no objection to it on the part of Dr. Winchester.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7 June 1856.

— 13. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 1st July
(No 36) 1856, paras. 32 to 34.

PUBLIC Letter from Bombay, No. 59, dated 25th June 1856.

1856.
V. 3121-3127.

Para. 1. WE have the pleasure to lay before your Honourable Court a copy of the proceedings noted in the margin, from which it will be seen that the citizens of Ahmedabad have come forward with large contributions for the endowment of a provincial college in that city.

2. The probable expense of the proposed college has been estimated at 33,600 rupees per annum. It was explained to the people of Ahmedabad that Government are not in the habit of bearing more than a moiety of educational institutions, and that they ought, therefore, to provide for the contribution of the other moiety, viz., a capital which will afford a yearly income of 16,800 rupees. Subscriptions to the extent of 42,600 rupees have consequently been received, and efforts are being made to enhance these resources.

3. We have, of late, repeatedly had occasion to express our admiration of the public spirit and generosity displayed by some of the most opulent and influential citizens of Ahmedabad; and in drawing the attention of the Government of India to this new and striking instance of their liberality, we have been induced to apply for the sanction of that authority, to add at once, on the part of Government, a sum equal to that collected by private subscriptions to the fund which is being formed for the endowment of the college.

4. It was prominently brought to our notice that the widows of Shett Hutteesingjee Kesreesingjee had contributed the sum of ten thousand (10,000) rupees towards the college; this, with other contributions, making above 76,000 rupees, which those ladies have spent in the cause of charity and enlightenment.

5. To mark our sense of their praiseworthy and liberal spirit, we have, at the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, conferred on each of those ladies the title of "Nek Namdar Sakhawuttee Bahadoor."

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 921 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 3 of my letter, No. 158, of 5th February last, I have the honour to forward a report from the Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division, of the results of two meetings held at Ahmedabad for the purpose of promoting the institution of a provincial college in that city.

V. 3121.

2. It will be observed that a general committee had been appointed, and empowered to select a managing committee for the despatch of current business.

3. Subscriptions had been received to the extent of 42,601 rupees; efforts were being made strongly to increase these resources, and it had been stated to the citizens that a local endowment of nearly 3½ lacs of rupees should be contemplated.

4. As regards the building for the proposed college, the inspector draws attention to the eligibility of the gaol, and suggests that Government should be requested to appropriate it to this object. Adverting to one remark made by Mr. Hope, I must observe that I am not desirous of bringing the English school and the college under the same roof in Ahmedabad, as that arrangement has proved inconvenient and injurious elsewhere. But I beg very strongly to recommend that the gaol be appropriated, I should rather say re-appropriated, to educational purposes, if it can by any means be made available.

5. This additional proof of the munificence of many of the citizens of Ahmedabad will, I am sure, be most gratifying to Government, who have of late repeatedly expressed their admiration of the public spirit and generosity displayed, especially by the families of the Nuggur Shet Hemabae Wukutchund, of the late Shet Huttisingjee, and of Rao Bahadoor Shet Mugunbhai Kurumchund. I have great satisfaction in drawing attention to this new and striking instance of their liberality; and in supporting strongly the recommendation of the inspector, that titles which he has named (para. 10) should be conferred on the two ladies just referred to, I would also suggest that a sum equal to that raised by private subscriptions be added at once on the part of Government to the fund which is being raised, and that the collector be instructed by Government direct (as was done at Surat) to address special letters of acknowledgment to those among the contributors who are entitled to such a mark of regard.

6. The benefactions of the people of Ahmedabad have been so uncommon, that I would suggest whether it would not be desirable to take public notice of them in a notification in the gazette. The details of the present subscription for the college might perhaps be left for notice hereafter, but the other liberalities might be recorded somewhat in the terms of the paper which accompanies.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,

Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,

6 May 1856.

(No. 318 of 1856.)

From T. C. Hope, Esq., Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division, to C. J. Erskine, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Camp Veizulpoor, Rewakanta.

V. 3122.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 2d instant, a general meeting, presided over by the collector, was held in the Adalut at Ahmedabad for the purpose of inducing the inhabitants to subscribe towards a provincial college, to be established in that city; every

186 (III) — Sess. 2.

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effort

III. Bombay.

effort was made to induce the mass of the rich Banians to attend, but I regret to say with very partial success.

2. The details of the proceedings will be found in the public prints. The result was the appointment of a general committee, with President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretaries, with full powers to do every thing that may further the object in view, and a select managing committee to transact current business.

3. At a private meeting of the general committee, held after the public one, I was required to furnish an estimate of the probable expense. Having no different instructions from you, I fixed the amount according to para. 18 of my letter to you, No. 192, of 21st December 1855, at 2,800 rupees per mensem, or 33,600 rupees per annum. Half of this charge, I stated that Government might possibly defray, provided the people bore the remainder, namely, 16,800 per annum, which is the interest of 3,36,000 rupees. The necessity of a building I also pointed out.

4. These terms were agreed to, and it was determined, in the first instance, to raise by subscription as large a sum as possible, and afterwards to endeavour to make up the deficiency from municipal or any other available sources. The round sum thus raised was either to be invested, and the interest appropriated to current college expenses, or to be otherwise disposed of as the committee might determine.

5. In accordance with this resolution a subscription list was opened; and at the private meeting above mentioned, and another held on the 3d instant, a sum of 42,601 rupees was raised. Sub-committees were appointed for collecting subscriptions in each of the "pols" or divisions of the city. It is impossible now to say what sum may be raised in the city; but collecting petty sums from a vast population is a work of time and labour, and the result can hardly be known for a year to come.

6. It was thought that all the mamlutdars in Guzerat, and also the political agents, should be written to to collect as much money as possible, but this measure was, at my express desire, deferred till the rains, or such time as I could recommend it. It is of course true in principle that the whole province should share the charge of a provincial college, but there are still many principal places without a school at all, and few of those which have one have yet contributed to place it on an efficient footing. From the difficulty I find in getting even a paltry contribution for local purposes, I feel sure that the people will never subscribe for local and provincial institutions if called on for both at the same time, and of the two the local appear to me to have a prior claim. A year hence, when all has been got that is possible from Ahmedabad itself, and there is a purgunna school in each purgunna, and one of a similar grade at the capital of every chief state, there will be no objection to making a general call for the college.

7. A building will be required for the college, and it seems very improbable that in addition to the capital required to supply interest sufficient for the current expenses, there will be a surplus available for constructing one. Government will therefore have to bear the expense, unless the present gaol can be made over to us instead. I have carefully inspected it, and it seems that, by throwing every three cells into one, which can be done at a very trifling expense, ample accommodation can be found both for all departments of the college and also for the English school, for which the present building is even now insufficient. The large yard with some of its covered sheds would make an excellent recreation ground, and in the others there would be room for an industrial department. On the whole, so eligible a place could not be built for a lakh of rupees, and I would strongly recommend an effort to obtain it being made.

8. I believe the majority of the committees wish to correspond with you through me, but I shall be much obliged by your informing me of your wishes on this point.

9. You will perceive, from the list of subscriptions, that Harkooverbhai and Rookmanibai, widows of Shet Huttising Keshreesing, have given 10,000 rupees. This, with the contributions noted in the margin, makes above 76,000 rupees which these ladies have spent in the cause of charity and enlightenment, and they cannot but be considered the most benevolent and liberal among the natives, not only of Bombay but of India.

10. Under these circumstances I beg most respectfully to suggest, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council be solicited to confer upon each of them a title of honour somewhat of the nature of those mentioned in the margin, which I am sure they would appreciate, as a mark of the high approbation of their conduct which is no doubt felt by Government.

Hospital : the two
widows above,
50,000 rupees.
Female school,
Harkooverbhai :
16,000 rupees.

Nek Namdar Sak-
hawuttee Baha-
door, or Sakha-
wuttee Bahadoor.

7 April 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. C. Hope,
Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division.

List of Subscriptions to the Ahmedabad Provincial College.

	Rs.
Nugger Shet Hemabhai Vukutchund - - - -	8,000
Premabhai Hemabhai - - - -	2,000
The widows of Hattising Keshrising - - - -	10,000
Shet Mugganbhaee:	Rs.
Scholarships - - - -	7,000
College - - - -	5,000
	12,000
Jethabae Mooljee - - - -	3,800
Kajee Hoosein Mahomed Saley - - - -	2,000
The brothers Oomabhaee - - - -	1,500
Muncherjee Sorabjee - - - -	1,000
Ghulam Resool Abdobhaee - - - -	500
Resaldar Hushinkhan - - - -	300
Khusal Panachund - - - -	251
The Principal Sudder Ameen - - - -	250
Bhaow Mehral Sudder Ameen - - - -	200
Muncharam Gokul Moonsiff - - - -	200
Persolum Belakidass - - - -	200
Salloobhaee Jumnadass - - - -	200
Chotamlal Bapa - - - -	200
	Rs. 42,601

(signed) *T. C. Hope,*
Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division.

(No. 1846 of 1856.)

V. 3123.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 26 May 1856.

THE subscriptions which have already commenced in Ahmedabad for the establishment of a provincial college in that city, do honour to the liberality and public spirit of the citizens. Government appreciate highly the generosity displayed by the persons whose names appear on the list submitted by Mr. Erskine, and especially by the families of the Nuggursett Hemabae Wukutchund, of the late Shet Huttisingjee, and of Rao Bahadoor Shet Muggunbai Kurrumchund, in coming forward as they have done to endow the proposed college; the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in directing that the title of honour of the nature named by Mr. Hope in his 10th para. be conferred on Shetanee Hurkooverbai and Shetanee Rookmanibae, as a mark of the high sense entertained by Government of their exemplary and liberal conduct, and that special letters of acknowledgment be addressed to all of the contributors whose names appear on the list before Government.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs in the suggestion offered in Mr. Erskine's 5th paragraph; and will take the opportunity of publicly recording the benefactions of the people of Ahmedabad in the terms of the notification therewith submitted.

Mr. Erskine should be informed that the Inspector General of Prisons will be consulted as to the transfer of the gaol proposed by him, and the instructions of Government on this point communicated to him hereafter.

These proceedings should be reported to the Government of India, and the sanction of that authority requested to a sum equal to that raised by private subscriptions, being added at once on the part of Government to the fund which is being raised for the endowment of the college.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 1847 of 1856.)

To the Collector of Ahmedabad.

V. 3124.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit to you a copy of the list furnished to Government by the Director of Public Instruction, of the contributors to the provincial college proposed to be established in the City of Ahmedabad.

2. The subscriptions which have been already commenced in Ahmedabad do honour to the liberality and public spirit of the citizens. Government highly appreciate the generosity displayed by the persons whose names appear on this list, and especially by the families of the Nuggursett Hemabai Wukutchund, of the late Shet Huttisingjee Keshrisingjee, and of Rao Bahadoor Shet Muggunbai Hurrumchund, in coming forward as they have done to endow the proposed college; and I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will address special letters of acknowledgment to all of the contributors.

Shetanee Harkoo-
verbai.
Shetanee Rook-
manibae.

3. You are requested to take the opportunity of informing the two widows of Shet Hutteesingjee Keshrisingjee, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on them the title of "Nek Namdar Sakhawuttee Bahadoor," as a mark of the high sense entertained by Government of their exemplary and liberal conduct.

Bombay Castle,
11 June 1856.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1848 of 1856.)

V. 3125.

To the Inspector General of Prisons.

Sir,

IN a report which Government have received from the Director of Public Instruction of the proceedings adopted at Ahmedabad, for the purpose of promoting the institution of a provincial college in that city, the attention of Government has been directed to the present gaol, as the most eligible building for the college. The Educational Inspector, Guzerat division, has inspected it, and reports that, at a very trifling expense, it can be made to accommodate all the departments of the college.

2. The Director of Public Instruction strongly recommends that it should be restored to its original use, and reappropriated to educational purposes, if by any means it can be made available.

3. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to inquire of you as to whether the gaol can be transferred as suggested, and if so, what arrangements can be made for the location of the gaol elsewhere.

Bombay Castle,
11 June 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1849 of 1856.)

V. 3126.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council; that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has received a very satisfactory report of the results of two meetings held at Ahmedabad for the purpose of promoting the institution of a provincial college in that city.

2. The probable expense of the proposed college was estimated at 2,800 rupees per mensem, or 33,600 rupees per annum; a moiety of this charge the people of Ahmedabad have consented to defray. It was determined, in the first instance, to
raise

raise by subscriptions as large a sum as possible, and afterwards to make up the deficiency from other available sources; the whole sum thus collected was either to be invested, and the interest appropriated to current college expenses, or to be otherwise disposed of as might be determined.

3. Subscriptions to the extent of 42,601 rupees have already been received.

4. Government have of late repeatedly had occasion to express their admiration of the public spirit and generosity displayed by some of the most opulent and influential citizens of Ahmedabad, and in drawing attention to this new and striking instance of their liberality, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council would recommend to the Government of India, that a sum equal to that collected by private subscriptions be added at once on the part of Government to the fund which is being formed for the endowment of the college.

5. It was prominently brought to the notice of Government, that the two widows of Shett Hutteesingjee Keshreesingjee had contributed the sum of 10,000 rupees towards the college; this, with other contributions, making above 76,000 rupees, which those ladies have spent for works of charity and civilisation. In order to mark the sense entertained by Government of their praiseworthy and liberal spirit, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has, at the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, conferred on each of them the title of "Nek Nemdar Shakhawuttee Bahadoor."

Bombay Castle,
11 June 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in drawing attention to several instances of enlightened liberality on the part of some of the most opulent and influential citizens in Ahmedabad.

V. 3127.

2. Shet Hemabhoy Vakutchund Nuggersett of that city, has undertaken to construct, at his own expense, a handsome building for the accommodation of a native library, a museum, and the offices and printing establishment of the Guz-rath Vernacular Society. He has also made over a sum of 1,800 rupees to the Grant Medical College in Bombay, with a request that the annual interest may be devoted to the presentation of a gold medal in his name to the most deserving student in any branch of study which the principal may select.

3. Rao Bahadoor Shett Mugumbhaee Kurumchund, in addition to his liberal endowment of girls' schools in Ahmedabad, has appropriated a sum of 7,000 rupees to the endowment of scholarships in connexion with the provincial college which it is proposed to establish at Ahmedabad.

4. Shetanee Hurcooverbhaee, widow of the late Shett Hutteesingjee Kisreesingjee, has expressed her intention of erecting a new building for the accommodation of the girls' schools, which she has long supported, and which she now further proposes to endow with a sum of 6,000 rupees.

5. The late Shett Hutteesingjee Kesreesingjee contemplated the erection of a hospital for the poor at Ahmedabad, but died before this charitable intention was carried into effect. The two widows of the Shett, however, Shetanee Harcooverbai and Shetanee Rookmanibai, with the adopted son of the latter and a near relation of the deceased, have undertaken, in the most liberal manner, to fulfil the original design, and have already furnished contributions to this object, which amount, with interest, to 78,000 rupees. By means of these noble donations in aid of which the Government has been glad to contribute, a hospital with an ophthalmic ward, on the general plan of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital in Bombay, is to be erected in the city of Ahmedabad.

6. His Lordship in Council is anxious to take this opportunity of expressing publicly the gratification with which he has received these munificent proposals, and the high sense which he entertains of the benefits which must result from

III. Bombay.

such examples of generosity and public spirit. He deems that it would be premature to make more than a passing allusion at present to another large subscription for educational purposes, which has been commenced in the same city, and already seems likely to exceed in amount even the largest of those above commemorated.

Bombay Castle,
11 June 1856.

By order, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 101, dated 2d December 1856.

Colleges.
Proposed provin-
cial college in the
city of Ahmed-
abad.

1856.

V. 3692-3694.

V. 4190, 4191.

V. 4717, 4718.

Para. 4. IN our Despatch, No. 59, dated the 25th June 1856, we intimated to your Honourable Court, that the citizens of Ahmedabad had come forward with promises of large contributions for the endowment of a provincial college in that city, and that we had applied for the sanction of the Government of India to add on the part of the State a sum equal to that collected by private subscriptions, the whole of which it was proposed to invest, that the interest might be appropriated to current college expenses, or otherwise disposed of, as might be hereafter determined.

5. From our further proceedings on the subject, your Honourable Court will learn that the Government of India have signified their willingness to testify, in the manner proposed, their recognition of the liberality of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, provided the funds are to be appropriated to a definite purpose, such as that of building a suitable college; but have observed that to give any sum of public money, merely to be invested as a fund for meeting a part of the general expenses of the college, would be unusual, and open to much objection.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 1496 of 1856.)

V. 3692.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

IN forwarding the accompanying letter from the Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division, I beg to state that there is not in this office any information regarding the subscriptions towards an Ahmedabad hospital, which was not exactly an educational work.

2. Draft of the notification was sent to the inspector when forwarded to Government on the 6th May 1856.

3. The information relative to the hospital was obtained by me (unofficially) from the Secretariat.

4. If Government deem it necessary, the notification might be repeated in an amended shape, or a special letter might be addressed to the collector, intimating that Shet Premabhaee's benevolence had not been overlooked by Government, who alluded to it in the paragraph on this subject, although Shet Premabhaee's name was not introduced.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
27 June 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 773 of 1856.)

From *T. C. Hope*, Esq., Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division, to *C. J. Erskine*, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

I TAKE the liberty of drawing your attention to the omission of the name *Shet Premabhai Hemabhai*, son of the *Nuggershet*, in the notification regarding the Ahmedabad subscriptions which appeared in Government Gazette of Thursday, the 12th instant.

2. From the records it appears that he alone gave 20,000 rupees for the ophthalmic ward of the hospital, and I understand that he has increased this to 25,000 rupees; in either case, the donation is very handsome.

3. I therefore beg to suggest that an amended notification be issued, prefixing his name to the words "a near relation of the deceased," by which he is at present designated.

I have, &c.

23 June 1856.

(signed) *T. C. Hope*,
Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division.

III.
Bombay.
V. 3692 A.

(No. 2162 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 3d July 1856.

It should be notified that the near relative to the late *Shett Hutteesingjee Kesreesingjee*, alluded to in paragraph 5 of the Government notification of 12th June 1856, as having, with other members of the family of the deceased *Shett*, liberally contributed to the erection of a hospital at Ahmedabad, was the *Shett Premabhai Hemabhai*, who has himself contributed 25,000 rupees for this object.

Notification.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the near relative to the late *Shett Hutteesingjee Kesreesingjee* alluded to in paragraph 5 of the Government notification, dated 12th June 1856, as having, with other members of the family of the deceased *Shett*, liberally contributed to the erection of a hospital at Ahmedabad, was the *Shett Premabhai Hemabhai*, who has himself contributed 25,000 rupees for this object.

By order, &c.,
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9 July 1856.

V. 3693.

V. 3694.

(No. 847.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 4190.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1849, dated the 11th ultimo, reporting that the people of Ahmedabad have consented to defray one-half of the annual charge of a college at that town, and that 42,601 rupees have already been subscribed towards a sum which is "either to be invested, and the interest appropriated to current college expenses, or to be otherwise disposed of;" recommending also that a sum equal to that subscribed as above be added at once on the part of Government, to the fund which is being thus formed for the endowment of the college.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is very willing to testify his recognition of the liberality of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, by promising to give a sum equal to the amount already subscribed if it be for a definite purpose, such as that of building a suitable college. But to give so large a sum, or indeed any sum of public money, merely to be invested as a fund for meeting a part of the general expenses of the college, or to be otherwise disposed of, would be unusual, and in the opinion of his Lordship in Council open to much objection.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
11 July 1856.

(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

III.
Bombay.
V. 4392.

(No. 2432 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to paragraph 4 of Government Resolution, No. 1846, dated 11th June 1856, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your consideration and report the annexed copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 847, dated 11th July 1856.

Bombay Castle, 31 July 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

V. 4717.

(No. 1928 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter, No. 2432, of the 31st ultimo, forwarding for my information and report copy of a letter from the Government of India, on the subject of the proposed college at Ahmedabad.

2. The Government of India seem to have inferred, from a vague expression in the original report of the inspector ("or to be otherwise disposed of"), that there is some doubt as to the object to which the local subscriptions are to be applied. I have no reason to believe that such is the case. The money was raised as a contribution towards the endowment of a provincial college, and for no other purpose.

3. It is stated by the Supreme Government that they are very willing to testify their recognition of the liberality of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, by promising to give a sum equal to the amount already subscribed, if it be for a definite purpose. But it is added, to give public money to be invested as a fund for meeting part of the general expenses of the college, would be unusual and objectionable.

4. I must have failed to apprehend the intention of this latter observation. It is of course immaterial to the local subscribers whether Government actually invest money for a local college, or make a fixed assignment equal to the interest of the proposed investment. To do this latter, in aid of the general expenses of a provincial college (which must otherwise eventually be established by Government alone), would not be to adopt a new principle. That course has prevailed in respect both to the school and college divisions of the Elphinstone Institution, and the Court of Directors have observed in paragraph 94 of their Despatch, that "The Elphinstone Institution is an instance of a college conducted in the main upon the principle of grants in aid which we desire to see more extensively carried out."

5. On this point, however, it is unnecessary to delay for the intimation of the Supreme Government, that they are very willing to testify their recognition of the liberality of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, by promising to give a sum equal to the amount already subscribed, if it be for a definite purpose, will meet the recommendation which was made, and serve, I trust, to stimulate the zeal of provincial contributors.

6. I have, therefore, requested the Educational Inspector, Goozerath division, to announce with reference to former correspondence that the Government of India have received with much satisfaction a report of the liberality of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad in this matter, and have made known their willingness to assign a sum equal to the amount to be appropriated by the subscribers, when they shall have learned and approved the exact objects to which this assignment is to be devoted.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
8 August 1856.

V. 4718.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated the 18th August 1856.

Recorded.

— 14. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1 September (No. 35) 1858.

PUBLIC Letter from Bombay, No. 73, dated 12 August 1856.

Para. 1. WITH reference to paragraph 6 of our Despatch, No. 12, dated 16th February 1856, we beg to transmit herewith a copy of the proceedings noted in the margin.

1856:
V. 181 to 183.
V. 1933 and 1934.
V. 2722 to 2726A.
V. 3244 to 3246.
V. 3306 to 3309.

2. Your Honourable Court will observe from these proceedings that, in supercession of the application made to the Government of India for an increase to the allowances of Major Candy, Principal of the Poona College, we have submitted for the consideration of that Government a proposal made by the Director of Public Instruction, that Major Candy should be appointed Murrathee Translator in the Department of Education, and Superintendent of the Poona Depository, on the salary at present received by him for the combined offices of principal and translator, and that another gentleman should be selected to fill the office of principal.

3. For the grounds on which this arrangement has been recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, we beg to refer your Honourable Court to Mr. Erskine's letter of the 25th April and 12th May 1856, and to Major Candy's letter of the 29th April 1856, containing a sketch of his long connexion with the Poona College.

4. Adverting to para. 3 of our Despatch, No. 3, dated 16th February 1856, we take this opportunity of transmitting 40 copies of the reports of the examinations recently held in the Poona College, with a copy of the correspondence specified in the margin. Your Honourable Court will observe that we depend on the Director of Public Instruction for adopting all the measures in his power for rectifying the defects of system observable in the teaching and discipline of this college; but the most obvious measure towards so doing will be the appointment of a Principal whose whole time may be devoted to the affairs of the college, and this will be provided for by the arrangement recommended for the sanction of the Government of India, as now reported.

1856:
V. 2902 to 2906.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 899 of 1855.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 181.

Sir,

YOUR letter, No. 3188, of the 27th October last, requests my opinion on para. 4, and my report as to para. 5, of a letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon, No. 1281 of the 5th idem.

2. I have received a communication on this subject from the Secretary to the Board of Education, and hope to forward it to Government, with some further explanations, very shortly.

3. In the meantime there is another portion of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, to which I trust that his Lordship in Council will allow me once more to request attention. I allude to that paragraph in which the Government of India decline to sanction an extra allowance to Major Candy, Superintendent and Principal of the Poona College, and Marathee Translator in the Department of Education.

4. As this refusal has probably originated in some misapprehension as to facts, I beg to submit the following statement and explanation, which I think most clearly demonstrate that Major Candy has very strong and unusual claims indeed upon the consideration of Government.

5. For many years before entering the Department of Education, Major Candy was employed on lexicographical labours in connexion with the Marathee dictionaries,

III. Bombay.

aries, as assistant to Major Molesworth; while so employed he received a staff salary of only 120 rupees per month; not enough even to secure to him such a rate of emolument as he would have enjoyed with his regiment. As, however, the duty was one of his own seeking, he submitted cheerfully to the loss at that time.

6. In February 1837 Major Candy regularly entered the Department of Education, having then been appointed Superintendent of the Poona College and of the Government Vernacular Schools in the Marathee country. To these appointments no allowance was originally assigned beyond the 120 rupees of civil pay which had been allowed to Major Molesworth's assistant. But although Major Candy had been content to suffer loss, while employed on a peculiar duty in which he was especially interested, he was not disposed to perpetuate this loss after he had been selected for an arduous and important public office of a totally different nature. He accordingly represented privately the position in which he was placed; and Government were so sensible of the inadequacy of the proposed remuneration, that they determined at least to increase his allowances immediately to such an extent as to save him from actual loss. They allowed him therefore a monthly sum of 113 rupees from the dukshina fund, in addition to his civil staff pay of 120 rupees per month.

7. This small pittance was all that Major Candy enjoyed until 1847, when the Board of Education stated to him their opinion that his allowances were insufficient; and (subsequently) assigned to him a salary of 500 rupees as superintendent of the college and Marathee translator.

No. 749, of 26 Oct. 1847, and Government Letter, No. 2877,* of 18 Oct. 1847.

* Admits strong claims.

8. When the amalgamation of the English school and Sanscrit college was being arranged, Major Candy represented that (in order to remain in the department of education) he had sacrificed not only his prospects in the army (by invaliding) but a large monthly sum in money; and he begged that, on the amalgamation, his allowances might be increased to 600 rupees per month. This the Board recommended,† and Government sanctioned, and since that date, Major Candy's civil salary has been 600 rupees per month accordingly.

† Para. 5 of a letter, No. 503, of 10 Aug. 1850.

9. In May last, the Bombay Government accorded to Major Candy an honorary allowance of 200 rupees per mensem, which he enjoyed for four months, and which the Government of India have now disallowed.

10. From this statement of facts, it is apparent that Major Candy, while employed on the dictionary, was allowed to be pecuniarily a loser (until the Court of Directors awarded to him a special gratuity, which compensated for actual sacrifices); that, while subsequently employed as superintendent of the Sanscrit College and Mahrathee Schools, he was not pecuniarily a gainer (receiving from the available general revenues only 120 rupees, as before, and 113 rupees from a special fund at the disposal of the local government, his total emoluments being one-fourth less than the sum (300 rupees per month) awarded to his successor, Lieutenant Gordon, in charge of the schools alone); that even when his civil salary was raised to 500 rupees per month he received only 233 rupees as principal, 113 rupees of which were charged on the dukshina fund, the remaining 267 rupees being salary as translator; and, finally, that the salary of 600 rupees per month, which he still receives, is really composed of the following items: as Principal, from the general available revenues, 220 rupees per month; from the Dukshina fund, 113 rupees per month; total, as Principal, 333 rupees per month; and as translator in Mahrathee, 267 rupees per month.

11. Of Major Candy's character and services the Governor in Council has expressed his opinion in his letter to the Government of India, No. 2216, of the 14th July last, para. 6:—

“Major Candy is now confessedly the most eminent vernacular scholar among the servants of Government in this Presidency. In addition to his duties as principal, he is charged with important duties in the department of translation. He has been employed in connexion with education for more than 20 years. He is known, throughout India, as a patient student and a conscientious instructor,” &c.

12. It would be unbecoming, and must be unnecessary, for me to add anything on this occasion, except that Major Candy's qualifications are so high and peculiar as to render it very improbable that, in the event of his departure, any person could be found in this Presidency fully competent to fill his place in all the departments now entrusted to him. The Government of India certainly can have no desire that, under such circumstances, the anomaly should be repeated of an officer appointed to undertake one only of Major Candy's duties, the principalship, on a salary, which in Major Candy's own case they had refused to increase, on the ground that it was an adequate remuneration for the zealous performance of that duty in conjunction with other onerous and important functions.

13. I gather, indeed, from Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter that the Government of India have no objection to the extra allowance accorded by this Government to Major Candy, except in as far as it has assumed the forbidden shape of an honorary personal grant. Most fortunately, therefore, it is in the power of the Supreme Government, by raising the salary of the Principal from 333 to 600 rupees, the lowest scale which would be sufficient for an independent professional incumbent, and reducing the salary of translator, if they deem it indispensable, from 267 to 200 rupees per month, to make some acknowledgment to Major Candy, of the satisfaction with which they regard his long and faithful services, without infringing any rules or unduly augmenting any salary, or even adding very largely to the existing charges of the college.

14. This is the course, therefore, which, under the circumstances, I trust that his Lordship in Council will most earnestly recommend to the favourable consideration of the Governor General in Council.

Ahmedabad, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
25 December 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 112 of 1856.)

To *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 182.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1281, dated the 5th of last October, and to state that the Government of India will shortly be addressed on the subject of the 4th and 5th paragraphs of that communication.

2. With reference to the 3d paragraph of your letter, intimating the refusal of the Government of India to sanction any increase to the allowances of Major Candy, Principal of the Poona College, I am desired to submit, for the favourable consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying extract, paras. 4 to 14, of a letter which has been addressed to this Government by the Director of Public Instruction, from which his Lordship in Council will perceive that Major Candy has very strong and unusual claims upon the consideration of Government.

Bombay Castle, 12 January 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 113 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 183.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 899, dated the 25th December 1855, and 186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

III,
Bombay.

to inform you that the representations therein made in favour of Major Candy have been submitted for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

Bombay Castle,
12 January 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 438.)

V. 1933-

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 112, dated the 12th January last, on the subject of an increase to the allowances of Major Candy, Principal of the Poona College.

2. The Right honourable the Governor General in Council desires me to remark, that the reasons now urged by the Director of Public Instruction are very different from those on which the application for an increase to the emolument of Major Candy was originally based. At first the Government of India were asked to grant that gentleman 200 rupees a month, because it was not thought advisable to appoint him to an office in which, if appointed to it, he would have had 200 rupees a month more than he now receives. The Government of India felt obliged twice to refuse the application made on that ground.

3. His Lordship in Council thinks that the refusal to grant an increase to Major Candy on that ground was right; and moreover that the Government of India, even if it had concurred in the propriety of giving the increase on that ground, could not have done so without the previous sanction of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

4. But now it is contended that Major Candy, besides being Principal of the College, is also Mahratta Translator to the Board of Education, and that for his services in both capacities he draws only 600 rupees a month.

5. The Governor General in Council considers Major Candy entitled to 600 rupees for his principalship, that being the usual salary of that office; and if, besides, he holds any other authorised office whereof the duties are real and compatible with those of a principal, the Government of India has no objection to his drawing the pay of such office also.

6. But before determining the question, it seems necessary to his Lordship in Council that it should be stated what Major Candy's duties as Mahratta Translator to the Board of Education are, and whether the translatorship is still a recognised Government office now that the connexion of the Board with the Government has virtually ceased by the appointment of a Director of Public Instruction. It should also be stated whether, in effect, 113 rupees out of Major Candy's salary of 600 rupees is still paid out of the dukshina fund, and deducted from the charge of his salary made to Government.

Fort William,
28 March 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 1933 A.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 16 April 1856.

THE Director of Public Instruction, with reference to paras. 4 to 14 of his letter, dated 25th December, No. 899 of 1855, should be furnished with a copy of this communication, and of the one to which it is a reply, and requested to submit the further information required by the Government of India.

(No. 1183 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 1934

Sir,

WITH reference to paras. 4 to 14 of your letter, dated 25th December, No. 899 of 1855, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 438, dated 28th March 1856, and of the one to which it is a reply, and to request that you will be good enough to submit the further information required by the Government of India.

Bombay Castle,
12 April 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 819 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 5722

Sir,

I REGRET to be obliged to report to Government that the health of Major Candy, Principal of the Poona College, is so much impaired that he has been advised to proceed by the first mail in May to Europe on sick certificate, for 15 months at least.

2. The regular medical certificates and papers will hereafter be submitted to Government; but in the meantime I beg to request permission to make such arrangements as may be necessary to provide for the conduct of Major Candy's duties in his absence.

3. I would suggest that the following arrangements be sanctioned:—

Professor M'Dougall to conduct the duties of Principal of the College as a temporary arrangement.

The Rev. J. Murray Mitchell to be Visitor of the College.

Rao Sahib Bhasker Damother to officiate as Murathee Translator in the Department of Education, and Superintendent of the College Depository.

The pundit of the principal, and the translation exhibitioners in the College, to be placed under the orders of the translator.

4. The Government of India have stated, in the 5th paragraph of their letter of the 28th ultimo, that they consider the Principal of the Poona College entitled to a salary of 600 rupees per mensem, and that they will not object to allow him extra remuneration for any other authorised office, of which the duties are real, and compatible with those of principal.

5. The duties of Murathee Translator in the Department of Education are authorised and real; are, in fact, very laborious and important; but looking to the present necessity of reconstructing the college in a great measure, and to the necessity of simultaneously revising the existing series of vernacular school-books, and greatly extending them, especially in the higher branches, I am not able conscientiously to affirm that the efficient discharge of these duties is now compatible with the efficient discharge of the duties of principal.

6. In this view Major Candy also acquiesces; and as his own desire is to devote himself as much as possible to the improvement of Murathee literature, and his attainments as a Murathee scholar are remarkable, I trust that Government may be able to allow me to retain his services as Murathee Translator and Superintendent of the Poona Depository, on a salary equal to that which he now enjoys for his combined offices, or which he would receive as principal alone, viz., 600 rupees per mensem of staff pay.

7. Major Candy at present receives as translator a salary of 267 rupees per mensem, so that the proposed arrangement would involve an increased charge of 333 rupees in this department.

8. But, indeed, an increase of charge is unavoidable. It is indispensable that a real effort should be made to place the department of translation on a more efficient

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Bombay.

efficient footing, and I propose to do it by securing a fully competent person to be at the head of it, and giving him command over the resources of the Duxina Committee Depository Establishment and college exhibitioners.

9. The Duxina Committee and Depository arrangements involve no increase of charge. That of attaching the exhibitioners to this department exclusively may render it necessary to sanction some slight extra pay to teachers in the college; but the only considerable increase will be that of salary to the head of the office, or 333 rupees per mensem, as already specified.

10. The work to be done in the way of preparing good school-books is of such great importance, that I am sure this extra charge will not be viewed as excessive.

11. If Government could sanction this appointment at once, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, I would ask them to allow me to write to England, by the first opportunity for a gentleman to fill the office of Principal of the Poona College, on the salary admitted by the Supreme Government. The gentleman selected for this office should be young and energetic, experienced in the management of an educational institution, a thorough English scholar, and, if possible, not unacquainted with Sanscrit, nor unwilling to acquire a good knowledge of Murathee in a given time. None of the present professors, I believe, have made any progress in the study of Sanscrit.

12. In the meantime, the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, whose attainments as a Sanscrit and Murathee scholar are well known, and who has had much experience in Poona and in education, has been kind enough to say that he will undertake the duty of visiting the college for the present. He would visit it at least twice a week, and report once a month. He should have authority to inspect every part of the institution, without exception; but his services would be most especially valuable in connexion with the Sanscrit, the Vernacular, and the Normal Departments.

13. I am very hopeful that Rao Saheb Bhasker Damother will fill the office of translator with distinction and usefulness. His abilities, industry, and attainments are unquestionable, and I trust he may, in this way, establish claims to still higher promotion on the return of Major Candy, whose absence, however, is, I fear, likely to be protracted, and the loss of whose aid and experience as a translator at this time cannot but be very severely felt in many ways, and will not be easily compensated.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of Director of Public Instruction,
25 April 1856.

V. 2723.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

I WISH to say a few words in support of Mr. Erskine's recommendations.

Major Candy's health has been for some time past declining, and he is now compelled to go home on sick certificate for 15 months at least. Major Candy's services in the cause of education have been great. His intimate knowledge of the Sanscrit and Mahratta languages, and the respect in which he is held by the inhabitants of Poona, contributed in a remarkable degree to the success of the college when it was first established. He is entitled to the greatest consideration; and I think that Government will best show him this consideration, and at the same time they will best consult the actual requirements of the college, and of the Educational Department generally, by keeping open for him the appointment of Mahratta translator, as Mr. Erskine proposes.

At the same time, I believe that it would be a sad mistake to leave the Poona College for a protracted period under a provisional Government. This institution is now in that stage in which it requires the undivided attention of an experienced and energetic and highly qualified Principal. It is no disparagement to the professors of the college to say that there is among them no one who

who precisely combines the requisite qualifications. For these reasons, and knowing how anxiously Mr. Erskine has considered the whole subject, and how conscientiously he has arrived at the conclusions which he asks us to adopt, I hope that my honourable colleagues will agree with me in supporting his views, that the Government of India will be pleased to allow them to be acted upon.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

30 April 1856.

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Bombay.

MINUTE by the Honourable *A. Malet.*

V. 2724.

I ENTIRELY concur in the Right Honourable President's views, and sincerely hope that the Government of India will allow us to carry into effect Mr. Erskine's recommendation.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

30 April 1856.

(No. 1630 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 2725.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 819, dated 25th April 1856, and to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council sanctions the arrangements suggested in the 3d paragraph.

2. The recommendation submitted in the 4th and following paras. will be submitted for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20 May 1856.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following arrangements are made consequent on the departure to Europe of Major Candy, Principal of the Poona College.

V. 2726.

Professor McDougall to conduct the duties of Principal of the Poona College as a temporary arrangement.

Rao Saheb Bhasker Damother to officiate as Murathee translator in the department of education and superintendent of the college depository.

The Pundit of the Principal, and the translation exhibitioners in the college is placed under the orders of the translator.

By order, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20 May 1856.

(No. 1664 of 1856.)

To *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 2726 A.

Sir,

I AM directed to submit for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, the annexed copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 819, dated 25th April 1856, proposing certain arrangements consequent on the departure to Europe on medical certificate of Major Candy, Principal of the Poona College.

2. The arrangements suggested in para. 3 of Mr. Erskine's letter have been authorised to be carried out. With respect to the proposal made in the 4th and following paras., I am instructed to submit the following observations.

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3. Major Candy's services in the cause of education have been great. His intimate knowledge of the Sanscrit and Mahratta languages, and the respect in which he is held by the inhabitants of Poona, contributed in a remarkable degree to the success of the college when it was first established. Major Candy is therefore entitled, his Lordship in Council considers, to the greatest consideration, and he is of opinion that this consideration can be best shown him, and at the same time the actual requirements of the Poona College, and the educational department generally be best consulted, by keeping open for him the appointment of Mahratta translator, as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction.

4. At the same time the Governor in Council believes that it would be far from a wise arrangement to leave the Poona College for a protracted period under a provisional superintendence, it being now in that stage in which it requires the undivided attention of an experienced and energetic, and highly qualified Principal, and it is no disparagement to the professors of the college to state that there is among them no one who precisely combines the requisite qualifications.

5. For the above reasons, and knowing how anxiously the Director of Public Instruction has considered the whole subject, and how conscientiously he has arrived at the conclusions which he requests Government to adopt, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has directed me to express his earnest hope that the Government of India will be pleased to authorise this Government to give effect to the recommendations made in the 4th and following paras. of Mr. Erskine's letter.

Bombay Castle, 23 May 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 946 of 1856.)

V. 3244.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to receive a letter from the Government of India, dated the 28th March last, and forwarded with your letter No. 1183, of the 12th April.

2. Referring to para. 5, I have proposed (*see* paras. 4 to 11 of my letter, No. 819 of the 25th April 1856), now to appoint a separate Principal of the Poona College on the salary allowed by the Supreme Government.

3. The portion of the Principal's salary which has hitherto been charged *Rs. 333 per month.* against the duxina fund is shown in the margin. I suggested in para. 9 of my letter, No. 288 of the 23d July, that that distinction should be abolished; and the accounts of the college and duxina funds finally adjusted, which I still consider expedient.

4. The duties of Major Candy as translator have always been very laborious. They ought now to be much more so, if his employment in these duties alone be admitted; he has been the general and almost sole referee of the department, on questions relative to the merits of Murathee books offered for patronage; he has also had the duty of revising all Murathee works prepared for school use, in connexion with the department, and he has been himself employed in the compilation and translation of works of a superior class in the Murathee language. To perform these duties thoroughly, will afford ample occupation to an able and industrious officer of high attainments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
9 May 1856.

(No. 1902 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3245.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 4 June 1856.

THE Government of India should have their attention directed to those parts of the correspondence referred to by Mr. Erskine (already submitted to them), in which the questions proposed in Mr. Beadon's letter, No. 438, dated 28th March, are answered, and informed that this Government wish the Governor General in Council to consider that the application made by them for an increase to Major Candy's personal allowances may be regarded as superseded by that made in their letter, No. 1664, dated 23d May 1856, under which they propose to appoint Major Candy a Government translator, on the salary hitherto held by him as Principal of the Poona College and translator, the combination of which offices is not considered desirable.

(No. 1903 of 1856.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 3246.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 438, dated 28th March 1856, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to request that the application made by this Government for an increase to Major Candy's allowances may be regarded as superseded by that made in my letter No. 1664, dated 23d May 1856, under which it is proposed to appoint Major Candy Murrathee translator in the department of education, and superintendent of the Poona depository, on the salary received by him for the combined offices of Principal of the Poona College, and translator.

2. The information required by the Government of India in regard to Major Candy's duties as Murrathee translator, is afforded in the letter from the Director of Public Instruction, of which a copy was submitted with my communication, No. 1664, dated 23d May 1856, and in the subjoined extract of a communication from Mr. Erskine, dated 9th idem.

"The duties of Major Candy as translator have always been very laborious; they ought now to be much more so if his employment in these duties alone be admitted. He has been the general and almost sole referee of the department on questions relative to the merits of Murrathee works offered for patronage; he has also had the duty of revising all Murrathee works prepared for school use in connexion with the department, and he has been himself employed in the compilation and translation of works of a superior class in the Murrathee language. To perform these duties thoroughly will afford ample occupation to an able and industrious officer of high attainments."

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart,*

Bombay Castle, 16 June 1856.

Secretary to Government.

(No. 975 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 975.

V. 3306.

Sir,

REFERRING to my letter, No. 819, I have the honour to forward the annexed copy of a communication No. 142, of the 29th ultimo, from Major Candy, Principal of the Poona College, submitting a sketch of his long connexion with that institution.

2. The letter refers chiefly to the period which intervened between Major Candy's appointment to superintend the college in 1837, and the amalgamation of the Poona English school with the college in 1851.

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3. This latter measure was adopted in opposition to the wishes and in spite of the remonstrances of Major Candy, and he states that since its execution he has not felt "so much at home as in the former college," and has found "that the duties of principal and of translator are too much for one person, and that it is desirable to separate the offices."

4. Major Candy has nevertheless endeavoured to carry out the design of his superiors to the best of his ability, and to discharge "diligently and faithfully" the duties entrusted to him.

5. Government, I am sure, will be happy on this occasion to acknowledge the many services rendered to the Poona College, and to the cause of education, by Major Candy, at a time when it was peculiarly desirable that the population (and especially the Brahman population) of the Deccan should be treated in a conciliatory spirit, that the learned among them should be encouraged to study their own language, which they were in the habit of neglecting for a technical study of Sanscrit, that something like a critical knowledge of Marathee, and a habit of exact translation into that language should be fostered among native students, with a view to the creation of a native literature, and that all departments in the college should be led to work together at their several pursuits harmoniously, and with mutual regard.

6. Perhaps there was no other person in the Presidency so well fitted to carry out these objects as Major Candy, whose accurate knowledge of the language, mild disposition, and influence among the natives enabled him to smooth away difficulties, and avert or overcome the feelings of discontent by which attempts at reform might otherwise have been impeded.

7. The services which Major Candy has rendered by the publication of his English and Marathee Dictionary, by his translations and compilations in Marathee, and by educating a certain number of young men qualified as Marathee translators, seem to require acknowledgment, and render it also very desirable that his connexion with the Department of Education should hereafter be continued in the manner proposed in my letter No. 819 of 25th April last. The statements made in that letter as to the incongruity of the offices of principal and translator, and Major Candy's own preference for the latter, have been confirmed in the communication now forwarded, and in another official communication on the subject of unfinished translations.

8. As it is uncertain whether Major Candy may be able to return to his labours after an absence of only 15 months, I trust that Government will not object to permit him, under proper medical certificate, to retain his appointment as translator during even a longer period of absence, if necessary.

9. For facility of reference, I beg to annex copies of the reports referred to by Major Candy in paras. 4, 37, 38, 39, and 46 of his letter.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine,*

Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
12 May 1856.

(No. 142 of 1856.)

V. 3307.

To *C. J. Erskine*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

As my connexion with the Poona College, which has subsisted for upwards of 19 years, is about to be suspended by my departure to Europe on sick certificate, and may, under new arrangements, altogether cease, I trust it will not be thought improper if I beg to submit to you a slight sketch of it, from the commencement to the present time.

2. After considerable discussion whether the Hindoo College at Poona should be abolished or reformed, Government resolved to pursue the latter course; and with that view, determined to place the institution under the superintendence of a European officer, in order that the changes and reforms which appeared desirable might be gradually and judiciously introduced; and Government was pleased to select me, as well acquainted with the languages, the customs, manners, and feelings of the natives, and therefore well qualified to exercise general supervision, and to introduce the requisite reforms as opportunities offered.

Vide Government Letter to Committee, No. 368 of General Department, 9 February 1837.

3. In

Letter to Captain
Candy, No. 369, of
General Depart-
ment, 9 February
1837.

3. In their letter of instructions to me, Government informed me that it was by no means their intention that the changes in view should be made at once, or without due consideration for the feelings of the Shastrees, and that they relied fully on my exercising the trust placed in me with that kind and conciliatory feeling towards the natives, and that disposition to allow for their ignorance and prejudices, which could alone be expected to attract their regard to the institution, and to incline them to make use of it for the instruction of their children. I was further distinctly ordered to introduce no change without first obtaining the sanction of Government to it. A pundit was allowed me to assist me in supervising the college. At the same time that I was appointed superintendent of the college I was appointed also superintendent of Government vernacular schools.

4. For an account of the objects aimed at in the original establishment of the college of its first management, and of the reasons which led Government to reform rather than to abolish it, I beg to refer to my special report on the college dated 5th June 1840. I refrain from giving it at length here, to avoid prolixity.

5. I entered on my office with every desire to follow the conciliatory course pointed out by Government; but they, who had so long enjoyed their own way, would not come under efficient superintendence without a struggle; opposition was soon made to me, on most frivolous grounds; but the firmness of Government, in dismissing three of the most refractory professors, conjoined with its clemency in allowing them pensions, effectually checked the spirit of insubordination, and produced a good feeling. The dismissed professors subsequently acknowledged their error, and one of them, after some time, was re-appointed to another branch in the college, in which he still remains.

6. One of the first improvements I made, with the sanction of Government, was the establishment of a vernacular department; hitherto the studies of the college had been confined to Sanscrit, and it was too much the case that those educated in it left the college with a contempt for their mother tongue, and without the ability to write even a common letter in it. Of course they were not qualified to enter any department of the public service, except that such as had studied the Dharm Shastra were qualified to become shastras or law officers of courts. But I introduced into the vernacular department the same course of study that was followed in the vernacular schools.

7. I experienced considerable difficulty in bringing the students to attend regularly in the vernacular department, and to give their minds to the study of it; but by giving much of my own personal attention to the department, by expressing on all occasions my own sense of its great importance, and by making attendance in it a *sine quâ non* for the retention of a stipend I met with much success, especially with the stipendiary students, who when I joined the college were more numerous than the non-stipendiaries. The latter were chiefly youths, who attended in the hope of succeeding to stipends as they became vacant; but there were a few also who were attracted by the fame of particular teachers, and had no expectation of stipends.

8. Before the establishment of the vernacular department, I had obtained the sanction of Government to the admission into the colleges, as a reward, of such scholars (being Brahmins) as most distinguished themselves in the Government vernacular schools; several such have been at different times admitted.

9. In the course of the year 1838 all the students of the branches that Government designed should be discontinued completed their studies and left the college, on which the professors were pensioned on a portion of their pay, and the remaining portion was, at my recommendation, appropriated by Government to the establishment of a lithographic press department, for the lithographing of school books. This very useful department has continued in full operation up to the present time.

10. My first attempts to pave the way for the introduction of European science were made in the branches of waidya and jyotish, or medicine and astronomy. The branch of medicine established at the establishment of the college had been subsequently abolished, but soon after my appointment it was re-established, and the students were directed to combine with the study of their own medical shastras, the study of the medical treatises translated into Mahrathi by Dr. McLennan. I also obtained some anatomical plates and models, for their better study of the human frame. For their instruction in practical medicine and surgery, I obtained the appointment of a native practitioner of great repute, called Bhow Doctor, who had been instructed in surgery by the medical gentleman of the British Residency at the Peishwa's Court. He was versed also in Sanscrit medical literature.

11. The professorship of astronomy when I joined the college was held by a very able but a very bigoted pundit, named Bâbâ Jostî Rore. In the year 1838, he retired on a pension, which event afforded a good opportunity for making a good move towards improvement. I engaged the very valuable co-operation and assistance of that talented and enthusiastic friend of native education, the late Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson, Political Agent at Bhopal, of Professor Orlebar of the Elphinstone Institution, and of Mr. Eisdale master of the Government English school at Poona; candidates for the vacant chair were invited from all quarters, and a public examination of them was held at Poona in February 1839. Mr. Orlebar came to Poona to assist, and Mr. Wilkinson sent a series of questions to test the candidate's knowledge of the Siddhants. He afterwards carefully examined their written replies. There were eight candidates, one of whom was a pandit at Benares who was examined through

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written questions and answers. The successful candidate was a pandit who had been educated in the Poona College; further to qualify him, and to give him some acquaintance with European astronomy, with the true system of geography, &c. &c., the successful candidate was sent to Bombay to study under Professor Orlebar and Assistant Professor Bal Gangadhar Shastri. In this branch the study of mere astrology was discouraged, and the study of the Siddhāntas was encouraged. I further introduced as a class book, the comparison of the Puranic, Siddhantic, and Copernican systems of astronomy, written by Mr. Wilkinson's pandit, Sabaja Bāpu.

12. I have thus brought my statement down to June 1840, when I made my first formal report of the college.

13. I may state here that my superintendence of the college was necessarily limited by my scanty knowledge of Sanscrit. I was unable to direct the studies of the different classes from my own acquaintance with the books that should be read, but I did what I could in consultation with the principal shastri and the pandit appointed to assist me. I may add also that I was superintendent of Government vernacular schools as well as superintendent of the college; my time was occupied in the fair weather in visiting schools, so that generally speaking, it was only in the rains that I could give particular attention to the college.

14. The special report on the college which I submitted to Government through the Board of Education in June 1840, was thus noticed by Government in a letter from Mr. Secretary Morris to the Secretary to the Board of Education. "I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 88, dated the 9th instant submitting a copy of the report on the Sanscrit college at Poona, and to state that this report is exceedingly creditable to Captain Candy, containing as it does, a brief but very interesting summary of the proceedings adopted by Government in connexion with that institution, and showing at the same time its existing state, as well as the course of instruction pursued in it."

15. A month or two after I had submitted the report thus noticed, I was requested by Government to take up the unfinished English and Mahrathe Dictionary, which Captain Molesworth's health would not allow him to carry on. I consented to do so, and carried on that most laborious and engrossing work for seven years, in conjunction with my duties in the college. I was, however, relieved of the superintendence of the vernacular schools, as it was absolutely impossible that I could conduct it, together with the dictionary and the college.

16. My report of 1840 called forth the observations of the Supreme Government on the faultiness of the stipendiary system in the college, which made no distinction between students, but gave to all the same allowance, thus destroying the connexion between merit and reward; and I was called upon to prepare a plan for modifying it. I accordingly drew up a plan, which had the two-fold object of regulating the stipends given according to the progress and merits of the students, and of encouraging the attendance of non-stipendiary students. This plan, which received the approbation of the Board, the Government, the Supreme Government, and the Honourable Court of Directors, divided the stipendiary students into four classes of 10, 20, 25, and 30 students, to receive respectively 7, 4½, 3½, and 3 rupees, and appropriated the saving thus effected (the stipendiaries having been reduced from 100 to 85,) to the encouragement of non-stipendiary students, by furnishing them with small prizes at the annual examinations, and with prizes ranging from 75 to 250 rupees, according to merit, at the close of their studies.

17. In my report for 1840-41, dated July 1841, I was able to state that the progress of the institution was satisfactory, both in the Sanscrit Department and in the Vernacular Department. With respect to the latter, I said, "Among other things, I look forward to these students furnishing a supply of superior schoolmasters for the Government vernacular schools. Many of the present vernacular schoolmasters, from their want of acquaintance with Sanscrit, are ignorant of the exact power and meaning of very many words that are in use in Mahrathi; but students from the college becoming schoolmasters will be free from this defect." The college did accordingly furnish several schoolmasters, who, though deficiently trained, for the necessary means did not exist, were superior to the other schoolmasters. With reference to the Vernacular Department, I said also: "I have introduced the custom of the more advanced students translating from Maráthi into Sanscrit, and from Sanscrit into Maráthi. In this way they have translated some of *Æsop's Fables* into Sanscrit, and parts of the *Purāns* into Maráthi. I view it as a point of importance that they should acquire the power of doing this with facility, especially that they should be able to translate readily into their own language."

18. In the same report (for 1840-41), I made the first mention of the introduction of English into the college. I said: "I beg to suggest to the Board the desirableness of establishing an English class in the college. Without it, the objects which the founders of the college had in view can scarcely be obtained. Those objects were stated to be the encouragement and improvement of the useful parts of Hindu learning, and also to introduce, as far as possible, the means of communicating to our new subjects such branches of European knowledge as they may be able and willing to receive. For both these objects, but especially for the latter, an English class is highly important. It seems to me that too much encouragement cannot be given to the study of English, nor too much value put upon it in its proper place and connexion in a plan for the intellectual and moral improvement of India.

No. 4253 of 1840,
dated 28 Decem-
ber.

India. This place I conceive to be that of supplying ideas and the matter of instruction, not that of being the medium of instruction. The medium through which the mass of the population must be instructed, I humbly conceive, must be their vernacular tongues, and neither English nor Sanscrit. Sanscrit I conceive to be the grand storehouse from which strength and beauty may be drawn for the vernacular languages, and it is therefore highly deserving of cultivation; but it cannot furnish from its stores the matter of instruction, nor can it ever be the medium of instruction to more than a few. In a word, knowledge must be drawn from the stores of the English language, the vernacular must be employed as the media of communicating it, and Sanscrit must be largely used to improve the vernaculars, and to make them suitable for the purpose. I look on every native who possesses a good knowledge of his own mother tongue, of Sanscrit, and of English, to possess the power of rendering incalculable benefit to his countrymen. It is with the view of raising up a class of such that I now venture to propose the establishment of an English branch in the college. I do not propose that the study of English should be made imperative on all, or even on any of the students. I would, on the contrary, rather restrict it, so as to make it an object of desire." I have been copious in extracting on this point, as I look on it as an important one.

19. With reference to the proposal to establish an English branch in the college, the Board of Education suggested that an arrangement might be made in the Poona English School, by which instruction in the English language might be communicated to those pupils of the Sanscrit College who had finished their curriculum of study there, and who were desirous of studying English. After considerable correspondence on the subject, the plan suggested by the Board was carried into effect, and a class of students from the Sanscrit College was formed in the Government English School. The Board appeared to think that the establishment of an English branch in the college itself might prove a failure.

Secretary Dr. Morehead's Letter, No. 216, of 30 August 1841.

20. With reference to my report for 1840-41, generally the Secretary wrote: "Finally, I am desired to express to you the thanks of the Board for your report, which exhibits in their opinion a progressive state of improvement in the college highly creditable to your zeal, and to the tact and discretion with which you have superintended all its operations."

No. 216 of 30 August 1841, para. 5.

21. In October 1841, the Judicial Commissioner (A. Bell, Esq.), and the Judge (R. Mills, Esq.), presided at the annual examination of the college, and at the distribution of prizes. They left the following opinion on record: "The committee were much gratified with the examination passed by the scholars at the Sanscrit College, and with the progress which they appear to have made in their respective studies, which was such as reflected much credit upon the Superintendent, Captain Candy."

22. In reporting the result of the annual examination to the Board of Education, I stated that I had withheld prizes from those non-stipendiary students who had neglected to attend the vernacular department, of which the Board in reply signified their approval.

Letter to the Board of 8 October 1841.
Letter from Secretary Dr. Morehead, No. 278, of 14 October 1841.

23. In my report on the college for 1841-42, I was happy to be able to say with respect to the vernacular department, "the progress in this important branch has been satisfactory. The acting master Venayek Joshee, has much exerted himself, and has even paid an assistant out of his own allowance. Many of the stipendiary students take much interest in their studies in this department, and emulate each other in their efforts to excel." I added, "others are indifferent, and would neglect it altogether if they could; but they know that their attendance and progress in this department are taken into consideration in classifying them at present, and will be taken into consideration when they are finally examined to determine their gratuity on leaving college." "Before the modification of the college system took place, few if any of the non-stipendiary students attended the vernacular department, and even for some time subsequent to the modification they attended very unwillingly and irregularly, but since they have been made to understand that their prizes and gratuities will be affected by their non-attendance and non-progress, a considerable alteration for the better has taken place. The majority now attend and are diligent in their studies."

24. I was able to report favourably also of the result of the change in the stipendiary system. It had produced a good deal of dissatisfaction at first, as was to be expected, and a few idle and discontented students left the college; but after their departure all went on quietly. I quote the following from my report: "There is no doubt that the change has operated beneficially on the stipendiary students in quickening their diligence. They now feel that they cannot rise to a higher stipend, unless they are assiduous in study, and even that they will not preserve what they have at present, but will sink to a lower rate, if they indulge in idleness." With respect to the non-stipendiary students, I think that it is equally clear that the change of system is working well. The best proof is the greater regularity of the attendance of the students and their increased diligence. Much, however, remains to be done, which I confidently expect the system will gradually accomplish.

25. In acknowledging my report above quoted, Secretary, Dr. Morehead wrote, "This report is, in the opinion of the Board in every way favourable. The modification of the stipendiary system would appear to be in full operation, and its good effects to be evident, and the vernacular department of the college, to which you so justly attach importance, is gradually acquiring a firm footing, and tending towards those useful ends to effect which it was established."

Letter, No. 286, of 14 July 1841, para. 2.

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Para. 9.

established. In conclusion, I am instructed to observe that the state of the college, as exhibited in your report, reflects in the opinion of the Board, great credit on your steady and skilful management, and on the able and successful manner in which the desired reforms have been introduced by you."

26. In October 1842, the annual examination and distribution of prizes took place before the committee, composed of the Judicial and Revenue Commissioners, the Judge and the Collector (Messrs. A. Bell, J. Simson, J. Warden, and P. Stewart), who addressed a letter to me, in which after expressing the satisfaction they had experienced, they say, "the committee feels it due to you to express their belief, that the march which has thus been taken towards the formation of a class of educated persons in the Deccan, is mainly to be ascribed to your vigilant supervision and influence, which your intimate acquaintance with their language and knowledge of their peculiar feelings enables you to exercise with so much benefit over those entrusted to your care."

27. In submitting my report of the college for 1842-43, I was again able to say that the institution went on favourably. The professor elect of astronomy that had gone to Bombay to study under Professors Orlebar and Bal Shastri had given great satisfaction, but sickness had compelled him to give up study, and he had returned to Poona, to be assistant professor. Vishu Narsink Joshi, another pundit, had been sent to study in Bombay in his place, and he returned to the college in the course of the year 1842-43, to assume his office. Professor Bal Shastri wrote of him: "The zeal which Vishu Joshi has evinced in acquiring knowledge, and the steadiness and assiduity with which he has carried on his studies throughout the whole period while he has been under me, are highly praiseworthy, and I must say that I have seldom seen so much love of abstract knowledge for its own sake in any other pupil."

28. A vacancy of the assistant professorship of waidya or medicine which occurred in the year 1842-43 was filled up by competition; there were three candidates, whose knowledge of the medical shastras was tested by a committee of pundits, and their knowledge of anatomy by a series of questions sent up by the Board of Education, which they were required to answer without assistance. Bal Shastri Maté was the successful candidate, and he was directed to attend the hospitals of the civil surgeon and the staff surgeon, to acquire a knowledge of the elements of surgery, which he might teach along with the elements of medicine. He accordingly attended these hospitals for a considerable period, at the end of which he received certificates from the surgeons at the head of them. It may here be mentioned that Bhow Doctor had died some time previously.

29. Respecting the vernacular department, my report stated that the progress was on the whole satisfactory; in the course of the year seven young men educated in the college had obtained situations for which they received their qualifications in this department. With regard to the attendance of non-stipendiary students, I said, in my report, a considerably larger number have attended in the past year than in the year before. I have not thought it right to use any compulsory measures to secure their attendance, further than telling them that non-attendance will exclude them from a gratuity. If, notwithstanding repeated explanations of the benefit of attendance in the vernacular department, they prefer to confine their study to the Sanscrit, they must be allowed to do so. As some of them are altogether dependent on begging or charity for a subsistence, they may not be able to find time for attendance in both departments.

30. I reported that the progress of the English class had been fair in the Government school, sufficient to confirm my opinion of the desirableness and practicability of introducing the study of English as a branch of education in the college.

Letter of Secretary,
No. 319, of 24 July
1843.

31. In reply to the report above quoted, the Secretary informed me that the Board of Education consider it satisfactory, as to the progress really making by the students, compared to what was formerly the case.

32. In September 1843 the Board of Education sanctioned the formation of a second English class of students from the college under an efficient monitor.

33. My report on the college for 1843-44 stated that its course had been smooth and steady. The progress of the vernacular department had been satisfactory on the whole, but it was still found difficult to secure the attendance of non-stipendiary students. The report says, "Many do not come at all, and of those who come many are irregular in their attendance. Those who do not come at all are generally grown-up students (many of them from the south, to whom Marathi is a foreign language), who want only Sanscrit; and those who come irregularly are generally students who live by begging, or who receive their meals from a circle of patrons in rotation, and who cannot therefore command their own time."

34. In my report for 1844-45 I had nothing particular to report. The burden of the dictionary was so great, that I could do nothing more in the college than keep things going on in an even course; but I was able to say that the progress had been steady and satisfactory. The two English classes were doing so well, that I intimated to the Board that I should soon propose the formation of a third class; it was accordingly formed in October 1845.

35. In

35. In acknowledging my report for 1844-45. the Board of Education expressed their satisfaction that the progress of the college continued steady, but added, "The Board look forward with the greatest interest to the period when you will be able to superintend an English and vernacular class yourself."

36. My reports for 1845-46 and 1846-47 were of the same character as those for the two preceding years, and were noticed by the Board in much the same way.

37. The completion of the dictionary in 1847 afforded me very great relief, and enabled me to give my thoughts and time wholly to the college. I now obtained permission from the Board to remove to the college the three classes of students from the college who were studying English in the Government English school, so that my long-cherished wish of having an English department in the college was accomplished. The engrossing and burdensome work of the Dictionary had for years rendered it impossible for me to do for the college what I wished; but, it being now finished, I was free to form plans for promoting the efficiency of the institution. Accordingly, in my report on the college for 1847-48, I entered at great length into this subject, and submitted to the Board my thoughts on it. I greatly wish to extract copiously from the report referred to, as I therein marked the different epochs of the college, and discussed particular interesting points; but as it would swell this communication to an inconvenient size, I refrain, and beg to express a hope that you will do me the favour of perusing the report. I submitted a plan in it for making the college efficient as a seminary for translators and schoolmasters, and as an institution for communicating a liberal education to native gentry.

38. In acknowledging my report, the Board informed me that it had "derived unusual satisfaction" from it. With respect to my plan for the improvement of the college, the officiating secretary, Dr. Carter, wrote: "The Board highly approves of your plan for increasing the efficiency of the Sanscrit College for training translators and vernacular schoolmasters, as stated in para. 30 and detailed in paras. 31 to 46 inclusively of your report, in reference to which I am directed to transmit you the annexed extract from the proceedings of the Board, at its monthly meeting, held on the 3d instant. The formation of a class for the children of the sirdars and Bure Lok, as stated in para. 47, is sanctioned by the Board with much pleasure." The resolution of the Board referred to above was the following: "Resolved, that the Board approves of Major Candy's plan, as stated in his Report of the Sanskrit College for 1847-48, for increasing its efficiency for training translators and vernacular schoolmasters, and that Major Candy be requested to favour the Board with a draft of rules for carrying his suggestions into effect."

Letter, No. 545, of
7 August 1848.

39. Encouraged by the approbation of the Board, and delighted at the prospect of the college at length becoming quite efficient, I forthwith drew up and submitted to the Board the required rules; but I never even received an acknowledgment of them; and the college remained *in statu quo*. My disappointment and sorrow at my plan being thus dropped, after having been approved of, were very great; and I can never cease to regret that I was not permitted to try whether I could bring the college into a state of complete efficiency on the plan that I had drawn out. English would have formed an extremely important element of the college on my plan, but it would not have swamped either the vernacular or Sanscrit.

Letter, No. 95, of
25 August 1848.

40. The Board, in a letter addressed to me in January 1849, informed me that, as the sum devoted to the Poona College was very large, and the result produced by it had been almost nothing, they did not then feel disposed to request the Government to make any additional grant to it out of the general fund, but was of opinion that any improvement in its system should be defrayed out of its own resources.

Letter, No. 4, of
3 January 1849.

41. With reference to the means for carrying out my approved plan for improving the college, I beg to mention that the means which were available in 1851 for carrying out the Board's plan of an amalgamation of the college and the English school, were in great part available in 1848 for carrying out my plan, had the Board been desirous of carrying it out.

42. With regard to the strictures of the Board, in its letter of January 1849, I beg to transcribe a passage or two from my report for 1848-49. "As I do not know what are the results which the Board thinks that the college ought to have produced, and for which therefore it had a right to look, I am not able to reply specifically to the above remark. I would, however, respectfully submit a few observations for the favourable consideration of the Board."

43. "In judging whether or not an institution is a failure, the question to be considered is whether it has accomplished the objects of its founders. And in ascertaining how far the fault of failure, if failure there have been, rests with those who have had the management of the institution, the questions to be considered are, first, whether it was calculated to accomplish the objects of its founders, or, in other words, whether the means were suited to attain the proposed end; and, secondly, whether it has produced the results which it was calculated to produce. If an institution accomplishes the objects of its founders, it cannot be considered a failure, even though all but they may think the expense incurred too great for the good obtained; and if an institution has produced all the results which it was calculated to produce, no blame rests on the managers of it, even though those results fall far

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short of the objects of its founders." I then proceed to apply the above observations to the case of the Poona College; but instead of quoting further, I content myself with referring you to the report.

44. Though greatly disappointed at not being able to increase the efficiency of the college, I did all I could, by personal labour and by supervision of others. After the annual examination of the college, in October 1849, I had the pleasure to receive the subjoined letter from the presiding committee, composed of the Judicial Commissioner, the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., and the Acting Collector, viz., Messrs. A. Bell, E. H. Townsend, and H. W. Reeves, esquires:—

“ To Major *Candy*, Superintendent, Poona College.

“ Sir,

“ HAVING, in accordance with our previous arrangement, attended the examination of the college of which you are president, we have the pleasure to communicate to you the impression left on our minds by what we witnessed of the attainments of the scholars.

“ 2. The Sanscrit classes, with which the examination commenced, appeared to answer to the questions put to them with intelligence and alacrity; as, however, our want of acquaintance with this language disqualifies us from judging of this department, we shall proceed to notice that of the vernacular tongue.

“ 3. The attainments of the scholars in this branch of education appeared to us highly creditable; they read and parsed well, were quick and correct in algebra and geometry, did some propositions of Euclid in very creditable style, and showed an extensive knowledge in geography. The scholars also exhibited some beautiful specimens of Balbodh and Mori writing.

“ 4. The pronunciation of some of the English scholars struck us as very correct, and, on the whole, this department gave proofs of careful instruction; they translated well some difficult pieces, and showed a good acquaintance with the construction of the language, and a correct knowledge of etymology. Their knowledge of English history was also creditable and extensive.

“ 5. We were glad to notice a new feature in the college in a class of children of the native gentry, who pay for their education; this is satisfactory, as showing the increasing appreciation by the natives of the country of the advantages of European literature, and of the importance of their sharing in the education which, through the liberality of Government, is now attainable by the humble classes of society.

“ 6. On the whole, what we witnessed afforded us much gratification, and we are of opinion that the results thus far of your superintendence are calculated to give you every encouragement in the prosecution of your highly interesting labours.

“ We have, &c.”
(signed) [By the above.]

Letter, No. 96, of
12 October 1849.

45. In submitting a copy of the above letter to the Board of Education, I reported the formation of a fifth English class, and requested an allowance for a monitor to teach it; on which the Board took occasion to remark that it appeared “a waste of resources to have an extensive English school in one house and a separate establishment for teaching English in an inferior manner in an adjoining school,” and called on me to submit a scheme for effecting an amalgamation between the college and the Government English school.

46. In obedience to the instructions of the Board, I prepared a scheme for effecting the amalgamation the Board desired, which, after much correspondence and re-casting, was sanctioned in the beginning of 1851; but I felt it to be my duty to state plainly to the Board that I did not think the amalgamation desirable, and I submitted a minute on native education, in which I endeavoured to show that it would be better to preserve the two institutions separate. My opinion, however, was overruled, and the amalgamation was carried into effect. I do not quote from my minute, but I beg respectfully to refer to it, and to express a hope that it may be perused by you.

47. As I presented two more reports between the order for preparing a scheme of amalgamation and the opening of the new or amalgamated institution, I will notice a few more points. In my report for 1849–50, I was able to report that the state of the college and the progress of the institution had been as satisfactory as could be expected under existing circumstances. I particularly referred to the letters which appeared in different European and native newspapers, insinuating or openly declaring that the study of Sanscrit was useless, and that the college was a nuisance, and to the rumours which were abroad of the speedy abolition of the institution. These things agitated the minds both of professors and students, but I endeavoured to divert their attention from them, and to give them the assurance that, in whatever changes the Board might introduce, the welfare of the native public and the increase of useful learning would be their objects. With respect to the English department, I said in my report, “At the date of last report there were four classes in this department. At the date of this report there are seven. The fifth class was formed at the close of the annual examination of last year of students of the college who had passed well in one branch of Sanscrit study. The sixth and seventh classes have been formed

formed of sons of native gentry, of whom there are now 25 in daily attendance." I stated that I had had several applications for a relaxation of the rule that no Sanscrit students should be admitted into the English department till they had passed a good examination in one branch of Sanscrit study, but that I had thought it best to adhere to it.

48. In acknowledging this report, the Board expressed their satisfaction at the general progress in all departments and classes, and their particular gratification at learning that some of the students in the first class of the English department gave promise of becoming "superior translators." Letter, No. 518, of 16 August 1850.

49. Towards the end of the year 1850, the Board deputed Professor Patton to examine the English school, and asked me if I had any objection to his examining the college also. I gladly assented to his doing so. He accordingly examined the English and vernacular departments, and expressed himself as particularly pleased. The senior students of the English department seemed to him to possess a superior acquaintance with the language, and the mathematics of the vernacular department were, he said, carried further than he had hitherto known mathematics carried in that language. The Board expressed to me their satisfaction at having received "a very gratifying report" from him on the state of the English and vernacular departments of the college. Letter, No. 60, of 3 February 1851.

50. I quote now a few passages from my report for 1850-51. "4. The amalgamation of the Poona College and the Government English School, which has been under consideration since October 1849, having been at last settled, and its details sanctioned by Government, the new institution will be opened at the close of the vacation of the month of May. This therefore is the last report of the Poona Sanscrit College, as established by the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone's Government, and modified from time to time by succeeding governments, and by the Board of Education. 5. The present would be a fit opportunity for presenting a sketch of its past career from its establishment to this the close of its first era; but as I did this in my reports submitted to the Board in the years 1848 and 1849, I will not weary the Board with a repetition of it here. 6. I cannot, however, take leave of the old institution without expressing the pleasure I have felt at the result of the examination of its English and Vernacular Departments, by Professor Patton, in November last. I had long wished for such an examination of them to be made, that the Board might know from testimony on which they could safely rely, the exact state in which they were. And when the Board communicated to me that they had received from the Professor a highly satisfactory and very gratifying report of the state of those departments, they gave me a pleasure which was a compensation for the trouble and pains I had taken. The deficiency with respect to instruction in physical science, which the Professor pointed out, I had myself brought to the knowledge of the Board, had lamented it, and had explained its cause."

51. At the date of my last report on the college, prior to the amalgamation with the English school, the college comprised a Sanscrit department, a vernacular department, an English department, and a lithographic press and depository department. In the vernacular department, the professor of jyotish (astronomy), who had been taught in Bombay by Professors Orlebar and Bal Shastri, taught a class of the higher mathematics; and the assistant teacher of the vernacular department also taught mathematics very efficiently. The English department was in an efficient state, comprising eight classes. The number of students in the English department was 91, viz., 62 shastris and 29 native gentry. Amongst the latter were sons of officials in the provinces, and a young Bheel chieftain and his cousin.

52. I quote another passage from my report for 1850-51. "50. There are now Brahmans, Purooes, Sootars, Marathas, and Bheels in the college. I mention this to show that I am no upholder of Brahmin exclusiveness, and that I have made it an object to open the college to other classes. But I felt that it was requisite to proceed with caution, so as not unnecessarily to arouse prejudices and arm them against me." Again, speaking of my own personal work in the English Department, I say: "I give my chief attention to the First Class, to the students of which I am endeavouring to give a critical knowledge of English and Marathee, so as to enable them to translate correctly and readily from one to the other. The second and third classes also receive a good deal of my attention. The other classes I have up and examine every now and then."

53. In June 1851, the amalgamated Institution was opened, and I should like to sketch its history; but I forbear. This communication has already swollen to an inconvenient length. Besides this, the history of the new institution is better known than that of the former. But I trust that I may be permitted to say a few words on my own position in it. I was averse to the amalgamation, but being ordered by the Board to prepare a scheme for carrying it out, I did so, to the best of my ability. And as the Board was so good as to appoint me Principal of the New Institution. I endeavoured to make the amalgamation a real one, and to secure the harmonious working of the different departments. My position in the new institution was very different from my position in the former one. In the former college I was by myself, and when I had formed a plan I could carry it out at once after obtaining the sanction of the Board, but in the new institution other parties were at the head of various departments. I was, indeed, at the head of the whole institution; but as my position was novel, and my powers undefined, I did not feel so much at home as in the former college. Though the new college is not so efficient as I wish to see it, I still think that when all circumstances are considered it is as much so as could reasonably have been expected.

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54. I must mention here that on the Dictionary being completed, the Board appointed me its translator. As translator I considered my work to be partly the training of translators, and partly personal work in translating. I have diligently laboured at both, but I feel it my duty to record my opinion that the duties of Principal and of translator are too much for one person, and that it is desirable to separate the offices. I have found them interfere much with each other, so that the duties of neither have been discharged so efficiently as they would have been had there been no conflicting duties.

55. I conclude this long communication with an apology for trespassing so much on your time. I felt desirous that you should possess a record of my long connexion with the college. I lay no claim to great talents or great acquirements, but I have felt, and I feel, a deep interest in native education, and I have endeavoured diligently and faithfully to discharge the duty entrusted to me.

Poona College,
29 April 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Candy*, Major,
Principal of Poona College.

REPORT of the Sanscrit College, Poona.

1. I HAVE the honour to submit to the Board of Education the following report of the Poona College.

2. A brief notice of its establishment and progress will suitably precede my report of its present condition.

3. The Poona College was established in 1821, during the Government of the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, by Mr. Chaplin, the Commissioner of the Deccan.

4. The objects aimed at in its establishment were stated by Mr. Chaplin to be "the encouragement and improvement of the useful parts of Hindoo learning, and also to introduce, as far as possible, the means of communicating to our new subjects such branches of European knowledge as they may be able and willing to receive. Another object was to preserve the attachment of the learned Bramins, who had suffered severely by the change of Government, and who had considerable influence over the feelings and conduct of the people at large."

5. The Commissioner states, that in order to ensure as far as possible the popularity of the establishment with the Hindoo community, he had proposed the appointment of teachers in almost all their branches of learning, although many of them were perhaps worse than useless. He adds that he "had not yet taken any measures towards the actual introduction of any branches of European science;" but he had endeavoured to direct the attention of the college principally to such part of their own shastras as are not only more useful in themselves, but will best prepare their minds for the gradual reception of more valuable instructions at a future time."

6. The establishment founded by Mr. Chaplin, under the sanction of Government, consisted of—

- One professor of nayayn, or logical philosophy.
- One professor of dharmshaster, or law.
- One professor of wykurn, or grammar.
- One professor of jyotish, or astronomy.
- One professor of ulankur, or rhetoric or mental literature.
- One professor of wyndyn, or medicine.
- One professor of vedant.
- Two professors of yujoor wed.
- One professor of regwed.

With eight assistant teachers and 100 students on the foundation. Ragha-a-charyn, a pundit of reputation and influence, was made Principal. He was also professor of nyayn.

7. The superintendence of the college was vested, first in the Commissioner, and at the expiration of the commission, in the Collector; but as both these functionaries had extensive duties to attend to, their superintendence of the college could have been little more than nominal. The natural consequence was, that the management of the institution was conducted by the principal shastries, and was lax and negligent.

8. With reference to this unfavourable state of the college in 1834, Government conjoined the Revenue and Judicial Commissioners and the Agent for Sirdars with the Collector in the supervision of the college.

9. This committee of supervision took a very unfavourable view of the institution, and recommended its abolition, on the ground that the advantage was not commensurate with the expense of it.

10. Government, in reply, agreed with the committee that the institution had failed of its object; that it had fulfilled no purpose but that of perpetuating prejudices and false systems

systems of opinion, and that unless it could be reformed it had better be abolished. In a subsequent communication Government intimated to the committee its resolution to maintain the college on a reformed plan, and under special superintendence. One main ground of retaining the institution was the importance of the preservation and cultivation of the Sanscrit language, with reference to the improvement, through it, of the vernacular languages that are derivatives from it.

11. It was argued that Sanscrit is as essential to students in India as Latin is to student^s in Europe. It is the language of the laws and literature, as well as the religion of this country; and as English, it is allowed, is necessary in the present circumstances of this country to furnish ideas to the native mind, so is Sanscrit equally necessary to ensure the right expression of those ideas in the vernacular tongues. By the abolition, therefore, of the study of Sanscrit literature would be lost a powerful aid in the diffusion of true science.

12. Upon these considerations, Government directed the following branches to be retained, viz.:—Dharmshastur, or Law; Wyakurn, or Grammar; Jyotish, or Astronomy; and Ulunkar, or Ornamental Literature. To these was afterwards added the branch of Nayayn, or Logic, on the ground that without it there would be no system of dialectics in the studies of the college. At the same time (February 1837) I was appointed to superintend the college, with directions to effect the proposed modifications in a gradual manner and with every attention to the feelings of the parties concerned. Government sanctioned the entertainment of a pundit, to assist me in the arduous task assigned me. I entered on my office with every desire to follow the conciliatory course pointed out by Government, but they, who had long enjoyed their own way, would not come under efficient superintendence without a struggle. Opposition was made to me on most frivolous grounds; but the firmness of Government in dismissing those of the most refractory teachers, conjoined with its clemency in allowing them some provision, effectually checked this evil spirit, and gained the goodwill of all. Since then there has been quite a good understanding between myself and the whole body of the professors and pupils. They have ready access to me, and can at any time mention any grievance or point out any want. The professors that were dismissed came subsequently to me and acknowledged that they had done wrong, and they now frequently visit me.

13. In the monsoon of 1837 the Right Honourable the Governor (Sir Robert Grant) resided at Dapooree, when I had the pleasure of much personal communication with him respecting the improvement of the college. It was a subject which he had at heart, and to which he gave much attention.

14. He re-established the medical branch, which had been abrogated, and directed that the students should combine the study of the European medical works that had been translated into Murathee by Dr. McLennan, with the study of the useful portion of their own Sanscrit medical treatises. Two pundits, who had both been with Dr. McLennan, were appointed professor and assistant professor of this branch.

15. He added a third teacher to the branch of Ulunkar and Kasyn, as this is a branch of which all must acquire a certain knowledge before they can properly enter on any other branches.

16. He increased the pay of the assistant professor from 20 to 30 rupees, thereby increasing the efficiency of that body by raising their respectability and making their situation an object of greater desire and competition to learned men.

17. But the most useful measure which that warm friend of native improvement sanctioned was the appointment to the college of a teacher of the vernacular language. Hitherto it had been too much the case that those who had been educated in the college left it with a contempt for their mother tongue, and without the ability to write even a common letter in it with propriety. Of course they were not qualified to enter any department of the public service, except that such of them as had studied the Dhurmshaster might be qualified to become shastrees of law courts. But now the students are instructed in the vernacular language, in all the branches of study that are taught in the Government Murathee schools. The good effect of this, it may be hoped, will be great and permanent.

18. Hitherto classical learning and a knowledge of the common business of life have been thought incompatible; at least, they have seldom been combined in the same person. Caroons make no pretension to learning, and pundits are useless as men of business; but now we may look forward to many leaving the college whose learning will entitle them to respect among literati, and whose attainments in the ordinary branches of education will fit them to discharge with credit the duties of any situation which they may obtain.

19. Previous to the appointment of the Mahrattée teacher, I had solicited and obtained the sanction of Government to the admission into the college, as a reward, of such scholars as most distinguished themselves in the Government Mahratta schools. Several such have been admitted, and it was a reward much prized.

20. In the course of the year 1838, the remaining students of the branches that Government designed should be discontinued completed their studies and left the college. The teachers were pensioned on a portion of their pay, and the remaining portion was, at my recommendation,

recommendation, appropriated by Government to the working of a lithographic press, at which books for the college and the schools might be printed, without any extra expense to Government beyond the cost of the paper and the binding.

21. Towards the close of the year 1838, Raghwa Charyee, the Principal, died, and Veshnoo Shashtra Baput was appointed to act as principal, but without the duty of professor. He, however, was guilty of malpractices, which caused his dismissal, and Moreshwar Shastree, late the senior professor of Ulunkar, and the most learned man in the college, was appointed principal. The offices of principal and professor were re-united in him upon a consolidated allowance of 100 rupees monthly. Through this a saving of 50 rupees monthly was effected, which has been applied to work another press.

22. With the exception of some particulars respecting the joytish, or astronomical branch, which will have special mention in a subsequent part of this report, the above is a brief sketch of the general history of the college from its establishment to the present time, I have given it as calculated, in my opinion, to present a true view of the institution to the Board.

23. The following is a statement of the present establishment of the college according to the different branches.

24. Besides the above 100 students who are on the foundation, and receive the monthly stipend of five rupees, there are a number of students who attend and receive gratuitous instruction. Their course of study is the same as that of the other students. The number of these varies a good deal. They are attracted more by the hope of succeeding to vacant scholarships than by anything else; consequently, when there is a probability of vacancies, the number increases; a few are attracted by the repute of particular teachers, or attend because they have connexions in the college. The students not on the foundation are commonly called "Oomedwars," which of itself points out that it is the hope of getting on the foundation which causes their attendance.

25. The number of Oomedwar students at present is 82; viz.
In the Nyayn, 12; in the Dhurmshastur, 3; in the Wyakurn, 10; in the Joyectish, 2; in the Ulunkur, 55; in the Wueedya, 0.

26. The efficiency of my superintendence of the college is necessarily limited by my little knowledge of Sanscrit. I am unable to direct the studies of the pupils from my own acquaintance with the books that should be read; but on all matters that are beyond my own knowledge I consult with the Principal, and the pundit appointed to assist me. I give much of my own attention to the Vernacular Department of the college, from a conviction of its very great importance, and my efforts are constantly directed to insure from the students regularity of attendance, and diligence in study.

27. With respect to improvements through the introduction of European science, I beg to inform the Board that the attempt has been made in the two branches of waidyee and joyetish, or medicine and astronomy.

28. On the re-establishment of the medical class as stated before, the pupils were directed to combine with the study of Sanscrit, medical treatises, the study of the works translated into Marathee by Dr. M'Lenan. This they are regularly doing, and are able to answer pretty readily questions that may be put to them on those portions that they have studied.

29. I beg to mention that if some anatomical plates and models could be procured for this class, the progress of the students would be thereby facilitated.

30. They have had as yet no instruction in the practical departments of medicine and surgery, but their studies are now sufficiently advanced to render it desirable to provide this instruction for them.

31. I beg to state that there is a Brahmin native doctor in Poonah, commonly called Bhow Doctor, of great repute for his skill in surgical operations. He was instructed when young by the surgeon of the British Residency at the Peishwa's court. He is also versed in Sanscrit medical literature. He has lately returned to Poona from a residence at Indore, and has expressed a great desire to instruct the medical pupils of the college in simple surgical operations. As a step towards the introduction of this branch, a step for which they are prepared, and against which no prejudices will rise, but which may be followed by others leading to important results. I beg to recommend that he may be attached to the college on a small salary of 25 rupees monthly.

32. In the joyetish or astronomical branch, I discourage the study of those books which are merely astrological, and lay great stress in the study of the Sidhants. In September 1838, the professor of this branch, Baba Joshee Rore, a man of much talent and learning, but a bigoted upholder of the erroneous system of the Poorans, retired on a pension.

33. Advantage was taken of this event to make a move towards improvement; candidates for the vacant chair were invited from all quarters, and a public examination of them was held in February last year. I had the valuable assistance on this occasion of Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson, of Sehore, of Professor Orlebar, of Bombay, and of Mr. Eisdale, of Poona. Mr. Orlebar

Orlebar came up to Poona to be present at the examination, and Mr. Wilkinson sent me a series of questions to test the candidate's knowledge of the Sidhants. He afterwards carefully went over their answers (which were in writing), to decide on their relative merits. There were eight candidates, one of whom was a pundit at Benares, who was examined through written questions and answers. The successful candidate was a pundit who had been educated at the Poona College, and who is a man, I think, of superior talent and intelligence.

34. To secure a teacher who, to knowledge of the Hindoo systems, should add some acquaintance with the European system of astronomy, with the true system of geography, the use of the globes and physics in general, the successful candidate was not allowed to enter on his duties at once, but was appointed "professor elect," and directed to proceed to Bombay, to study under Mr. Orlebar and Bal Gangadhar Shastree, who had kindly consented to instruct him. He accordingly proceeded to Bombay in June last year, and has made very satisfactory progress. For the last two or three months, however, I regret to state, he has been interrupted by sickness; his indisposition was so severe, that Mr. Orlebar and Bal Shastree were under the necessity of permitting his return to Poona for a time. He is now here, and still in very delicate health; but I hope he will soon be sufficiently recovered to return to Bombay and resume his studies.

35. Dada Joshee, the second best in the list of candidates, who was at the time acting professor, has continued in sole charge of the class. Since he became acting professor, I have introduced as a class-book the comparison of the Pooranic, Sidhantic, and Copernican systems, written by Mr. Wilkinson's pundit, Soobajee Bapoo.

36. In the lithographic department the following works have been carried through the press:—Lughoo Hitopdesh, in Balbua Mov; Account of Animals, Arithmetic, Part I., for the Mahrathee school; Roopawalee and Samachakree, a compilation of Kavyn, for the college.

There are now in the press a catechism of the history and geography of Maharasta, and a revised edition of Jagtee Jot, or book on agriculture.

37. In concluding this report, I would respectfully suggest that the Board procure an account of the system followed in the Sanscrit Colleges of Calcutta and Benares, by a comparison of which with our own some valuable information may be gained and improvements suggested.

38. A copy of the revised rules, sanctioned by Government for the college, is herewith given.

REVISED Rules for Poona College.

1. THE college which was so liberally established at Poona, in the year 1821, for the preservation of the ancient literature of this country, having been placed by Government under the special superintendence of a European officer, the following rules for the direction of it are established:

2. It will be the duty of the superintendent to see that the professors attend regularly, and are diligent in the discharge of their duties, and that the students are regular in their attendance, diligent in their studies, and obedient to their professors. He will not fail to report to Government any gross misconduct on the part of either professors or students; and also he will report for commendation those who distinguished themselves by their good conduct.

3. The branches of literature to be studied shall be such as Government shall direct through the superintendent.

4. All young men of respectability who may wish to improve themselves in their studies shall be admitted, on application, to the benefit of attending the college gratis; but, with the special view of encouraging useful learning, Government has in its bounty made an allowance of five rupees each per mensem for the maintenance of 100 poor scholars.

5. To ensure the full effect of the instruction of the teachers, the scholars admitted on the Government allowance shall be youths between 10 and 18 years of age, of quick abilities, and who have already made some progress in the Sanscrit language. Government is, however, pleased to make an exception to the rule, in favour of a few youths who may distinguish themselves in the Government Marathee schools, and to authorise the superintendent to admit such from time to time to fill vacant scholarships.

6. The students are not to be confined to one branch of study, but are to be at liberty to follow two or more simultaneously; those students who pursue but one branch of study will be expected to acquire a competent proficiency in it within five years, but they who pursue two or more branches will be allowed to remain in the college seven years.

7. Any student who shall persist, after warning, in neglecting the rule for regular attendance, diligence, and obedience, shall be expelled the college by the superintendent, under the sanction of Government; and any new student who, after two or three months' trial, shall be found incapable of making suitable progress in learning, whether from dulness or any other cause, shall be removed.

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8. The superintendent shall from time to time assemble a committee of learned men, and examine the classes, and he shall hold an annual examination of the college before the officers of Government and such European and native gentlemen as may assemble. Such students as shall very highly distinguish themselves shall be rewarded with a testimonial of merit, a present, and a prize at the dukshina. Such students as shall pass a creditable examination, though they may fail to distinguish themselves highly, shall be rewarded with a testimonial and a suitable present. Those who do not pass creditably shall receive no reward. Students who have left the college with honour shall be considered eligible for situations under Government suited to their acquirements.

9. Upon the occasion of a vacancy of a professorship, or assistant professorship, the superintendent shall recommend to Government for the situation, the pundit found to be most qualified by learning and temper.

10. The Government having made a liberal provision for the professors, it will be incumbent on them, in addition to their particular duty of teaching, to watch over the conduct of the students, and to assist them at all times with their counsel. The professors will be considered suitable persons to whom important questions connected with the laws of the Hindoos may be submitted by Government when necessary, and from whom the most unbiassed and satisfactory answers will be expected; Government having committed so important a trust to the professors, relies on their pursuing that course of conduct which will advance their own interest, and give satisfaction to Government.

11. The principal professor shall carefully obey all instructions he may receive from the superintendent, and shall inspect and report to him the conduct of the other professors, and of the students. The other professors and the students must render to the principal due respect and obedience.

12. Government having appointed a pundit to assist the superintendent, it will be his duty to render assistance in all ways to act according to the orders he may receive.

13. Supplies of suitable books shall be furnished to the college when necessary by Government.

14. The Vishram Palace is appropriated for the purposes of the college, and for the accommodation of the professors and students.

(signed) *Thomas Candy*, Captain,
Superintendent, Poona College.

Poona, 5 June 1840.

REPORT of the Poona College, for 1847-48, by Major *Candy*.

Paras. 1 to 50.

1. I HAVE the honour to submit to the Board of Education my Report of the Poona College, from the 1st May 1847 to the 30th April 1848.

2. I solicit the Board's permission to preface my report with a few observations intended to show my views of the present state of the college, and of what I hope it may become.

3. The removal of the English classes from the Boodhwar school of the college, which took place after the last annual examination, will, I think, mark an important epoch in the history of the college.

4. I now look upon the college, with its three departments of Sanscrit, vernacular, and English institution, as assuming its proper character, and taking up the right position for fulfilling the objects of its founders.

5. They are desirous of making it a means of encouraging and improving the useful parts of Hindoo learning, and also of communicating to the natives such branches of European knowledge as they would receive.

6. So long as the college was a merely Sanscrit institution, viz., from 1821 to 1837, the only good that it tended to effect was the cultivation and preservation of the Sanscrit language. This is a good which I do not undervalue; I have, on the contrary, a high estimate of its importance; for all structural improvement of Marathi, the great vernacular language of the Deccan, must be effected by the instrumentality of the Sanscrit. Latin was not more necessary for nor useful in the improvement of English than Sanscrit is needed for and will prove efficient in raising Marathi.

7. But so long as Marathe was neglected, and the Sanscrit course comprehended some branches of study, of which even the founders of the college themselves said that they were "perhaps worse than useless," the institution was necessarily inoperative for good, beyond the preservation of Sanscrit, and through it of its capability of future usefulness if rightly directed.

8. The first step towards making the study of Sanscrit tell upon the improvement of native literature was the combination with it of the study of the vernacular. This great step was taken in 1837, since when, all the stipendiary students have been required to go through a course of vernacular instruction.

9. The

9. The introduction of the study of the vernacular, and the establishment of a lithographic press for supplying school books, which were simultaneous, mark the first epoch of improvement.

10. Had nothing been done beyond the above, there is no doubt that great benefit might have resulted, for the combined study of the vernacular and classical languages would naturally tend to improve the vernacular style, and taste of the students.

11. Nor would the benefit be confined to the improvement of the student's style, but would extend to the matter of his composition. The combined study of the classical with the vernacular, could and should enlarge and enrich his stock of ideas, as well as teach him how to express them fitly.

12. The philosophers, metaphysicians, dialecticians, astronomers, and poets, of ancient India, were men in comparison with whom the present race are mere pigmies. This generation could not therefore but profit by a perusal of the works of their abler forefathers.

13. Much rubbish would indeed be brought from the ancient Sanscrit mines, but with it would also be brought some good ore, which if coined and made current in Mahrathee would increase its literary wealth.

14. Still as the ancient sages and philosophers of India were ignorant of the truth, not only in divinity, but in secular science, and as their histories are nothing but legends and mythological fables, we must look chiefly to another source for matter with which to enrich the vernacular, and to enlighten the age.

15. The best source, indeed the only good one from which we can draw, is the English language, with its rich stores of history and philosophy, mental, moral, and physical. It is on this ground that I rejoice at the introduction of English into the Poona College; and at the study of it being combined with the study of Sanscrit and Marathee.

16. As taught in other institutions, the study of English must be viewed principally as benefiting the individual students of it; expanding their minds, enlarging their ideas, removing their prejudices, and only as units helping to make up the mass of society; influencing through them the community in general.

17. But as taught in the college, in combination with Sanscrit and Mahrathee, its chief aspect is different. Though it will subserve the important end of individual enlightenment as well when taught in the college, as when taught in other institutions, its chief use here will be that of qualifying and training a body of translators, thus operating directly for the welfare of the public. This is the object which I have particularly in view, and the accomplishment of which I earnestly desire.

18. If the college can be made to furnish a band of good scholars capable through their acquaintance with Sanscrit and English, and their grammatical knowledge of their own language of transferring the rich stores of English literature into Mahratha, and of qualifying the latter by drawing terms for it from the Sanscrit to be their receptacle, it will be fulfilling its end.

19. I need not enter here into the question whether the chief place in a plan of national education should be given to the vernacular or to the English, as both are included in the college course, and each has its proper province and its peculiar importance.

20. My own view is, that the study of the vernacular cannot be too much encouraged, nor that of English in its proper place.

21. The vernacular should be studied by all, from the prince to the peasant; and it should, nay it must, form the medium through which the mass of the population shall receive the education suitable for and needed by them.

22. English on the other hand should be studied by every gentleman, by every one who has leisure and means to prosecute the study, by every one who aspires to a superior situation under Government, and by every one who wishes to be thoroughly educated. My educational motto should be Marathee "for the multitude," Marathee and English for the "élite."

23. English should take in this country the place which Latin holds in England. It does not constitute the medium through which the masses of society are instructed, but it is necessary to the education of the scholar and the gentleman.

24. In order to furnish the means of a good education through the vernacular to the great body of the people, not only should books be translated into it, but it should be sedulously cultivated. This is a subject which I have had much in my thoughts, and to which I have paid attention in the college, so far as my avocations would allow me.

25. The great difficulty is the want of models of style. There are as yet few or no good writers whose compositions can be held up as patterns, but we may hope that as attention has been directed to the subject, it will not be long ere some native Addison, and Johnson will appear to lead admiring followers in their respective walks of the Academic grove.

26. In the meanwhile, all who have influence, should, to the utmost of their power, discourage barbarous writing, and strive to inculcate correct views of Marathee composition.

If solecisms be now passed over and published, they will seem to possess such a sanction as will give them authority, and will make it a difficult work hereafter to eradicate them.

27. There is another point in which I think that the Poona College may be made to subserve the public good, I mean as a training institution for schoolmasters.

28. It has occasionally supplied masters for the vernacular schools, and I believe that they are among the best on the list. I hope to see this connexion between the college and the vernacular schools made closer, as it is of great importance that the masters of these schools should have a sufficient knowledge of Sanscrit to enable them to understand the words from that language which are in frequent use in Marathee.

29. I consider that the college has the capability of furnishing good vernacular schoolmasters, provided that a normal class teacher be appointed to carry out this object.

30. With a view of increasing the efficiency of the college as an institution for training translators and vernacular schoolmasters, I solicit permission to submit one or two suggestions for the consideration of the Board.

31. The first suggestion I would make, is that a gentleman* be selected from amongst the professors and masters under the control of the Board, and appointed to study both the Murathee and Sanscrit languages, with the view of his becoming eventually the superintendent and principal of the college; while pursuing his study of these languages he could employ a part of his time as a professor of English literature in the college.

32. I have said that a gentleman should be selected, because as the post requires particular talents and acquirements, it is not everyone, however clever, that would be suitable for it.

33. He should have a turn for languages, that he may become a good orientalist. He should be versed in the physical sciences as well as in *belles lettres*. He should be one whose suavity of disposition would gain the affection while his firmness would secure the respect of the natives; and, occupying a situation of such influence, he should be a man of pure principles and high moral feeling.

34. Were not I afraid of even the appearance of pseudo humility, I would here express my estimation of my own deficiency in the qualifications necessary for the office I hold, but I refrain; I desire and strive to do my best.

35. It is of great importance that the superintendent of the college should be a good Sanscrit scholar, that he may be able to correct the bad modes of study, of which rote learning is the chief characteristic, which have come down to the present race from ancient generations. I continually lament that my own knowledge of Sanscrit is insufficient for this. I do what I can by conversation to give the professors better ideas of the right way of communicating and acquiring knowledge, but a good acquaintance with Sanscrit would enable me to do much more.

36. Another suggestion that I beg to make, is that a professor of the vernacular language be appointed to the English department of the college, whose duty it should be to give to the students a critical knowledge of their own language in connexion with the study of Sanscrit and English.

37. It may perhaps be said that there is already a Vernacular Department in the college, with a teacher and assistant teacher, and that therefore the professor I here suggest would be superfluous.

38. In reply to this I beg to point out that I wish the vernacular professor to be attached to the English Department, and that it is in connexion with the study of English, as well as of Sanscrit that I contemplate the study of the vernacular under him being carried on. The teacher and assistant teacher of the Vernacular Department do not know English, and cannot therefore perform the duty which I should require from the vernacular professor. They have moreover quite enough to do in the purely vernacular instruction of the students.

39. The duty which I should require from the vernacular professor would be to carry on the students from the point they had reached in the vernacular department below, giving them a critical knowledge of their own language, teaching them to compare it with Sanscrit and English, and exercising them in composition in it, and in translation to and from it.

40. The appointment of a competent vernacular professor would afford great relief to me, for as neither Mr. Draper nor Balla Purdasee the English teacher to whom Marathee is a foreign language, can correct the translations of the students, the burden of this work falls on myself.

41. I beg

* I do not contemplate there being more than one English professor belonging to the College under its existing circumstances; Mr. Draper has been attached to it only for the present; I have, therefore, written as above respecting a permanent professor.

41. I beg to point out that the depository fund of the college might furnish a stipend for the proposed vernacular professor.

42. The next suggestion I beg to make, is that two or three "translation" scholarships or exhibitions be founded in the college to be held by students who have been educated in it.

43. The students holding hem should be required to produce either annually, or biennially, a translation of some useful work from English of sufficient magnitude to prove that they have made good use of their time. The scholarship should be of the value of 30 or 40 rupees a month, and might be held for eight or ten years. It perhaps would be well to require an original work in Marhathee alternately with a translation. I think it probable that Government might endow one or two such scholarships from the Dukshana fund if the advantages to be expected from the measure were set before it. The Board might endow one or two more from the rich depository fund of the college.

44. Without some such provision as is here recommended, the students who have been trained in translation will be necessitated to leave us and to seek other employments to provide for the wants of their families.

45. Another suggestion I beg to submit is, that of the 85 stipendiary studentships 10 should be appropriated to a schoolmaster class, to be connected with the normal institution that the Board is contemplating.

46. This measure will strengthen and confirm the connexion which is desired between the college and the vernacular schools.

47. The last suggestion that I here solicit permission to make is, that I may be authorised to form a class in the college of the children of the Lardars and Bara Lok, and to have them instructed in the vernacular, Sanscrit, and English languages. It is probable that a false feeling of dignity keeps many of them at present from attending at the common vernacular and English schools, who would come to the college and take their places in a class of gentlemen; if by forming this class we can induce them to study, we shall attain a very desirable end. A fee of two rupees a month should be required from all who attend this class.

48. I beg to say a few words on my own employment in the past year. The publication of the English and Marathee dictionary was not completed till December last (though the compilation was finished in September) so that it has been only for the last few months that I have been able to give much personal attention to the college; during the cold season I attended it daily, and gave my attention chiefly to the English classes; I exercised them a good deal in translation, both from English into Marathee and from Marathee into English. I required them to translate first literally, and then freely and idiomatically; during the hot season this was suspended, at least so far as respects my attendance at the college, as I was permitted to carry on my own work of translation at Purundhur; but I still set the classes translating exercises, and had them forwarded to me for correction.

49. As the Board has been so good as to give me the assistance of Mr. Draper in the college subsequently to the close of the period embraced in this report, I trust that I shall have it in my power to give a very favourable account of the English classes next year.

50. Soliciting the Board's indulgent consideration of these preliminary observations, I proceed to furnish the details of my report for the past year.

(Draft.)

POONA COLLEGE.

THE Board of Education, taking into consideration the great importance of providing means for the improvement and successful cultivation of the language and literature of the Deccan and Concan, and feeling convinced that the object in view can be best attained by promoting the study of the vernacular, in combination with the study of the English and Sanscrit language—the first the repository of science, the second the great classical language of the Hindus, through the instrumentality of which all structural improvements in their provincial languages must be effected—and thus raising up a body of educated men versed in both, who will be able to enrich their vernacular by transferring to it the rich stores of the English, both by translation and original composition, has resolved to increase the efficiency of the Poona College as an institution for training vernacular translators and writers.

And taking into consideration, secondly, the great importance of forming a body of superior native schoolmasters, who, in addition to other requisite qualifications, shall possess a critical knowledge of their own language and a competent acquaintance with Sanscrit, the Board has resolved also to add a Normal Department to the college.

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For the purpose of carrying these resolutions into effect, the following rules are passed :

General Department.

I. A European gentleman of suitable abilities, attainments, and character shall be added to the establishment of the Poona College, to be designated "Professor of English Literature and Science;" he shall have immediate charge of these branches of instruction, under the general direction of the superintendent. He shall apply himself diligently to the acquisition of the Maratha and Sanscrit languages, that he may qualify himself to succeed eventually to the office of superintendent, and that he may be able personally to direct the Sanscrit as well as other studies of the college.

English and Vernacular Department.

II. A "Professor of the Vernacular Language" shall be appointed to the English Department of the college. It shall be his duty to communicate to the students a critical knowledge of their own language, in connexion with the study of Sanscrit and English. For this purpose he shall carry on the students from the point they had reached in their progress in the Vernacular Department below, teaching them to compare and contrast their vernacular language with Sanscrit and English, and exercising them, both in original composition in it, and in translation to and from it. The general direction of the department to be vested in the superintendent of the college.

III. The Vernacular Professor must be a pundit, possessing a critical knowledge of the vernacular, Sanscrit and English languages. His stipend shall, at first, be the same as that of a professor of a Sanscrit branch ; but the Board will be willing to increase it, if the number of students in the department should increase, and his duties become onerous.

IV. With the view of providing a supply of translations into the vernacular, and of original compositions in it, and thus securing to the public the benefit to be derived from the English Vernacular Department of the college, there shall be annexed to it four "vernacular exhibitions" of the value of 30 rupees each per mensem, to be held for five (or eight) years by students who have been educated in the college.

V. The holders of these exhibitions shall be required to possess a critical knowledge of the vernacular, Sanscrit and English languages, and ability to translate correctly and idiomatically from each into the others. The exhibitions shall be filled up in the first instance and at every occurrent vacancy by competition. Should there be no student or ex-student of the college possessing the requisite qualifications, any candidate, wherever educated, who may be qualified, shall be eligible.

VI. Each exhibitor shall be required to produce, either annually or biennially, according to the nature and extent of his work, either a translation into Marathi, or an original composition in it. The subject shall be one of practical utility in general literature or science. The work produced must be of sufficient magnitude to prove that the exhibitor has not wasted time.

VII. The vernacular exhibitors shall employ a part of their time in teaching, under the direction of the superintendent.

VIII. A vernacular exhibitor shall be eligible to be re-appointed for a further period of two years, at the expiration of his term, if there be no qualified candidate for the vacancy.

IX. A vernacular exhibitor who shall fail in the performance of the duty required of him, will be liable to dismissal from his exhibition by the Board of Education.

Normal Department.

X. The Normal Department to be annexed to the college shall comprise two divisions. The first division shall consist of young men to be trained for situations of masters of vernacular schools in zillah towns, and in such other places as may require schools of a superior description ; also of assistant masters in English schools, vernacular teachers in English schools, inspector, assistant inspectors, &c. The second division shall consist of young men to be trained for the situations of masters of provincial vernacular schools.

XI. The first division shall consist of 10 stipendiary students, and as many eligible non-stipendiary students as shall offer, up to 15, which shall be the limit. As stipends are given only for the purpose of securing to the public the benefit of the services of talented young men who do not possess the means of completing their education, it is to be distinctly understood, that no young man who is well able to support himself shall receive a stipend. The attendance, as non-stipendiaries, of young men of talent possessing a competence is by all means to be encouraged.

XII. The second division shall consist of 15 stipendiary students, and as many eligible non-stipendiary students as may offer, up to 25, which shall be the limit. The stipends of this class also are to be given only to talented youths in poor circumstances.

XIII. The stipend of the students of the first division shall be six rupees each per mensem, and of the second division five rupees each.

XIV. With

XIV. With the view of establishing an intimate connexion between the Poona College and the general education of the country, and of extending the advantages of that institution as widely as possible, the stipends of seven students of the first division and of six of the second division shall be supplied from the funds of the college: The rest of the stipends shall be supplied by the Board of Education from their general education fund.

XV. The stipends of the second division given by the Board from their general education fund, shall be bestowed on talented and well behaved youths from the vernacular schools, who shall be brought to the college to study in the normal department. The stipendiary studentships provided by the Board shall be open to respectable youths of all castes.

XVI. No student shall be admitted into the normal department under 16 nor above 21 years of age, except by the sanction of the Board of Education under particular circumstances.

XVII. The qualifications to be required for admission into the first division of the normal department are, good moral character, general intelligence, and aptness to learn, proficiency in the usual branches of learning taught in the vernacular schools, viz.; a grammatical knowledge of Marathi, geography, arithmetic, algebra, as far as quadratic equations, and geometry, as far as the 95th problem of Jervis's Translated Course from Hutton and Bonycastle; ability to read and write English correctly and with ease; and a competent knowledge of Sanscrit, *i. e.*, ability to read it fluently and to translate it into Marathi, and *vice versa*, Marathi into Sanscrit. If there should be, in any case, a slight deficiency in the required knowledge either of English or Sanscrit, and great proficiency in the other, the great proficiency in the one may be taken as compensation for the slight deficiency in the other. Every candidate must produce a certificate of good moral conduct and general intelligence from the master of the school in which he was educated.

XVIII. The qualifications to be required for admission into the second division of the Normal Department are, good moral character, general intelligence and aptness to learn, and proficiency in the usual branches of learning taught in the vernacular schools, as detailed in the last rule, with the exception that only 65 problems of Jervis's Translated Course shall be required for this class. Every candidate must produce a certificate of good moral conduct and general intelligence from the master of the school in which he was educated.

XIX. The course of the first division shall be for four years, and shall comprise instruction in those branches which are most calculated to enlighten the understanding, to enlarge the faculties, and to inform the mind. The studies of the classes shall be threefold: vernacular, English, and Sanscrit. The vernacular course shall be directed so as to give the students as critical a knowledge as possible of their mother tongue, and shall comprise original composition in it, and translations into it from English and Sanscrit. The English course shall comprise moral instruction, the science of teaching history, ancient and modern, British classes: political economy, mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, and natural history, the practical application of the arts and sciences, original composition, and translations from Sanscrit, and the vernacular. The Sanscrit course shall be so regulated by the superintendent as to give the students a critical knowledge of the language.

XX. The course of the second division shall be for three years. As the special object of the establishment of this class is to provide superior schoolmasters for purely vernacular schools, the course of instruction shall be chiefly vernacular. The chief objects aimed at shall be to teach the students to think, to store their minds with sound and useful knowledge, and to teach them how to impart it to others. The importance of giving them a critical knowledge of their own tongue shall be constantly kept in view. For the attainment of this object, their course shall comprehend instruction in the rudiments of Sanscrit, which shall be carried sufficiently far to give them a good insight into the structure of the language, and to enable them both to understand the words that have been already introduced into the vernacular from it, and to introduce others that may be required. A rudimentary acquaintance with English also shall be communicated to such students of this division as shall have a desire and shall evidence an aptness for acquiring it, and who have made such progress in their vernacular and Sanscrit studies as to afford them time for this study. They shall be carried sufficiently far to attain to some insight into the structure of the language and power to use works on mathematics, geography, &c. In the vernacular they shall go through a course of instruction in algebra, geometry, mensuration, trigonometry, plane and spherical, the integral and differential calculus, and such other branches of mathematics as there may be facilities for teaching. They shall be thoroughly instructed in the history of their own country, in the histories of India and of England, and of such other countries as the vernacular may possess histories of; writing, and the best modes of book-keeping shall have due attention paid to them; and moral instruction, and instruction in the art of teaching, shall be principal points in this department.

XXI. Though the periods of four and three years have been named for the course of the two divisions respectively, it is not meant that every student must necessarily remain the whole period. Any student who may have completed the course in a shorter time may receive his certificate on passing his examination.

XXII. No distinction shall be made between stipendiary and non-stipendiary students in nominating to appointments. Reference shall be made only to qualifications.

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XXIII. Each stipendiary student of the normal department shall be required to enter into a written engagement that, when qualified, he will serve the Board of Education for a period of three years, in any appointment to which he may be nominated of the class for which he has been trained; and that, in the event of his refusal to serve, he will refund the whole amount of stipend he has received.

XXIV. A model school shall be attached to the normal department for the purpose of training the students in the practice of teaching.

XXV. The service of the professors and teachers, both European and native, of the other departments of the college shall be available for the instruction of the normal department, under the direction and at the discretion of the superintendent.

XXVI. A normal master, able to instruct both in English and in the vernacular, shall be appointed to serve exclusively in this department.

XXVII. So soon as there shall be students of the first division qualified to conduct vernacular English schools, in which a critical study of the vernacular should lead to a study of English, and in which the practical application of science in the ordinary pursuits of life shall form a prominent part of instruction, the Board of Education will take measures to establish such schools in the principal zillah towns of the Deccan and Concan, and in other towns the inhabitants of which shall desire the means of superior education for their children, and shall give some proof that they duly value it.

XXVIII. With the view of raising the respectability and promoting the comfort of so useful and meritorious a class of persons as vernacular schoolmasters, the Board of Education is pleased to ordain that the pay of regularly trained masters shall range from 12 rupees to 40 rupees per mensem. The higher rate of pay shall not, however, be given to any master who does not possess a superior knowledge of his own language, and an elementary acquaintance with Sanscrit.

XXIX. As a provision for superannuated schoolmasters is considered by the Board as essential to the prosperity of the cause of education, it will take all the steps in its power to procure the establishment of pension lists as soon as possible.

SCHEME for Amalgamating the Poona College and the Government English School.

1. THE two institutions shall be brought under one roof, and be under one principal or superintendent.

2. There shall be the following separate and distinct branches or departments :

1. Vernacular Department.
2. English Department.
3. Sanscrit Department.
4. Normal Department.

3. It shall be imperative on all to study in the vernacular department, but it shall be optional with the students of the second department to enter the third, and with those of the third to enter the second. The study of English by Sanscrit students shall be *encouraged as much as possible*, but it shall not be a *sine qua non* of admission into nor of remaining in the college. Facility shall be afforded for the study of Sanscrit by those students of the English department, to whom it would be a suitable study, who may wish to acquire a general knowledge of it without becoming profound scholars.

4. The superintendent of the college should be charged with the direction and supervision of the institution in all its departments, and shall take one particular branch of instruction.

5. In addition to the superintendent there shall be—

1. A professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.
2. A professor of general literature.
3. A professor of the vernacular.
4. A normal teacher.

A suitable body of assistants in all departments shall be provided.

6. The objects of the college are various—

1. Individual enlightenment and happiness. These are sought by putting individuals in possession of the key of knowledge, a small key being the vernacular and a large key being the English language.

2. To provide good servants for Government in all its departments. This object is to be attained by the thorough instruction of students in their own vernacular, and in English literature and science.

3. To provide, by the use of the same means, a supply of scientific men for the service of the public.

4. To train up a body of translators, who may hereafter enrich the vernacular of the country with translations of the rich stores of knowledge contained in the English language.

language. The training of these is to be effected by carefully communicating a critical knowledge of the vernacular, English, and Sanscrit. This is one of the most important objects of the college.

5. To train a superior class of schoolmasters. Masters for vernacular schools will be trained through the medium of the vernacular and an elementary knowledge of Sanscrit, sufficient to enable them to understand the Sanscrit words that are introduced into Marathi, will be communicated to them. Masters for superior schools, assistant masters for English schools, &c., will be trained by a higher course, including English and Sanscrit.

7. It is not one of the objects of the Poona College to teach the rudiments of the vernacular, *ability* to read and write it will be required as a qualification for admission into the college. But as the college contains good provision for carrying on the vernacular studies of the students along with their Sanscrit or English study, a high degree of vernacular knowledge will not be required as a pre-requisite for admission. It is desirable that students should enter the college young, especially they who purpose to study English, that they may get a good pronunciation.

8. The system of paying for instruction is to be followed as far as may be. The children of the nobility and gentry shall pay one rupee per mensem. The children of parents whose incomes are from 30 to 50 rupees per mensem, eight annas per mensem. The children of parents whose incomes are from 10 rupees to 30 rupees four annas per mensem. The children of parents whose incomes do not amount to 10 rupees a month shall be admitted free, *if they are of good abilities*, which point is to be ascertained by examination.

9. For the sake of affording the means of superior education to the numerous class of poor Brahmins in the Deccan and Concan, whose poverty prevents their study, except by begging their food at the time of study, and to make their general superior quickness of parts available for the benefit of the public, scholarships of class, viz., shall be attached to the Poona College. These must be invariably given *to boys of good abilities* (their abilities to be ascertained by examination) *whose parents cannot afford to pay for their education*. These scholarships may be held by their possessors as long as they continue to study in the college, and make suitable progress: indolence and want of suitable progress will at any time be a sufficient ground for dismissal. These foundation scholars will be required to study Sanscrit, the vernacular, and English.

10. To carry out the great object of making the college tell upon the improvement of the vernacular language, there shall be attached to the college, translation exhibitions of the value of rupees monthly each. The holders of them will be required to employ a part of each day in teaching under the direction of the superintendent, and to give the remainder of their time to the translations of useful works from English or Sanscrit into the vernacular, or to composing original works in it.

11. To carry out the great object of training, a body of superior schoolmasters, there shall be attached to the college normal scholarships of classes of rupees. These shall be held by young men under training as schoolmasters, they shall be open to all classes of natives.

12. The present Poona College shall form the Sanscrit Department of the combined college, subject to such modifications as the Board of Education shall from time to time direct.

(signed) T. Candy.

APPENDIX.

THE following is an extract from Dr. Ballantyne's Report of the Benares College given in the General Report of Public Instruction in the North West Provinces for 1846-47, para. 34.

"A HOPE has been indulged that the Sanscrit pupils may be induced to study English. My observations when sounding the pundits and pupils on this point were by no means encouraging, until the Government order above referred to appeared, directing that no student should retain his scholarship beyond the age of 23, unless under certain provisions. The anxiety manifested by the senior pupils to bring themselves within the scope of those provisions, suggested the feasibility of a fresh attempt to introduce the study of English into the Sanscrit College. In the course of the examination, I circulated a paper to be signed by all who might be willing to undertake this study. The paper was signed by several of those who under the existing regulations, are liable to be dismissed at the end of the year. They are the very men whom I think it most worth while to retain. They have reached a point of mental culture at which they have become worth reasoning with, on the comparative merits of the civilisation of ancient India, and of modern Europe, a point which the junior boys will not generally have reached until they shall likewise have attained the age at which they must be turned adrift to gain their livelihood, not improbably as astrologers or as hired mumblers at Pagan ceremonies. Let us inquire for what object was the Benares Sanscrit College founded? What are the most valuable objects to which it can be directed? And what are the arrangements most likely to secure the attainment of those objects? These three questions I considered it my duty to propose to myself, when I was sent from England

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to take charge of the institution, and it may not be impertinent if, with all deference, I state the provisional conclusions which I have arrived at, and which are perfectly open to correction.

"The Benares Sanscrit College, according to the letter of Mr. Duncan, the Resident at Benares, dated 24th December 1798, was founded for the cultivation of the laws, literature, and (as inseparably connected with the two former) religion of the Hindoos. The discipline of the college to be conformable in all respects to the Dharma Sostra, in the chapter on education. The second book of Memi contains the whole system of discipline.

"These terms appear to contain the germ of nothing beyond the conciliating of the natives of India by paying a graceful compliment to their language and literature, and of perhaps providing better educated pundits to act as legal counsellors than could otherwise have been always met with. For many years all the efforts of the various gentlemen who took an interest in the college, appear to have been directed to the increasing of its efficiency in these respects.

"Passing over the attempts of the present head master which have been acknowledged in the Principal's annual report for 1844, the first decided effort which I find recorded for turning the institution to further account is that of Mr. Muir, during the Session of 1844. The book from which the students of the Sanscrit College can at present acquire a better acquaintance with the wisest and most ennobling thoughts of Europe than they can acquire from any other, is the volume containing the lectures delivered to them by that gentleman on moral and intellectual philosophy, the printed edition of which constitutes one of his valuable legacies to the college.

"I cannot remark without regret, that the study of these valuable lectures is performed grudgingly. I cannot complain of having been disobeyed when I directed that such and such days should be devoted to this study, and that such and such of the students should attend the professor who was charged with the expounding of them; but there was an unmistakable reluctance. I have often had to answer the question: 'What is the use of such studies as these?' and the mournful tone of the question, and the unsatisfied look of the querist, when he had received the reply, were sufficient to show that his query meant no more than a civil intimation that he considered them of no use. For the reason of this, we have not to look further than to Mr. Muir's report of 1844, where he says: 'But few of the pupils evinced much taste for the new departments, which in fact have no tendency to bring them emolument or reputation among their countrymen.' The remedy for this he indicates in the following remarks: The place which has been assigned to these departments in the examination for scholarships will however, if maintained in future, enforce some attention to these subjects. It is only in the carrying out of this suggestion to a great extent that I can discern the means of making the college an institution fully worthy of the rulers of British India, the object of such an institution, I conceive (and I understand Mr. Muir to have considered), ought to be these, to produce pundits not merely with Sanscrit learning equal to that which can be acquired in the native schools, but with minds so far tinctured with European habits of thought as shall render each of them in some degree a moral light among his countrymen; many people may look on such a proposed object as chimerical; it will assuredly be hard to effect; but we shall gain nothing by aiming at anything lower. I do not propose to substitute new studies for any portion of the course of Sanscrit study pursued in the college. All improvement must be in the way of addition, not of substitution.

"The most perfect European education bestowed upon a young Brahmin, however great a blessing it might be to himself, would exert no beneficial influence beyond his own breast, if unaccompanied by the amount of Sanscrit erudition which is indispensable for securing any degree of respectful attention to his words. How little moral influence do the very best pupils of the English college exert on the mind of the learned natives, if indeed neglecting so much as they do the vernacular tongue, they be supposed capable of communicating much of what they have learned to any native at all. But if we succeed in establishing in the Sanscrit College the standard of training which I proposed, we shall have in the case of each pupil so trained, a Brahmin, whose acquirement in Sanscrit learning must command respect, and consequent attention; whose thoughts (by the hypothesis) are to a certain extent influenced by an acquaintance with correct modes of thinking, and who will find a casteman of his own class sufficiently disposed to argue with him, and no wise disposed to yield a single point that can be by any means contested. Is it too much to hope that the *élève* of the college averse to having the subject matter of his acquirements undervalued, will exert his ingenuity in the support of his positions to the strengthening of his own better impressions, and not altogether without some effect upon his intelligent opponent? The great influence which the Europeanised ideas of the learned Brahmin, Ram Mohun Roy, exerted upon the native mind of Bengal, when contrasted with the comparatively slender influence exerted by well-educated and intelligent men of a different class, has always struck me as pointing to the combination of conditions which we must strive to bring about, if we would aim successfully at raising the native character. Supposing this to be our object, let us consider what are the motives by which we can operate on the minds of the pupils in their present state. These motives are not numerous; they are in fact resolvable into one. The applicants for admission into the Sanscrit College, are attracted solely by the hope of obtaining a scholarship; this is notorious. The college pundits make no scruple of admitting it as a matter of course. To whatever extent the system laid down for the college differs from the system followed by the teachers in the city, to that extent does the college appear repulsive in the eyes of the applicant for admission whose repugnance is overcome by the hope of a scholarship, the love of money

* Sic orig.

money is not the noblest of motives, but implying it as we do in default of a nobler, we must consider how it may be best turned to account. If I were called upon to sketch anew the constitution of the Sanscrit College, I should incline to lay it down somewhat in the following manner :—

“ I. The primary object of the Benares Sanscrit College shall be to furnish without expense to the student, and as a mark of the esteem in which the Government holds the ancient literature of this country, the means of studying all the most valuable branches of Sanscrit learning.

“ II. A secondary, not subordinate object of the institution, shall be to furnish to the most promising and most advanced pupils the means of applying their educated faculties to the consideration of those works which constitute the glory of the nation which founded this college. Every student shall have the opportunity of learning the English language; but those students alone whose acquirements in Sanscrit literature are of a very high order, shall be the objects of special anxiety in regard to their English studies.

“ III. Prizes and scholarships shall be held out as the rewards for proficiency in Sanscrit literature, and no man who gives little promise of attaining a very high degree of proficiency, in at least one branch of Sanscrit learning, shall receive any encouragement to remain long in the college. But the highest rewards shall be reserved for those, who, having attained in their own shastras all that is necessary to gain the respect and the attention of their fellow countrymen, shall manifest by their application and consequent attainments a real desire to pursue the search after truth to the furthest limits to which access is provided for them.

“ IV. Without being called upon to learn English, a student shall be allowed to go through the whole curriculum of Sanscrit study, and to hold the scholarship to which he shall have annually renewed his title, until he is 23 years of age; a student of English, however, provided he have attained the highest grade of Sanscrit scholarship, and continue to prosecute his studies in at least one branch of Sanscrit learning, shall be eligible to be retained indefinitely, the principal certifying every three months to the satisfaction of Government that the assiduity, the progress, and the temper and turn of mind of the student are such as promise some real honour to the college and advantage to the country from his being retained in the institution.

“ V. As Government wishes to evince its regard, not only for the ancient language of the country, now known to comparatively few, but also for the living language of its millions of subjects in the provinces, the study of the capabilities of the Hindi language, with a view to its improvement and its fixation, will be required on the part of this highest class of scholarship holders. The study is, therefore, recommended to the attention of the junior pupils who may aspire to reach the higher rank.

“ VI. A well educated native, of good caste, shall be appointed to teach the elements of English; the duty of directing the English studies from the first, and of exclusively conducting them after the pupils have acquired some little acquaintance with the language, will devolve upon the principal.”

(True Extract.)

(signed) *Thos. Candy,*
Superintendent, Poona College.

Note.—I have ventured to mark with a pen* those passages to which particularly I invite attention. The Board will see that there is a general agreement between the views of Dr. Ballantyne and my own views. Some points of difference will be noted if this extract be compared with my minute. I have some very willing and zealous students of English in the Poona College. *Printed in Italics.

(signed) *Thos. Candy.*

EXTRACT of a Minute on Education by Captain *T. Candy*, Superintendent,
Poona College.

I RESPECTFULLY solicit the permission of the Board of Education to submit the following observations on native education to its consideration :—

It is the acknowledged duty of the British nation, to whom God has committed the Government of the vast empire of India, to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives.

Education is one of the most efficient, as it is one of the most practicable means of accomplishing this object.

The English language can never become the language of India.

Our knowledge of the principles of human nature, and the experience of past ages, alike forbid the attempt to supersede the native languages by the English, and stamp on it the brand of folly.

We have no instance in ancient or modern history, so far as I know, of the language of
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a conquered nation, of any magnitude, and of some degree of civilization, having been superseded by the language of its conquerors.

The Romans carried their language wherever they carried their arms, and the Latin became an object of study to the chiefs and better classes of people amongst the nations whom the Romans had conquered, but it did not become the language of the masses. Though it doubtless affected the vernaculars of many countries, it did not supersede them.

The Norman conquerors of England attempted to introduce into it their Norman French, but the attempt was fruitless.

The English attempted to take from the Irish their vernacular, and to force upon them a foreign language; but the result was only greater hatred of the English by the Irish, and a more pertinacious adherence to the vernacular.

The masses of the population of India must then be educated through their own language.

But the languages of India have never been cultivated. They have little or no literature. They are, therefore, at present unsuitable as media of general education.

They are, however, susceptible of improvement, and may be cultivated to any extent. They are most of them copious and flexible, and therefore forcible. They are rich both in simple vocables and in synonyms. They may be made, therefore, very suitable media of general education.

The English language and the ancient classical language of India,* the Sanscrit, have each an important part to perform in the desired improvement of the vernacular.

The former must impart to them the stores of knowledge, moral, historical, scientific, theological, which are locked up in it. Translators must unlock these stores, and make their precious contents accessible to those who know only the vernacular.

The latter must supply the vernaculars with such terms as may be required, and with the means generally of structural improvement.

The body or board which has the direction of education, must then have for one of its main objects the cultivation and improvement of the vernaculars, and the translation into them of the stores of general literature and science contained in the English language, so that they may become suitable media of national education.

The above object is distinct from, though intimately related to the immediate object of the Board of Education, viz., the education of individuals. One is the procurement of good machinery, the other the application of it.

To carry out the objects of a Board of Education, it seems to me that it must have three different kinds of educational institutions, viz. ;

1. Purely vernacular schools.
2. English vernacular schools.
3. A college or colleges: English, vernacular, and Sanscrit.

The object of the purely vernacular schools is, of course, the education of the masses of the population. In proportion as the vernaculars are improved, and are enriched by translated stores of knowledge, and also as teachers of them are made more and more competent, will these schools become more and more efficient, and consequently more and more beneficial.

The objects of English and vernacular schools are various and great.

1. The enlightenment and welfare of individuals, which are effected by giving them the key to the store-house of knowledge.
2. To fit these enlightened individuals to communicate knowledge to their countrymen.
3. To provide superior servants for Government in all its offices.
4. To provide superior scientific men for the service of the public generally.

The objects of a college, English, vernacular, and Sanscrit, may be made to comprehend the objects of the preceding institution, while they go beyond them to ulterior points.

Individual enlightenment and welfare will be attained in the college as well as in the English and vernacular schools, but they are not the grand object of the college. The grand object of the college is to fit a few to influence the many. To accomplish this, it must be a seminary for translators, and also for superior vernacular schoolmasters; if it succeeds in training a body of men to be translators, and qualifies them to translate faithfully and idiomatically rich stores of knowledge from English into the vernacular, and if it trains a body of men for the arduous task of teaching, and qualifies them for educating their countrymen through the medium of their improved and enriched vernacular, it will do a great public service.

The three languages, English, the vernacular, and Sanscrit, should all be critically studied in the college.

Without a critical study of the first, the niceties of it will not be apprehended, and will be lost in translation; without a critical study of the second, no one will be able to improve it; and without a critical study of the third, no one will be able rightly to apply it to the improvement of the second.

It has become fashionable of late to decry the study of Sanscrit, the reaction probably

of

* My observations have particular reference to Hindoos and their languages.

of the over valuation of it in former years. But to decry it as worthless is as bad as to put an undue value on it.

The study of Sanscrit is of great importance, not only, nor mainly, because all structural improvement of the vernaculars must be taken from it, but because a knowledge of it is necessary to qualify a man to be an enlightener and reformer of Hindoos.

He who would act upon and influence mankind for good must possess some qualities which command general respect, and which therefore give general influence.

There is nothing which gives a Hindoo so much influence amongst Hindoos as a knowledge of their sacred literature. He who has this knowledge has a passport to their respect and their affection, and stands in a most favourable position for reclaiming them from long cherished errors, and for leading them to truth.

It is a striking circumstance, that though upward of a quarter of a century has elapsed since efficient schools and colleges for instruction in English literature and science began to be established in this country, and hundreds, indeed thousands, of Hindoos have been educated in them, not one (so far as I know) can be named as having acquired much influence with his countrymen, who was ignorant of Sanscrit literature. I know of no native educated at any of our schools and colleges who, at the present day, has anything like general influence with his countrymen. The late Bal Shastree Jambhekar has considerable influence, but he would not have been looked up to if, besides being an English scholar, he had not been also a good Sanscrit scholar. Was it his English knowledge alone that gave Ram Mohun Roy such influence with his countrymen on the other side of India? No; it was English which enlightened him, but it was his knowledge of Sanscrit literature which gave him his influence with his countrymen, and enabled him to turn reformer.

A Hindoo who has gone through the usual course of instruction at one of our educational institutions, and has been delivered from the bonds of ignorance and error which have trammelled his ancestors for ages, if he turn to his unenlightened countrymen, and try to expose the absurdities which they receive and cherish as verities, will be received by them with derision. "What," will they say, "do you know of the religion and literature of your ancestors? You have listened to and have been misled by foreigners, barbarians; and now you turn round and revile all that we hold sacred!" Will such a reformer gain general influence?

But if he who has studied Sanscrit literature subsequently studies English, with its literature and science, and becomes convinced of the errors which abound in the former, and of the truths embodied in the latter, he will both be a more worthy votary of truth, and will be better fitted to enlighten his countrymen. He will be able to say to them, "I know the literature of our forefathers; I have studied that which they held, and which you still hold sacred. I have studied also the literature and science of the west. I have compared the one with the other, and I now wish to give you the benefit of my study and comparison." Will not such a reformer stand on a great vantage ground? Will he not be much more likely to influence his countrymen than one who knows only one system? To be qualified to be a reformer, therefore, a Hindoo should be a good Sanscrit scholar, and a good English scholar, and should have a critical knowledge of the vernacular.

I therefore advocate the study of Sanscrit literature to an extent sufficient to give a Hindoo influence with Hindoos.

But I do not advocate the inculcation of anything that is pure and unmixed error. There should be in the college no inculcation of any of the theological systems of the Hindoos, nor of astrology. The branches I would have taught are,—1. So much of Nyaya (logical philosophy) as relates to metaphysics and to dialectics. 2. Grammar. 3. Astronomy. 4. Rhetoric and *belles lettres* (Kavya and alankar). 5. Hindoo law; those parts which have authority in our courts. 6. Medicine.

The branches which are requisite for the improvement of the vernacular are,—1. Grammar (Wyakaraw). 2. Rhetoric and *belles lettres* (Kavya and alankar).

Of the other four branches, Nyaya is requisite to gain the respect and to procure the influence desired. Astronomy should be studied both for the sake of those parts which are true, and that those parts which are based on error may be contrasted with the system based on truth. The study of Hindoo law is desirable, that our courts may be provided with competent shastras; and the study of medicine should be kept up with as great a proportion of truth and as little proportion of error as is practicable, till the Grant Medical College can supply the provinces with well instructed practitioners. The medical class in the Poona College study not only Sanscrit treatises on medicine, but also M'Lennan's translations of English works. They not only learn anatomy from models and prints, but the senior pupils, as they are finishing their studies, attend the civil hospital. The teachers of the class attended the hospital for several years.

I would, as much as is possible, divest the teaching of Sanscrit literature in the college of all marks of a religious character. The teaching should be that of a literature venerable from its antiquity. It will continue to be studied on this ground, long after all the systems of error it contains have been exploded.

I would also have the instruction communicated in the English department brought to bear, as much as possible, on the errors of the systems contained in the Sanscrit literature taught in the Sanscrit department. The truths taught in the one would then counteract the errors taught in the other.

I would not attempt to teach new sciences or branches of knowledge through Sanscrit. These I would communicate through the vernaculars to those who study only the vernaculars.

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vernaculars, and through English to those who study that language. Works on science can be more easily rendered into the vernaculars than into Sanscrit, for there are few who are at once masters both of Sanscrit and of English science, and when rendered into the vernaculars they are accessible to multitudes where, as in a Sanscrit translation, they would be accessible only to a few.

I trust I have shown that the study of Sanscrit holds an important place in a scheme for the national education of India, and that it ought to be encouraged. I have pointed out its place, and the end to be attained by it.

It may be asked, whether the second and third classes of seminaries may not be combined; whether one institution may not serve the purposes of an English and vernacular school, and also those of an English vernacular and Sanscrit college.

As there is a considerable difference between the objects of the two classes of institution, I would say that they would be most efficiently worked separately.

But where the students of Sanscrit are few, and the students of English many, then I would have no separate institution. The English college or school should have a Sanscrit class or classes attached to it.

On the other hand, where the students of Sanscrit are many, and the students of English are few, the students of English merely should be admitted into the English department of the college, and there should be no separate institution for them.

Where the students of Sanscrit are many, and the students of English merely are also numerous, I would advocate the second and third institutions, viz., the English and vernacular school, and the English, Vernacular, and Sanscrit College being kept separate.

This is the state of things in the city of Poona. There are about 150 scholars in the English school here, and there are about 250 students in the Poona College. Both are likely to increase rather than to decrease. There is, therefore, ample room for the efficient working of the two institutions separately; and I am of opinion that the particular objects of each would be best attained by a separate working of them.

The educational statistics of Poona seem to differ considerably from those of Benares and Agra. The students of Sanscrit have been increasing in Poona of late years, while in Benares and in Agra they have been decreasing. Perhaps the increase in the one case and the decrease in the other may be more apparent than real. In the case of Poona more have begun to attend the Government institution, and consequently probably fewer attend private instruction; while in the cases of Benares and Agra it is probable that those who ceased to attend the Government institutions went to private instructors. In the last report which I have seen of the Benares College, that for 1846-47, the number of students in the Sanscrit department is 63. In the report for the same year of the Agra College, the number of students in the Oriental department (including all the Oriental languages taught) is 39.

If the number of students of Sanscrit in the Poona College were as small as the numbers in the Benares and Agra Colleges, I would strongly advocate the college being united to the English school. But with so large a number as 250 students in the Poona College, and 150 in the English school, a union of them seems to me inexpedient.

With respect to the objection that by keeping up the Poona College as a separate institution, the interest of one class, brahmins, are regarded to the detriment of other classes. I would observe that, repugnant as legislating and devising for class interests is to our feelings, we cannot help it if we are legislating and devising for a people who pertinaciously maintain them. As long as brahmins are considered a distinct and superior class by all other Hindoos, we must give some regard to this opinion. Brahmins will by and by find their level, but we must leave the matter to the Hindoos themselves. Any interference on our part will only do harm. There is very little of real practical grievance suffered by the other classes through the supposed superiority of the brahman. If the other classes of Hindoos manifested a strong desire to learn Sanscrit, we should feel a strong inclination to remove at once all barriers to their study of it; but it is rarely that a Hindoo, not a brahman, wishes to study it. The wedge which will open the Poona College has, however, begun to be applied. I have now a purvor studying English in it. In the plan which I lately submitted for making the college efficient, provision was made for the admission of other castes.

If I should be so happy as to carry conviction to the minds of the members of the Board of Education that it is highly desirable to have a separate college with Sanscrit, vernacular, and English departments, I trust the Board will pardon my again presenting to its consideration the plan for rendering the Poona College efficient in these departments which I submitted in my two last reports.

I beg to bring to the Board's particular notice that an amalgamation of the Poona College and the Poona English school will involve as much additional expense, if all the branches are to be kept up efficient, as the measures which I recommended for making the college efficient.

Mr. M'Dougal and his one assistant are not more than enough, they are scarcely enough, for the present strength of the English school. If the instruction of the English department of the Poona college is to be added to the tuition of the English school, additional masters must be given. So that there will be little or no saving of expense by uniting the Poona College to the English school, instead of making it efficient as a separate establishment.

Should the Board, however, determine that an amalgamation of the establishments must be made, I beg to submit, on a separate paper, the outlines of a scheme for a combined institution. Should these meet with the Board's approval, the details of the scheme can be subsequently filled up.

(No. 1934 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 4 June 1856.

MR. ERSKINE'S letter, and its accompaniments, should be submitted to the Government of India in support of the application made by this Government in the letter, No. 1664, dated 23d May 1856, and as containing a history of the Poona College, which the Government of India would probably wish to have among their records.

2. Government have already, in their resolution dated 26th May 1856, communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, under date 2d June 1856, No. 1712, recorded their sense of Major Candy's merits. They will be glad to be able to retain his services in the Translation department, as proposed by Mr. Erskine.

(No. 1935 of 1856.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 3309.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 975, dated 12th May 1856, and of the letter from Major Candy therein referred to, containing a sketch of his long connexion with the Poona College.

These documents, with copies of the papers alluded to in the concluding para. of Mr. Erskine's letter, are forwarded in support of the proposition submitted in my letter, No. 1664, dated 23d May 1856, and as containing a history of the Poona College, which the Government of India would probably wish to have among their records.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18 June 1856.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 977 A of 1856.)

V. 2902.

To *W. Hart*, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I BEG to forward three examination reports* and accompaniments, received from the gentlemen who lately conducted the examinations in the Poona College.

2. As the examiner in the Vernacular department forwarded a copy of his report to the principal when he sent the original to me, I beg to submit copies of the correspondence to which it has led. †

3. The examiners have also sent in separate reports of the nature contemplated in para. 6 of your letter, No. 3531 of 1855. One of these has also given rise to correspondence, and points to so many imperfections that I cannot be sure when the inquiries arising out of it will be completed. I conclude that it will be satisfactory to Government at once to learn the results of the examinations, as described by the examiners; further proceedings relative to the discipline and scheme of instruction in the college being hereafter reported as they take place.

4. It will be observed that the examiners in Poona met with defects of the same nature as those pointed out by the examiners in Bombay; viz., want of thorough grounding in and subsequent clear retention of elementary knowledge, want of reliance in the students on their own mental resources, and, as regards the instruction, an effort to achieve too much, and too exclusive an appeal to the memory.

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General Department.

* Printed copies of these accompany the letter from Bombay to the Honourable Court, dated 12 August 1856.—
W. H., Sec. to Govt.

† Appendix A.

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5. Both in the school and college departments, the Poona College, as Government are aware, stands greatly in need of reform. The scheme of studies must be re-arranged; the conditions on which scholarships are held must be altered; examinations for promotion to higher classes and departments must be made more searching in every grade, and a stricter general discipline must be enforced. Important proposals have been made, during the last year, for the removal of some defects, especially in the English department. These have been approved by Government, and either sanctioned, or recommended for sanction; other measures were considered and postponed until an increase of establishments should render it possible to introduce them with better effect. But the changes must go further than was anticipated. It would be premature to attempt a discussion of details at present, but I shall lose no time in acting upon some of the suggestions of the examiners, in obtaining information upon points still doubtful, and in proposing such arrangements for other improvements as may, without delay, be practicable.

6. Favourable mention is made by the examiners of several students in the college department, among whom, in the junior class, Nowroje Pudomji, Rowjee Godbole, and Rama Ok, are distinguished; and, in the senior class, Narayan Jugomath, Purshotum Narayan, and Dorabji Padomji. The vernacular essay, by Kashmath Thuthe, has earned for him high commendation.

7. It is difficult to peruse these papers without feeling that the arrangement known as the amalgamation of the English School and Sanscrit College at Poona, in 1851, was an attempt to fuse together elements which had no tendency to combine, and that the establishments allowed for the united institution have, in many respects, been most inadequate. Those who ordered the amalgamation, in opposition, it appears, to the wishes and recommendations of Major Candy, would not, I apprehend, have encouraged the introduction of a rigid discipline, if by that means the number of students were to be greatly reduced. However that may be, the description given in these papers of the present state of the college shows the necessity of a great change in this respect, and will lead, I trust, to the immediate sanction in the first place of the measures proposed in my letter, No. 162. of the 5th February last, and, eventually, of all other improvements which may be found to be practicable.

8. Government have been informed, elsewhere, of Major Candy's opinion, "that the duties of principal and of translator are too much for one person, and that it is desirable to separate the offices." He has, in fact, been oppressed by the combined labours of college superintendence, vernacular teaching, and Marathi translation. His health, I regret to say, is so much impaired that he ought to have left the country before this time, and will embark this day for Europe. Whatever arrangements may be made for conducting the many duties hitherto assigned to Major Candy (and which can hardly again be

* Directors' letter, No. 899, of 26th December 1855.

Ditto - ditto No. 819, of 23th April 1856.

Ditto - ditto No. 975, of 12th May 1856.

assigned to one person,* even temporarily), I trust that the Department of Education will not be deprived of his services as a translator, at a time when those duties are so important. As a Marathi scholar, Major Candy is admitted to have no equal among the European servants of Government in this Presidency, and his literary duties are those to which he is most anxious to devote himself.

9. The Appendix (B.) contains a letter from the principal, forwarding copies of two letters from the examiner in English Literature; and the Appendix (C.) contains the Annual Report of the College for 1855. I beg to refer to the latter documents for accounts of the examination of the branch school, the school department of the college, the Sanscrit department, and the students of logic.

10. The attention of the principal has been drawn to such points in these letters, and in his report, as appear to require immediate notice.

11. I make no special allusion to other statements and discussions contained in the accompaniments to this letter, until I am informed whether or not Government desire that they should be separately noticed; and will only, at present, request attention to the concluding para. of Captain Cowper's letter, No. 57, of the 5th instant, and to the letter from Major Candy, of the 10th idem;

idem ; adding, as regards the latter document, a hope that in spite of many obvious imperfections in the discipline and organization of the college, Government continue to regard Major Candy as a diligent and conscientious public servant, who has done much to promote the progress of education in this Presidency, and has always been anxious, under many difficulties, to perform the duties entrusted to him, to the best of his judgment and ability.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
12 May 1856.

(No. 101 of 1856.)

To C. J. Erskine, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

HAVING been favoured with a copy of Captain Cowper's Report* to you of his examination of the Vernacular department of the Poona College, I beg permission to submit to you a few explanations and remarks connected with the subject of it.

* No. 156, of
11 March 1856.
See among printed
papers sent to the
Honourable Court,
12 August 1856.—
W. H., Sec. to Govt.

2. I beg, in the first place, to acknowledge with frankness that the Vernacular department of the college is not in several respects in the state in which I wish to see it, but I hope to be able to show you that the defects which I acknowledge are the result of particular circumstances, and not of negligence on my part.

3. The greatest deficiencies in the Vernacular department are in the college classes, and in the classes of students from the Sanscrit department.

4. To explain the state of the college classes with regard to the vernacular, I must enter a little into detail. I beg to point out that they are mainly composed of assistant teachers and students who came with the English school at the amalgamation in 1851. When the amalgamation took place, the first thing the college council had to do was to form college classes for the professors. The candidates for these classes were the senior pupils of the former college, who were good vernacular scholars, and the senior pupils of the late English school, who, not having had any instruction in the vernacular in the school, were for the most part quite destitute of all grammatical knowledge of it. I was fully aware of the importance of college classes possessing a good knowledge of the vernacular, but I found myself in a dilemma. As there were professors it was absolutely necessary to form some college classes for them to teach. If I had insisted on every student admitted into them possessing a grammatical knowledge of the vernacular, the only students that could have been admitted were the senior pupils of the former college. But if classes had been formed of these, to the exclusion of the senior pupils of the late English school, the result would have been a great increase of the jealousy of the college students, which had long been felt by the scholars of the English school, and no real amalgamation could have taken place. I felt, therefore, that however great the evil was of admitting students into the college classes without a grammatical knowledge of the vernacular, it was, under these peculiar circumstances, a less evil than excluding them. I therefore consented to let the senior students of the English school be admitted into the college classes, without reference to their knowledge of the vernacular.

5. But, it may be asked, why, after they were admitted, were they not thoroughly instructed in the vernacular? In explanation of this, I beg to mention that the students admitted were generally below the proper standard for admission into the college classes (for to form classes at all, the standard had necessarily been somewhat lowered), and therefore the professors required so much from their pupils to enable them to attain to the right standard, that they really had no time for the study of the vernacular. Neither professors nor pupils had that appreciation of the importance of a good knowledge of the vernacular which would have made them willing to sacrifice a little of English literature and of mathematics to secure it. The consequence was that, though I was extremely desirous of their acquiring a grammatical knowledge of the vernacular, I felt that I could not insist on it. Therefore, though deeply regretting this state of things, I contented myself with requiring their attendance for an hour a day on myself, in which time I attempted to give them a critical knowledge of English one day, and to teach them to translate orally from Marathi into English the alternate day. I considered that the evil was a temporary one; and that when the students studying the vernacular grammatically in the school division rose to the college division, it would cease to exist. But I have never ceased urging these young men to acquire a correct knowledge of their vernacular.

6. I beg here to state, and to draw your particular attention to the circumstance, that most of the pupils of the former college that were admitted into the college classes of the new institution at the amalgamation, have obtained good appointments through their know-

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ledge of the vernacular, combined with their knowledge of English. Most of those now in the college classes, who were in the former college, passed creditably.

7. With respect to the state of the classes of students from the Sanscrit department, I beg to submit the following explanation to your candid consideration. When I joined the college as superintendent in 1837, I found a general ignorance of and contempt for the vernacular. Men learned in Sanscrit could neither write nor read a letter in the common character of the vernacular, and no one thought of studying their mother tongue. I set myself at once to change this state of things. I applied for and obtained a teacher and an assistant teacher of the vernacular, and I formed classes for the regular instruction of the students. As I could make the retention of a stipend depend upon regularity of attendance in the Vernacular department, I had a good hold upon the large body of stipendiary students, and I met with a good measure of success in my efforts to instruct them in the vernacular; but with the non-stipendiary students, especially with those who begged their food, my success was less; still I did in a measure succeed even with them. Of the fruit of my efforts I have spoken above, in the last para. But at the amalgamation, things were quite changed. All the stipends except 10 were transferred to the English and Normal departments, and to these came also the best students of the Sanscrit department. By the amalgamation, the Sanscrit department received a shock which it has with difficulty survived. The students who left it for the English and Normal departments, were succeeded by students whose bigotry kept them from English, and whose contempt for the vernacular made them unwilling to waste time on it. Many of the new students, too, were very young, and several were brahmins from the south of India, to whom Marathi was a foreign tongue. With these I had to begin my efforts again, and under very much more unfavourable circumstances; i. e., with the difficulties much greater. I explained both to teachers and pupils the importance of the study of the vernacular, and I urged regular attendance in the Vernacular department. I refrained from extreme measures, lest I should quite empty the Sanscrit department. The consequence of this state of things was, that the students did badly at the examination. Since the examination, a decided improvement has taken place, which I hope will prove permanent.

8. I trust that the above explanation will be deemed satisfactory, as showing that the defects which I admit do exist in the Vernacular department, are the result of peculiar circumstances, against which I have indeed struggled, but with only partial success.

9. I now beg to point out that if the examination had been conducted as Government directed, and as examinations usually are conducted, the result might have been considerably more favourable to the college. The usual way of conducting an examination, and the way ordered by Government in this case, is to examine partly on paper and partly orally. In this case Government ordered that there should be at least five rounds of oral questions. The usual way of examining a class orally, I need hardly say, is for the examiner to call it up and to make the pupils read round, and then for him to question them in turn as to their understanding of what they have read, to make them parse, &c. &c. But nothing of this kind was done by the examiner of the Vernacular department. Not in any instance, that I am aware of, did he make a class stand up and read Marathi to him; not in any instance, that I am aware of, did he question a class as to their understanding of Marathi; nor in any instance, that I am aware of, did he put any oral questions to a class in grammar and parsing. Yet surely in an examination of a Vernacular department, these were important items not to be overlooked. Government would surely like to know whether the students read Marathi with intelligence and emphasis. But there is no mention of these points in the examiner's report. Captain Cowper, indeed, in coming to commence his examination, intimated to me that he did not feel competent to examine classes orally in the usual way.

10. The examiner's ordinary method was to bring questions written out on paper, and then, calling up the students separately, to put them before them in turn. And you will observe that, excepting in mathematical and arithmetical classes, Captain Cowper's examination consisted mainly of translation. But translation, though very important, is not the main point of a Vernacular department. Indeed the College Vernacular department had no translation classes at first, and vernacular schools have no translation classes at all.

11. I beg to draw your attention to another point, viz., that the examiner did not examine the classes according to the programme. If I remember rightly, it was before he commenced his examination at all, that Captain Cowper intimated to me that he should disregard the programme, and examine in what subjects he thought fit. I need not point out that the very object of a programme is that it should serve as a guide to the examiner, and it is ordinarily so viewed and used. I do not mean to say, that if an examiner has ground to suspect that those whom he is examining have forgotten subjects formerly learnt, he is not at liberty to test their remembrance of them. He may certainly do so; but I think that the circumstances which led to a departure from the programme should be distinctly stated; the portion of the examination that was extra to the programme should be noted, and some allowance should be made for a little unreadiness in that portion. I am thus particular in making these remarks, because, though Captain Cowper, in consequence of an appeal which I made to him, has stated that he departed from the programme, he has not specified what subjects were extra to it, nor, so far as I can see, has he made any allowance for failure in them.

12. It might be deemed unbecoming in me to question the correctness of the judgment passed

passed on the different classes by the examiner appointed by Government. I therefore submit to it in silence. But I trust that I may be permitted respectfully to express a hope that this silence will not be taken necessarily to imply concurrence or acquiescence. As I was not continuously present at Captain Cowper's examination (having to attend to the other examiners as well as to him, and having much other duty to perform), and as I have not seen either his questions, or (excepting some bad ones, which he selected and sent me) the answers rendered by the students, I am not able to form any judgment of my own respecting the result of his examination. But I feel it right to say, that from my own personal knowledge of the students, and from the result of examinations which I have from time to time taken, I differ from him considerably in my opinion of the status of the department.

13. After these preliminary observations, I proceed to offer a few explanations with regard to the classes as reported on seriatim by Captain Cowper; and I notice first his report of the college classes, paras. 5-10.

14. This report strikingly illustrates what I have said above (in paras. 9 and 10). The only oral part is "oral translation of English sentences." The rest is all written, and, excepting the essay and the parsing, is all translation.

15. I have admitted (paras. 4, 5) the vernacular deficiency of most of the students of the college classes, and have accounted for it, so that I need not here repeat my statements. I would earnestly and respectfully draw particular attention to my reply to the report of Captain Cowper, contained in paras. 5-16 of my letter to him, No. 43, of the 31st January last, which letter he has forwarded to you with his letter, No. 134, of the 1st March. I refrain from transcribing those paragraphs to avoid making this letter bulky, but I trust that a reference will be made to them. I will add here merely that Captain Cowper seems somewhat to have misapprehended my object in consenting to his examining the college classes.

16. I pass on to paras. 11-18 of Captain Cowper's letter, containing his report of his examination of the translation classes. And here I must express my regret that there is so much faulty spelling in the college. Some of the young men seem to think that it is an unimportant point; that all that they need care about is understanding what they read. I have endeavoured to counteract this tendency to undervalue orthography, and have often warned the students that to neglect it is to lay themselves open to reproach. I think that more attention is given to it now than was formerly the case; but there is still much room for improvement. When it is considered that this is the point in which young men in England, who come up to public examinations fail the most, some allowance should be conceded to native youths. I may remark, by the way, that as Captain Cowper was examiner of the vernacular department, it was scarcely within his province to report on the English orthography of the students; the sentences for translation should have been given to them. With regard to the opinion expressed by Captain Cowper at the end of para. 12, respecting the expediency of the senior school class reading a Marathi work on Political Economy, I would, with deference to him, express quite an opposite opinion.

17. With regard to the stipendiaries so condemned in para. 13, I beg to mention, that they were appointed stipendiaries in the former college for general quickness and for progress in Sanscrit: they have disappointed the hopes entertained of them. These are not a fair specimen of the stipendiaries either of the former or of the present college; they are the dregs of the former college. At the amalgamation all the stipendiaries of the former college were examined with reference to their being appointed stipendiaries in the new institution. A few were rejected for indolence and non-progress, but the rest were appointed to the English or Normal department of the new college. Some of them have been the most distinguished students of the new college, and have become, one an assistant professor, another the reviser to the Dakshina prize committee, some masters of English schools; others, translation exhibitioners, &c., &c. A few who did not take a liking to English lagged behind, and are those who are now justly condemned by Captain Cowper. As they came before him twice, the number of the very bad appears double what it really was.

18. With reference to what Captain Cowper says (para. 17) of the books used in the translation classes being difficult, I admit that they are so. I have looked in vain for books more suitable; M'Culloch's books were originally chosen for these classes, because they were the books used in the English classes, and thus the study in the vernacular department would help the study in the English department. In the present session the classes have gone down a step in the series of books, *i. e.*, those that were using the "lessons," are now using "the third reading book," &c.

19. I admit the defects pointed out by Captain Cowper in para. 18. They have resulted from the want of teachers qualified to teach translation into English, and from the necessity of first teaching translation into Marathi. Before students attempt to translate into English, they should be able to translate fairly into their own language. And it is vain to expect to get men qualified to teach translation for 12 or 15 rupees a month: they would soon get higher employment. Before Captain Cowper's examination I had pointed out to assistant professor Kristna Shastri, who has the general charge and super-

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vision of the translation classes, that the higher classes should be taught also to translate into English. My own teaching of translation has been into English.

20. With reference to the examination of the students of the Sanscrit department, reported on in paras. 19-25, I need not repeat what I have said in para. 7. Though I acknowledge that these students are bad, they do not appear to me so bad as they appear to Captain Cowper. Since the examination, the state of things has improved. The arguments that had little effect before, seem to have more effect now.

21. With regard to Captain Cowper's remarks in his report of the examination of the 1st and 2d vernacular literature classes (paras. 26-29), I venture to express my opinion that the study of Marathi poetry should be prosecuted in the higher literature classes. It is difficult to those not accustomed to read it; but that is not a reason why it should not be studied; it is rather a reason why it should be studied. I beg to say that it was a great surprise to me to find the 2d class reported ignorant of grammar.

* Letter to the
Director of Public
Instruction, No. 86,
of 18th March.

22. With respect to what the Examiner says on "the very confused and curious ideas of political economy" of the students of the 2d class, I have already reported* to you that I requested Captain Cowper (in my letter, No. 43, of 31st January), to let me see the questions he put on this subject; that he took no notice of my request for six weeks; that he then sent me an English version of them; and that on my requesting to be permitted to see the original questions, he refused to correspond further with me. With regard to the very bad stipendiary, I beg (to avoid repetition) to refer to what I have said in para. 17.

23. Captain Cowper remarks, in para. 30, on the bad writing of the students. I quite admit the desirableness of an improvement in this point; but I beg to draw attention to the difficulty of finding time for it.

24. With reference to the report of the examination of the 1st and 2d mathematical classes (paras. 31-34), I beg that it may be borne in mind that the subjects given for examination were not those of the programme. And I beg further to state, that the subjects given had not been studied in the college, but in vernacular schools, before the students entered the college. I mention this to show that their defective teaching is not chargeable to the college. The vernacular arithmetical classes of students from the English department are composed of those who have recently been admitted into the school department, and who have not advanced far enough in English to begin arithmetic in it. It is the rule of the school that new scholars continue the study of arithmetic in the vernacular, till they reach a certain point in English. On entering the school department, they are formed into classes, according to the progress they are found to have made.

25. I greatly regretted the non-attendance of the students recorded by Captain Cowper in para. 35, and I had all, whose absence was not unavoidable, flogged.

26. With reference to the report of the examination of the normal students (paras. 37-48), I feel called on to make two or three remarks.

27. Captain Cowper has made some strong remarks on the inequality of the normal students in the class of vernacular literature; but he has not, either in this report, or in his letters to me, stated in what the inequality consists, or who are the students that are inferior, and should be formed into a lower class; so that but little practical benefit can result from his strictures. In a large class of 30, there must be some inequality; and if two classes were made instead of all being in one, it would doubtless be beneficial; but it does not necessarily follow that because the normal students have not all been exactly the same time in the class, therefore they are unequal. A student may enter the class whose knowledge is up to that of the class when he enters it. It may further be mentioned, that the subjects taught to the normal students in a class together, are reading, parsing, writing from dictation, geography and history, in which inequality is not of so much consequence as in mathematics.

28. Captain Cowper remarks (para. 40) on the non-mention of translation in the programme of the studies of the normal students, and gives his opinion (para. 41), that they should be taught translation rather than the higher branches of mathematics, or the elements of natural philosophy, or of political economy. I am of quite a different opinion. Translation will form no part of the duty of these young men when they go out as vernacular schoolmasters. The object aimed at in teaching them English is to store their minds with useful knowledge, and to qualify them to increase their store by private study. It is only because the vernacular at present does not contain the knowledge they ought to possess, that they are taught English. It is surely very desirable that they should get some correct knowledge, however limited, of chemistry, natural philosophy, and political economy; for all these tend to expand the mind, and are, I think, likely to be more useful to them than ability to translate.

29. With reference to Captain Cowper's remarks (para. 41) on the normal students studying political economy in English, I think that Assistant Professor Krishna Shastri's class knows English sufficiently well to read Clift's elementary work on political economy with profit.

30. In reporting (para. 43) on the student composing the first normal mathematical class, the examiner, after saying that he appeared to have a turn for mathematics, and to have been industrious,

industrious, adds, "I found room for improvement in matters comparatively very simple." I regret that he did not specify the defects which he discovered. In communicating to me the result of the examination, Captain Cowper made use of no depreciating or qualifying clause.

31. In para. 46 Captain Cowper speaks of the "pernicious" effect of revision. How revision can be pernicious I do not see: it must tend to deepen and strengthen. I readily admit that students should learn thoroughly what they learn; but I suppose that all persons are glad to revise the subjects in which they are to be examined before they go up for examination. I can truly say that I entirely disapprove of the system of cramming for an examination.

32. With regard to the "exercises" mentioned by Captain Cowper, I left the detail of the management of the vernacular mathematical classes to Assistant Professor Kern Lakshman, who is, I suppose, one of the ablest mathematicians in the Presidency. He did not think it necessary that these exercises should be taught.

33. Captain Cowper, in his remarks in paras. 47 and 48, seems to me to wish to give the impression that the English mathematical department is in a bad state, and that if it were examined as he examined the vernacular mathematical department, great discoveries would be made. He hinted as much to me while the examination was going on; but I gave no encouragement to what I considered an uncalled-for interference with another department. There was a sufficient reason for Captain Hill's having one or two vernacular mathematical classes examined before him. He had remarked the difficulty with which some students in the English department expressed themselves; and I pointed out to him that it proceeded from their imperfect acquaintance with English, in consequence of which, they thought in their own language, and then translated their thoughts into English. I suggested that he might ascertain whether this was the case or not by having a vernacular class or two examined before him. Captain Cowper, who was examining in the vernacular, had no such reason for examining English classes.

34. Having gone through Captain Cowper's report of his examination, I beg to present an abstract of it in the following tabular form. Excepting the college classes, the particular circumstances of which must be taken into consideration, and the classes of students from the Sanscrit department, which I admit were in a bad state, though I do not consider them so bad as they appeared to Captain Cowper, I think that the result of the examination cannot be said to be discreditable. Indeed, when it is considered that the examiner endeavoured to make the examination "a complete" one, i.e. a severe one, and that he disregarded the programme, and examined in such subjects as he chose, and in the way he chose, it is rather creditable to the department, that class after class should be reported as a "most did well," "a large number did well," &c. &c. In every institution I suppose that some dunces and dullards are to be found.

ABSTRACT of the REPORT of the EXAMINATION.

NO. OF THE CLASS.	RESULT OF EXAMINATION.	REMARKS.
Two College Classes -	"Decidedly unfavourable." "Some acquitted themselves very creditably." "With the majority otherwise." Some very bad.	The circumstances of this class must be borne in mind; also the object in view in subjecting them to an examination.
1st Translation Class	"A large number acquitted themselves creditably." "Some very deficient, and unfit to be in the class." One stipendiary very bad.	
2d Translation Class	"Nearly all acquitted themselves well." "The six stipendiaries did not do so." "Two of them hopelessly ignorant and stupid."	These stipendiary students are those who lagged behind of the old college, the sediment of that institution.
3d Translation Class	"One acquitted himself with much credit." "One or two passed a superior examination, and most of the others did well." "A few very bad specimens."	
4th, 5th and 6th Translation Classes.	"The oral translation of the 4th, 5th and 6th classes was, generally speaking, fair."	
Literature class of students from Sanscrit department.	"About one-third did pretty well." "Another third passed an indifferent examination, while the remaining students knew nothing and could answer nothing."	Students from the Sanscrit department.
1st Arithmetical Class of ditto - ditto.	"One-third passed a good examination. Of the remainder, the performances of one-half were indifferent, and of the other half very bad."	- Ditto.

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Capt. Cowper's
letter, No. 55, of
25th January,
para. 10.

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NO. OF THE CLASS.	RESULT OF EXAMINATION.	REMARKS.
2d Arithmetical Class of students from Sanscrit department.	"The whole were unable to reply to a single question, and appeared completely ignorant."	Students from Sanscrit department.
3d Arithmetical Class of ditto - ditto.	Three of the eight did pretty well, but the remaining five were as bad and as ignorant as the second class.	- Ditto.
First Literature Class of Students from the English Department.	"Most of the students of the first class passed a very fair examination. The stipendiaries* did otherwise."	*The same as those condemned in the 2d Translation Class; the sediment of the former college.
Second ditto - ditto -	The class passed a fair examination, except that most were unable to answer the questions in grammar put to them, and had very confused and curious ideas of political economy. A stipendiary student (one condemned before) failed completely.	The Examiner has declined showing his original questions on political economy.
Seven lower Literature Classes.	The Examiner did not find time to go through the examination of them. He records that he found their writing, in a great many cases, exceedingly bad.	They have not time to pay attention to writing.
First Mathematical Class of Students from the English Department.	"About half passed a tolerable examination; three doing very well. The performances of the other half were either indifferent or bad. There were four who could do nothing."	The subjects given were not those of the programme.
Second Mathematical Class of ditto - ditto.	"Result very unfavourable; only three did even tolerably well; of the remaining fifteen, 10 failed in everything."	Subjects not according to the programme; teacher had been sickly.
Remaining three Arithmetical Classes.	Were not examined, as all the students did not assemble in time.	The absentees were flogged.
Class of Popular Physics -	"Only in a few instances were all the questions correctly answered." For the most part the students do not possess a thorough knowledge of the subject. Apparently acquainted only with the simple portions of the work.	They were not presented for examination as possessing a thorough knowledge of the subject.
Normal Literature Class -	"Two passed a superior examination; the essay of one of them a most creditable production." Bearing in mind the examination passed before entering the normal class, a number can scarcely be said to have done well; many must be said to be indifferent, and a few to have retrograded since last examination. In physical geography the students replied for the most part correctly and well.	A report of their positive attainments would be more satisfactory than this.
First Normal Mathematical Class.	"His considerable acquirements, in so far as the examiner felt himself competent to test them, appeared to indicate a natural turn for mathematics and much application. Here, however, room was found for improvement in matters comparatively very simple.	
Second Normal Mathematical Class.	Not examined.	
Third and Fourth Normal Mathematical Classes.	Both these classes passed a fair examination. A number of students in the third class did very well in nearly everything. In the rest the pernicious effect of "revision" was very apparent.	

35. In conclusion, I beg to submit these explanations and remarks to your candid consideration. I trust that I shall be admitted to have shown that the defects which really exist are not the result of carelessness or indifference on my part, but of particular circumstances, and that, all things being considered, the examination does not reflect discredit on the college.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Candy*, Major,
Principal of the Poona College.

Sinhgur, 28 March 1856.

(No. 761 of 1856.)

To Captain *Cowper*, Inam Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter, No. 101, dated 28th ultimo, from the Principal of the Poona College, in case you may desire to make any remarks upon the statements of fact which it contains.

2. Will you oblige me by returning the letter, with your reply, at as early a date as possible.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, 19 April 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 57 of 1856.)

From Captain *T. A. Cowper* to *C. J. Erskine*, Esq. Director of Public Instruction,
dated at Bombay, 5 May 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to return the letter to your address from the Principal of the Poona College, No. 101, dated 28th March last, received with your communication, No. 761, of the 19th ultimo. The remarks which I desire to make upon it are given below, each opposite the para. of Major Candy's letter to which it refers. It has been impossible for me strictly to confine these remarks to statements of fact with which the Principal's opinions and inferences have been so blended, that to have abstained from noticing the whole, must have been construed into an admission of much which it is not more my desire than my duty to disprove and disclaim.

2. I beg, in the first place, to acknowledge with frankness that the vernacular department of the college is not in several respects in the state in which I wish to see it; but I hope to be able to show you that the defects which I acknowledge are the result of particular circumstances, and not of negligence on my part.

3. The greatest deficiencies in the vernacular department are in the college classes, and in the classes of students from the Sanscrit department.

The past report will be found to contain statements very inconsistent with the qualified acknowledgments now made. In 1852 the vernacular acquirements of the college classes were pronounced indifferent, and great stress was laid on the necessity of paying careful attention to this point. For the next year (1853) the report declared this defect to have been remedied. It was stated, "the progress of the greater part of the students in both classes, especially in Marathi, has been very satisfactory; they are now acquiring a critical knowledge of their mother tongue." The report of the succeeding year (1854), made not the slightest allusion to anything defective or wanting. The thorough efficiency of the vernacular department was left to be inferred, and that such an inference was drawn, by the authority to whom it was most necessary to communicate the truth, is shown by the statement made by the Board of Education to Government, who were informed, that whatever might be the state of the literature classes of the most satisfactory state of the vernacular ones, there could be no doubt whatever. Government were unquestionably misinformed, for it is not possible that the great majority of the college students, this year examined by me, can ever have been tolerably proficient in, much less critically acquainted with their vernacular language.

4. To explain the state of the college classes with regard to the vernacular, I must enter a little into detail. I beg to point out that they are mainly composed of assistant teachers and students who came with the English school at the amalgamation in 1851. When the amalgamation took place, the first thing the college council had to do was to form college classes for the professors. The candidates for these classes were the senior pupils

The only thing upon which stress has been laid in the examiner's report is not the fact of these students having, in 1851, entered the college ignorant of their vernacular language to the extent now described by Major Candy, but the fact of their having, to all appearance, remained very much in the same state from 1851 to 1856.

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pupils of the former college, who were good vernacular scholars, and the senior pupils of the late English school, who, not having had any instruction in the vernacular in the school, were for the most part quite destitute of all grammatical knowledge of it. I was fully aware of the importance of college classes possessing a good knowledge of the vernacular; but I found myself in a dilemma. As there were professors, it was absolutely necessary to form some college classes for them to teach. If I had insisted on every student admitted into them possessing a grammatical knowledge of the vernacular; the only students that could have been admitted were the senior pupils of the former college. But if classes had been formed of these, to the exclusion of the senior pupils of the late English school, the result would have been a great increase of the jealousy of the college students which had long been felt by the scholars of the English school, and no real amalgamation could have taken place. I felt, therefore, that however great the evil was of admitting students into the college classes without a grammatical knowledge of the vernacular, it was, under these peculiar circumstances, a less evil than excluding them. I therefore consented to let the senior students of the English school be admitted into the college classes without reference to their knowledge of the vernacular.

5. But it may be asked why, after they were admitted, were they not thoroughly instructed in the vernacular? In explanation of this, I beg to mention, that the students admitted were generally below the proper standard for admission into the college classes (for to form classes at all the standard had necessarily been somewhat lowered), and therefore the professors required so much from their pupils to enable them to attain to the right standard, that they really had not time for the study of the vernacular. Neither professors nor pupils had that appreciation of the importance of a good knowledge of the vernacular which would have made them willing to sacrifice a little of English literature and of mathematics to secure it. The consequence was, that, though I was extremely desirous of their acquiring a grammatical knowledge of the vernacular, I felt that I could not insist on it. Therefore, though deeply regretting this state of things, I contented myself with requiring their attendance for an hour a day on myself, in which time I attempted to give them a critical knowledge of English one day, and to teach them to translate orally from Marathi into English the alternate day: I considered that the evil was a temporary one; and that when the students studying the vernacular grammatically in the school division rose to the college division, it would cease to exist. But I have never ceased urging these young men to acquire a correct knowledge of their vernacular.

6. I beg here to state, and to draw your particular attention to the circumstance, that most of the pupils of the former college that were admitted into the college classes of the new institution at the amalgamation, have obtained good appointments through their knowledge of the vernacular, combined with their knowledge of English: most of those now in the college classes who were in the former college passed creditably.

7. With respect to the state of the classes of students from the Sanscrit department, I beg to submit the following explanation to your candid consideration. When I joined the college as superintendent, in 1837, I found a
general

It appears, then, that the students from the school were allowed to enter the college not only very ignorant of their vernacular language, but also very deficient in that knowledge of English which they ought to have possessed—a deficiency certainly not to be inferred from the report for 1852, which, although positively affirming little, nevertheless described the English college classes in terms very inappropriate to the state in which from the present account they must have been. It now seems that these students had neither time nor inclination to master their vernacular language; that the professors had not appreciated the necessity of their doing so; and that during a period of more than four years the Principal, though fully alive to the necessity, and deeply regretting the state of things, “could not insist on” its remedy; he “considered that the evil was a temporary one,” and that in years to come, the college would be filled with better qualified vernacular scholars, under a better system: this hope may be realised; but what is to be, and what has been the result of the tuition imparted by those who have been employed as instructors either in or out of the college, while themselves in the state which Major Candy now describes?

Of the seven students in the college classes who appear to have been in the former college, four passed a good, one a bad, and two a very bad examination. The objection taken has been to the retention of these last three during a period of ten or eleven years as salaried teachers and stipendiary students, and to their (one Hari Bhatwarkar especially) having been so long permitted to retain these places to the exclusion of really qualified youths. This can have no connexion with the qualifications of other students formerly in the college.

Here there is apparently conclusive proof that these Sanscrit classes ought long ago to have been abolished. It surely has been a task as useless as hopeless to attempt to teach those “whose contempt for the vernacular

general ignorance of and contempt for the vernacular: men learned in Sanscrit could neither write nor read a letter in the common character of the vernacular, and no one thought of studying their mother tongue. I set myself at once to change this state of things; I applied for and obtained a teacher, and an assistant teacher, of the vernacular, and I formed classes for the regular instruction of the students. As I could make the retention of a stipend depend upon regularity of attendance in the vernacular department, I had a good hold upon the large body of stipendiary students, and I met with a good measure of success in my efforts to instruct them in the vernacular; but with the non-stipendiary students, especially with those who begged their food, my success was less; still I did in a measure succeed even with them. Of the fruit of my efforts I have spoken above in the last. But at the amalgamation things were quite changed. All the stipends, except ten, were transferred to the English and normal departments, and to these came also the best students of the Sanscrit department. By the amalgamation the Sanscrit department received a shock which it has with difficulty survived. The students who left it for the English and normal departments were succeeded by students whose bigotry kept them from English, and whose contempt for the vernacular made them unwilling to waste time on it. Many of the new students, too, were very young, and several were Brahmans, from the south of India, to whom Marathee was a foreign tongue: with these I had to begin my efforts again, and under very much more unfavourable circumstances, *i.e.*, with the difficulties much greater. I explained both to teachers and pupils the importance of the study of the vernacular, and I urged regular attendance in the vernacular department. I refrained from extreme measures lest I should quite empty the Sanscrit department. The consequence of this state of things was, that the students did badly at the examination. Since the examination, a decided improvement has taken place, which I hope will prove permanent.

8. I trust that the above explanations will be deemed satisfactory, as showing that the defects which I admit do exist in the vernacular department, are the result of peculiar circumstances, against which I have indeed struggled, but with only partial success.

9. I now beg to point out, that if the examination had been conducted as Government directed, and as examinations usually are conducted, the result might have been considerably more favourable to the college. The usual way of conducting an examination, and the way ordered by Government in this case, is to examine partly on paper and partly orally. In this case Government ordered that there should be at least five rounds of oral questions. The usual way of examining a class orally, I need hardly say, is for the examiner to call it up, and to make the pupils read round, and then for him to question them in turn as to their understanding of what they have read, to make them parse, &c. &c. But nothing of this kind was done by the examiner of the vernacular department; not in any instance that I am aware of did he make a class stand up, and read Marathi to him; not in any instance that I am aware of did he question a class as to their understanding of Marathi; nor in any instance that I am aware of did he put any oral questions to a class in grammar and parsing, yet surely in an examination of a vernacular department these were important items,

vernacular made them unwilling to waste time on it." Under any circumstances such men must be difficult to improve; but it needs little argument to show the impossibility of their improving when, during a series of years, everything has been hoped for, but never effected; urged continually, but never insisted on. The Principal has all along refrained, it appears, from extreme measures, lest he should quite empty the Sanscrit department. It would have been much better to have emptied the department long ago than to have continued to expend the public money to so little purpose. The Principal's statement, "As I could make the retention of the stipend depend upon regularity of attendance in the vernacular department, I had a good hold upon the large body of stipendiary students, and I met with a good measure of success," describes a state of things precisely the reverse, as I have already reported, of that disclosed by the late examination.

The state of the vernacular department admitted by the Principal in previous paras., corresponds with that which I found to exist; but the subsequent portions of his letter quite nullify the admission, as the existence of most of the specific defects brought by me to notice is either justified or denied.

Had there been more oral examination, the result would, I am satisfied, have been even less favourable to the college, while there would have been opened a still wider field for question and cavil, which it has been my endeavour to prevent, with so little success, however, that I am now doubly satisfied of the propriety of the course I followed, to trust nothing to oral which could be effected by written examinations. In the lower classes the students were not, I was informed, expected to do anything in writing; the examination was necessarily an oral one. In the higher classes nothing could have been gained by repeating orally questions already erroneously replied to in writing, or in many cases not replied to at all, owing to avowed ignorance of the subject. The Principal is not aware that I questioned any class "as to their understanding of Marathi." I am not sure that I rightly comprehend Major Candy's meaning, unless it be that I did not require the college and the higher school classes to read or spell each Marathi word, and then give me the meaning of it; this I certainly did not attempt. I gave them credit for thorough knowledge of the force

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items, not to be overlooked. Government would surely like to know whether the students read Marathi with intelligence and emphasis; but there is no mention of these points in the examiner's report. Captain Cowper, indeed, in coming to commence his examination, intimated to me that he did not feel competent to examine classes orally in the usual way.

force and meaning of words in which they must have expressed their thoughts, and carried on their every-day household intercourse from their childhood upwards. If Major Candy supposes that their knowledge of Marathi sentences and of the construction of the language was not tested, he is mistaken. It was tested in translation, both oral and written, the best possible test, in my opinion, that could have been applied. The Principal's statement, that at the commence-

ment of the examination I intimated to him that I "did not feel competent to examine classes orally in the usual way," is calculated, as it stands, very seriously to mislead; I am forced not only to supply the correction, but to explain much that I would willingly have been allowed to omit. What I did say to Major Candy was, that I should be glad, with his permission, to take with me a well-educated native, who would in the oral examination be of assistance to me, and of much more, I presume, to the students themselves, who would understand him better than they could possibly do any stranger, especially a European. Major Candy did not assent to this, and I did not press it; I believed it to be of no great consequence, and so it has turned out, as no oral examination whatever could have removed, justified or accounted for any one of the defects and deficiencies upon which I have dwelt in my reports to you. I received, however, from the two native assistant professors of the college assistance of which I have to speak only in terms of praise; but their position was an invidious one; they were not the persons to select. At the very commencement an occurrence took place which satisfied me that it would scarcely be possible to exercise too much caution in conducting the examination in the manner least calculated to admit of Major Candy's questioning my personal qualifications for the task. My first attendance at the college was, at his invitation, in the early morning, when I found him examining one of the vernacular classes; and this examination it was suggested to me that I should sit and listen to, and, having done so, report to Government my entire concurrence in Major Candy's own opinion of their performances. Without the slightest hesitation, I gave Major Candy clearly to understand that I could do nothing of the sort; that the examination, good, bad, or indifferent, was to be mine, and mine alone; that having accepted the duty entrusted to me by Government, it was my full intention to perform it to the best of my ability; and that, fully aware of my own deficiencies, and quite appreciating his critical knowledge of the Marathi language, I nevertheless hoped and believed that I should be able to fulfil the object of my appointment, and to inform Government whether, at any rate, the students in the vernacular department were or were not qualified to the extent set forth by the college authorities, leaving critical knowledge entirely out of the question. I also pointed out to Major Candy that his method of examining appeared to differ so materially from my own, that this alone would, had there been no other obstacle, have precluded the arrangement proposed by him. At that time I felt unwilling to speak out on a delicate subject. I was, however, at a later period obliged to do so. During an oral examination of the normal class, at which Major Candy was present, most of the students were very backward, and could answer correctly scarcely one of the geographical questions put to them. Major Candy's method was not simply to ask the question, and hear in silence the reply made to it, allowing any amount of time required; his habit I found to be that of asking each scholar unable to reply, or replying incorrectly or partially, a series of questions calculated not only to refresh the memory, but in many cases to point out without the possibility of mistake the reply which should be made. This left no option; such an examination, of course, would have been no examination at all, and I begged of Major Candy that, if he desired to be present, he would be altogether silent in so far as the students were concerned. Little further explanation appears requisite; but I may repeat the statement already made in my examination report, that want of time rendered it impossible for me to attend several points of, however, very minor importance.

10. The examiner's ordinary method was to bring questions written out on paper, and then calling up the students separately to put them before them in turn; and you will observe that, excepting in mathematical and arithmetical classes, Captain Cowper's examination consisted mainly of translation; but translation, though very important, is not the main point of a vernacular department. Indeed, the college vernacular department

Major Candy's description of the "ordinary method" pursued by me is quite correct; it surely amounted to neither more nor less than oral examination, if I am correct in believing the term applicable to an examination in which every thing put to the scholars is asked and answered orally. My questions were for the most part brought written out on paper; they were so written out to insure correctness and proper selection.

partment had no translation classes at first, and the vernacular schools have no translation classes at all.

tion on my own part. Having had no previous warning from Government that I should be required to examine the college, I was obliged to devote several hours nightly to the preparation of the questions to be put

on the following day, on which I was generally engaged in the college from 10 a.m. till five or six in the evening. Major Candy's expression that the students were called up, and these written questions put before them in turn requires explanation; it may be supposed that they were asked nothing; this, however, is not the case; the questions were, in the first instance, put orally, but this was discontinued, and the paper containing them was given to each student to read to ensure his understanding what he was asked. This was done when Major Candy was sitting beside me; and on his remarking that many of the questions were long, and that the scholars were very likely to misapprehend or forget portions unless allowed to read them. I am not aware that my "examination consisted mainly of translation," a reference to my report will, I believe, show that it did not do so, and that I examined the classes on every subject, though not on the exact portion of it, set forth in the college programme. Indeed, it will be seen that I added somewhat to the programme, and to this Major Candy has objected. He seems also to object to the importance attached by me to translation, and points out that it is never taught in vernacular schools, and was not at first taught in the college department; but this, whatever may be the real value of translation, or wherever it may or may not have been formerly taught, can have nothing whatever to do with my duty, which was to examine the classes in that which they were said to have learned and in that which occupied, as translation did, a most prominent place in the programme which showed two college and six school translation classes. I find, moreover, Major Candy to have stated, so far back as 1852, with reference to the "college students," my chief "attention with both classes was given to English and Maratha composition, with translation from one to the other."

11. I beg to draw your attention to another point, viz., that the examiner did not examine the classes according to the programme. If I remember rightly, it was before he commenced his examination at all that Captain Cowper intimated to me that he should disregard the programme, and examine in what subjects he thought fit. I need not point out that the very object of a programme is that it should serve as a guide to the examiner, and it is ordinarily so viewed and used. I do not mean to say that if an examiner has ground to suspect that those whom he is examining, have forgotten subjects formerly learnt, he is not at liberty to test their remembrance of them. He may certainly do so, but I think that the circumstances which led to a departure from the programme should be distinctly stated; the portion of the examination that was extra to the programme, should be noted, and some allowance should be made for a little unreadiness in that portion. I am thus particular in making these remarks, because though Captain Cowper, in consequence of an appeal which I made to him has stated that he departed from the programme, he has not specified what subjects were extra to it, nor, so far as I can see, has he made any allowance for failure in them.

It would have been more correct to have said that the examiner did not confine his examination to the portion, in most cases a very small one of each subject set forth in the programme. Major Candy's recollection of my communication to him before the commencement of the examination, is but partially correct. What I did intimate was that I thought it would be advisable to test the student's knowledge of the earlier, easier, and elementary portions of each subject, which, taking the programme as the guide, ought to have been long previously thoroughly mastered and understood. I did apply this test, with what result I have already made you aware. Major Candy appears to complain that the circumstances which led to my doing this, have not been distinctly stated. If so, the omission has been a very unintentional one, now easily supplied. I was deputed to examine an institution in regard to the state of which most extraordinary difference of opinion had been shown to exist, even within its walls; had been published to the world; had caused much discussion and comment; and had, if I am not mistaken, exercised no small influence in determining Government upon obtaining a report of the actual state of things from persons believed qualified for the task, and wholly unconnected with the college. It was certainly my duty, thus

appointed, to satisfy myself that the students brought before me for examination in the higher branches of a subject were at least as well acquainted with the lower ones. In the first class brought before me, I found this so far from being the case, that to have neglected to apply the test throughout, and then to have reported each class proficient without any reservation or explanation, would have been simply to have stated that which I had the best possible grounds for presuming to be untrue. Major Candy says that "the portion of the examination that was extra to the programme should have been noted," and that "some allowance should be made for a little unreadiness in that portion." Without explanation it may be supposed that I introduced

duced altogether new subjects into the examination. I did, however, nothing of the sort. I confined myself strictly to the subjects laid down in the programme, extending my questions to the elementary and easier portions, which, though not specified in the programme, had been, it was left to be inferred therefrom, mastered. I should certainly have made every allowance for a "little unreadiness," but was not required to do so, as the fault, I found, consisted not in any amount of unreadiness, but in complete and inexcusable ignorance.

12. It might be deemed unbecoming in me to question the correctness of the judgment passed on the different classes by the examiner appointed by Government. I therefore submit to it in silence. But I trust that I may be permitted respectfully to express a hope that this silence will not be taken necessarily to imply concurrence or acquiescence. As I was not continuously present at Captain Cowper's examination (having to attend to the other examiners as well as to him, and having much other duty to perform) and as I have not seen either his questions or (excepting some bad ones which he selected and sent me) the answers rendered by the students, I am not able to form any judgment of my own, respecting the result of his examination. But I feel it right to say that from my own personal knowledge of the students, and from the result of examinations which I have from time to time taken, I differ from him considerably in my opinion of the status of the department.

13. After these preliminary observations I proceed to offer a few explanations with regard to the classes as reported on seriatim, by Captain Cowper; and I notice first his report of the college classes, paras. 5-10.

14. This report strikingly illustrates what I have said above (in pars. 9 and 10). The only oral part is "oral translation of English sentences." The rest is all written; and, excepting the essay and the parsing, is all translation.

15. I have admitted (paras. 4 and 5) the vernacular deficiency of most of the students of the college classes, and have accounted for it, so that I need not here repeat my statements. I would earnestly and respectfully draw particular attention to my reply to the report of Captain Cowper, contained in paras.* 5-16 of my letter to him,

To question the correctness of the judgment of the examiner appointed by Government might, Major Candy thinks, be deemed unbecoming in him, but throughout this letter, and in this para, in particular, he has questioned it directly, unmistakeably. I have had occasion to submit to you two reports which call seriously into question the system of tuition, discipline, and superintendence of the Poona College, and in this, I certainly have never anticipated Major Candy's concurrence or acquiescence, neither have supposed it intended that the Principal should pass judgment upon the result of my examination.

No remark seems to be required.

This has been already explained.

This has been fully explained above. The examination of the college classes having been announced in the programme, was not supposed to be optional with the Principal.

No. 43,

* EXTRACT, paras. 5 to 16, of a Letter from Major Candy to Captain Cowper (No. 43), of 31st January.

5. I take up your letter (No. 1354), containing the result of the examination of the college classes. You designate them "the two college vernacular classes," but why, I know not. They are two classes as regards English; but they attend me in one class. I mentioned to you that the college classes had, strictly speaking, no instruction in the vernacular; that the number and amount of their other studies did not admit of their giving attention to it; that I greatly regretted this state of things; but that I was not able to do more than have them for an hour every morning, in which hour they read English, and translate Marathi into English on alternate days. I stated, further, that some of them had a fair knowledge of Marathi, having been instructed in it before they entered the college classes, but that many were very backward, and I could not prevail on them to pay attention to this study. I said that if you liked you might examine them, as I wished them to be roused to some exertion by an exposure of their deficiencies. But I expected, of course, that in judging of them you would take into account what I had said.

6. If you look at the programme furnished to you, you will see that some "translation from Marathi into English," a "vernacular essay," and an "oral examination in the vernacular," were all the points that were put down for the vernacular examination of the college classes. Your examination, which you say you endeavoured to make a complete one, comprises eight points, and yet omits altogether oral examination in vernacular. By oral examination I understand making the students read, questioning them as to their apprehension of the meaning of what they read, asking them questions in grammar, making them parse, &c. &c.

7. With

No. 43, of the 31st January last, which letter he has forwarded to you with his letter No. 134, of the 1st March. I refrain from transcribing those paragraphs to avoid making this letter bulky, but I trust that a reference will be made to them. I will add here merely that Captain Cowper seems somewhat to have misapprehended my object in consenting to his examining the college classes.

16. I pass on to paras. 11-18 of Captain Cowper's letter containing his report of his examination of the translation classes. And here I must express my regret that there is so much faulty spelling in the college. Some of the young men seem to think that it is an important point, that all they need care about is understanding what they read. I have endeavoured to counteract this tendency to undervalue orthography, and have often warned the students that to neglect it is to lay themselves open to reproach. I think that more attention is given to it now than was formerly the case; but there is still much room for improvement when it is considered that this is the point in which young men in England, who come up to public examinations, fail the most, some allowance should be conceded to native youths. I may remark by the way that as Captain Cowper was examiner of the vernacular department, it was scarcely within his province to report on the English orthography of the students, the sentences for translation should have been given to them. With regard to the opinion expressed by Captain Cowper at the end of para. 12, respecting the expediency of the senior school class, reading a Marathi work on political economy, I would, with deference to him, express quite an opposite opinion.

17. With regard to the stipendiaries so condemned in para. 13, I beg to mention that they were appointed stipendiaries in the former college for general quickness and for progress in Sanscrit. They have disappointed the hopes entertained of them. These

If Major Candy is correct in his belief that orthography "is the point in which young men in England who come up for public examination fail the most," I ought certainly to have made allowance, which I have not done. I have hitherto been in complete ignorance of the existence of such a state of things in England. The Principal still strongly recommends that this class should study political economy. I can, if required, furnish translations of their replies, which will satisfy the most sceptical that the study hitherto has been time and money wasted.

Nothing can, apparently, at all justify the retention by these persons during the last four years of stipends ordered to be and supposed to have been allotted to ability only, but now admitted to have been paid to the "dregs of the former college." During this

7. With reference to the conclusion of your 2d para., I beg to say, that under the statement made to you respecting these students, as given above, I do not think that their vernacular examination can be taken "as a criterion of their general knowledge and ability." Venayek Bhide, whom you have rightly put near the bottom, is one of our best mathematical teachers.

8. With reference to para. 4, I beg to point out that Baba Joshi cannot justly be said to have been under tuition for 13 years. He has been an assistant teacher for some years, and has had no further instruction in the vernacular than that stated in my 5th para. I am surprised at finding him ranked as bad, for I consider him to have a respectable knowledge of his own language, and to be able to write in it correctly. As I have not his papers, I cannot judge of his present failure. The other three students cannot be said to have been under tuition in the vernacular for the years you specify. They all three came to the college from the English school in the Budhwar, at the amalgamation in 1851. As they had no vernacular instruction in the English school, it is only for a short period they can be said to have had tuition in the vernacular. They are, I know, very deficient in the vernacular.

9. You have distinguished Chintaman Sukharam (para. 5), as superior to all in knowledge of Marathi grammar. He is an intelligent young man, but, if asked to select the best grammarian, I should not have pitched upon him. Anna Sahasrabude, who came to the college as a teacher, from the mission school, never, that I know of, received instruction in Marathi grammar. Yedneshwer Dadaji is one of those whom I have in vain endeavoured to prevail on to study their own language.

10. As your 6th para. relates to the qualifications of the students in English, I pass it over.

11. With reference to para. 8, I would observe that I consider Rowji Gorbolé and Rama Ok to be good vernacular scholars, though your mention of them as being the only ones who were found to be "at all proficient," has an air of disparagement. I also think Rowji the better of the two.

12. Did not I know that this is your first examination of the junior class, I should suppose that you meant to say, in the last clause of para. 8, that the class writes and spells better than it did at some former time; but I presume, under the circumstances of the case, that you meant to say that this class writes and spells better than the first class.

13. I concur with you in thinking the three students named in para. 10 to be very inferior; but Yedneshwer Lalet's essay is not bad, I think, as a composition.

14. The three students named in para. 11 were really sick, and are not yet fully recovered.

15. The two Parsee brothers, referred to in para. 12, read and understand common Marathi, but they do not write it.

16. I observe, amongst the papers you sent me, one containing five sentences given to this class for translation. I think them much too difficult, considering the circumstances of the class. They would be suitable for the examination of students brought forward as proficient in translation.

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These are not a fair specimen of the stipendiaries either of the former, or of the present college; they are the dregs of the former college. At the amalgamation, all the stipendiaries of the former college were examined with reference to their being appointed stipendiaries in the new institution. A few were rejected for indolence and non-progress, but the rest were appointed to the English or Normal department of the new college, some of them have been the most distinguished students of the new college, and have become, one an assistant professor, another the reviser to the dakshina prize committee, some masters of English schools, others translation exhibitioners, &c. A few who did not take a liking to English lagged behind, and are those who are now justly condemned by Captain Cowper, as they came before him twice, the number of the very bad appears double what it really was.

18. With reference to what Captain Cowper says (para. 17) of the books used in the translation classes being difficult, I admit that they are so; I have looked in vain for books more suitable. M'Culloch's books were originally chosen for these classes, because they were the books used in the English classes, and thus the study in the vernacular department would help the study in the English department. In the present session the classes have gone down a step in the series of books, i. e., those that were using the "lessons" are now using the "Third Reading Book," &c.

19. I admit the defects pointed out by Captain Cowper, in para. 18. They have resulted from the want of teachers qualified to teach translation into English, and from the necessity of first teaching translation into Marathi. Before students attempt to translate into English, they should be able to translate fairly into their own language. And it is vain to expect to get men qualified to teach translation for 12 or 15 rupees a month; they would soon get higher employment. Before Captain Cowper's examination I had pointed out to Assistant Professor Krisna Shastri, who has the general charge and supervision of the translation classes, that the higher classes should be taught also to translate into English. My own teaching of translation has been into English.

20. With reference to the examination of the students of the Sanscrit department, reported on in paras. 19-25, I need not repeat what I have said in para. 7. Though I acknowledge that these students are bad, they do not appear to me so bad as they appear to Captain Cowper. Since the examination, the state of things has improved. The arguments that had little effect before, seem to have more effect now.

21. With regard to Captain Cowper's remarks on his report of the examination of the first and second vernacular literature classes (paras. 26-29), I venture to express my opinion that the study of the Marathi poetry should be prosecuted in the higher literature classes. It is difficult to those not accustomed to read it; but that is not a reason why it should not be studied; it is rather a reason why it should be studied. I beg to say that it was a great surprise to me to find the second class reported ignorant of grammar.

this period, too, the fitness of each stipendiary is said to have been annually tested. How then have such men survived four examinations. The defective stipendiary system of the college has been so fully discussed in my separate report that further remark is unnecessary here.

I fear that putting the classes down a step in the series of books, the whole of which are essentially unsuitable, will leave the evil complained of much as it has been up to the present time.

My separate report affords all the information required in connexion with this para., which, apparently, admits the mistake of employing men to teach translation, who "it is vain to expect" can be qualified for the task; and the still greater mistake of having allowed this to go on for so many years, and of not having even alluded to it in any previous report. Much the same remark applies to the necessity "pointed out" to Assistant Professor Krisna Shastri, apparently, only just before the examination.

For a complete appreciation of the state of the students of the Sanscrit department, I beg to refer to my separate report.

Portions of the Marathi poetry selected for the study of these classes, are such positive trash that it would, I think, be a kindness to the students to discontinue this study within the college.

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* Letter to the
Director of Public
Instruction, No. 86,
of 18th March.

22. With respect to what the examiner says on the very confused and curious ideas of political economy "of the students of the second class," I have already reported* to you that I requested Captain Cowper (in my letter, No. 43, of the 31st January), to let me see the questions he put on this subject; that he took no notice of my request for six weeks; that he then sent me an English version of them; and that on my requesting to be permitted to see the original questions, he refused to correspond further with me. With regard to the very bad stipendiary, I beg (to avoid repetition) to refer to what I have said in para. 17.

answered no useful purpose, while it assuredly would have led to further correspondence, for which, really, I had not the time; and which, moreover, would have simply exposed the groundlessness of the Principal's requisition, as the question in geometry was put by one of his own native assistant professors; while the other had perused and made no objection to those in political economy; this had, in fact, been done throughout the examination, and anything in the wording of any question considered obscure or incorrect, altered. I might, of course, have allowed Major Candy to find fault with the wording of the questions to which he has referred, and then have reminded him of this fact; but, in thus acting, I should certainly have lost sight of the public service, looking to which, and to which alone, I stated, "I have the honour to suggest that, if you have reason to believe that the questions to which you refer were put in an objectionable form; you should point this out to the Director of Public Instruction. I have, to the best of my ability, completed a most disagreeable duty, and I have the strongest possible objection to entering into any further discussion, unless under orders from Government."

23. Captain Cowper remarks, in para. 30, on the bad writing of the students, I quite admit the desirableness of an improvement in this point, but I beg to draw attention to the difficulty of finding time for it.

This defect has never been admitted or alluded to in any previous report, and, moreover, nothing can justify the admission at all into the institution of lads required and supposed to be able to write the current hand correctly, but proved in many cases, by the examination, not to be able to write it at all.

24. With reference to the report of the examination of the first and second mathematical classes (paras. 31-34), I beg that it may be borne in mind that the subjects given for examination were not those of the programme; and I beg further to state, that the subjects given had not been studied in the college, but in vernacular schools, before the students entered the college. I mention this to show, that their defective teaching is not chargeable to the college. The vernacular arithmetical classes of students from the English department, are composed of those who have recently been admitted into the school department, and who have not advanced far enough in English to begin arithmetic in it. It is the rule of the school that new scholars continue the study of arithmetic in the vernacular till they reach a certain point in English. On entering the school department, they are formed into classes according to the progress they are found to have made.

The defective teaching of these classes may not be chargeable to the college, but it is, surely, chargeable to the college that the scholars should be ignorant of subjects, a knowledge of which they were required and supposed to possess when they were permitted to enter it.

25. I greatly regretted the non-attendance of the students recorded by Captain Cowper, in para. 35, and I had all, whose absence was not unavoidable, flogged.

No remark seems required, as the subject has been most fully discussed in the report already submitted on the discipline of the college.

26. With reference to the report of the examination of the normal students, (paras. 37-48), I feel called on to make two or three remarks

No remark seems required.

27. Captain Cowper has made some strong remarks on the inequality of the normal students in the class of vernacular literature; but he has not, either in this report, or in his letters to me, stated in what the inequality consists, or who are the students that are inferior,

The Principal is in error in stating that no mention has been made of the inferior students; a number of them will be found named in my letter to his address, No. 55, dated 25 January last. To attempt, in the first instance, to go into further details, I deemed

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inferior, and should be formed into a lower class, so that but little practical benefit can result from his strictures. In a large class of 30, there must be some inequality, and if two classes were made instead of all being in one, it would doubtless be beneficial; but it does not necessarily follow that, because the normal students have not been all exactly the same time in the class, therefore they are unequal. A student may enter the class whose knowledge is up to that of the class when he enters it. It may further be mentioned that the subjects taught to the normal students in a class together, are reading, parsing, writing from dictation, geography and history, in which inequality is not of so much consequence as in mathematics.

28. Captain Cowper remarks (para. 40), on the non-mention of translation in the programme of the studies of the normal students, and gives his opinion (para. 41), that they should be taught translation rather than the higher branches of mathematics or the elements of natural philosophy, or of political economy. I am of quite a different opinion. Translation will form no part of the duty of these young men when they go out as vernacular schoolmasters. The object aimed at in teaching them English is to store their minds with useful knowledge, and to qualify them to increase their store by private study. It is only because the vernacular at present does not contain the knowledge they ought to possess that they are taught English. It is surely very desirable that they should get some correct knowledge, however limited, of chemistry, natural philosophy, and political economy; for all these tend to expand the mind, and are, I think, likely to be more useful to them than ability to translate.

29. With reference to Captain Cowper's remarks (para. 41), on the normal students studying political economy in English, I think that Assistant Professor Krisna Shastri's class knows English sufficiently well to read Clift's elementary work on political economy with profit.

30. In reporting (para. 43) on the students composing the first normal mathematical class, the examiner, after saying that he appeared to have a turn for mathematics, and to have been industrious, adds, "I found room for improvement in matters comparatively very simple." I regret that he did not specify the defects which he discovered. In communicating to me the result of the examination, Captain Cowper made use of no depreciating or qualifying class.

31. In para. 46, Captain Cowper speaks of the "pernicious" effect of revision. How revision can be pernicious I do not see. It must tend to deepen and strengthen. I readily admit that students should learn thoroughly what they learn, but I suppose that all persons are glad to revise the subjects in which they are to be examined before they go up for examination, I can truly say that I entirely disapprove of the system of cramming for an examination.

deemed unnecessary, and I am now satisfied that it would have been a mere waste of time, for he has expressed dissent from nearly every one of the conclusions at which I arrived; I can, however, give from the examination papers any further amount of information required. For "some inequality" I was quite prepared, but the inequality I found to prevail was so great as to render efficient tuition impossible. To state the case correctly is not to say that the "normal students have not been all exactly the same time in the class," but to point out that which some have been nearly sixty, others have been barely six months in it. The abstract given in para. 37 of my examination report, Major Candy must apparently have quite overlooked.

This is not the place to discuss a subject, opinions on which differ so irreconcilably as do those of the Principal and myself. Suffice it to say that my chief objections are against the study, or, I should rather say, the getting by heart of abstruse and difficult theories and formulæ, the elementary portions of which have never been mastered. It is this against which I have protested. It is this which I have found to prevail throughout the Poona College, and it is this which I am satisfied must tend to destroy rather than "expand the mind."

Possessing such a knowledge of English, I conceive it to be matter of regret that these students should not have been taught to translate, an acquirement so calculated to increase their efficiency as instructors.

The defects I discovered were doubtless attributable neither to the individual nor yet to his immediate teacher, Assistant Professor Keru Luximon, but to the system; this it was no portion of my duty to submit to or discuss with the Principal. I have done so most fully in my separate report to you.

The only revision to which I have objected is neither more nor less than the "system of cramming for an examination," of which the Principal has now expressed his entire disapproval.

32. With

This

Captain Cowper's
letter, No. 55, of
25th January,
para. 10.

32. With regard to the "exercises" mentioned by Captain Cowper, I left the detail of the management of the vernacular mathematical classes to Assistant Professor Keru Luximon, who is, I suppose, one of the ablest mathematicians in the Presidency. He did not think it necessary that these exercises should be taught.

33. Captain Cowper, in his remarks in paras. 47 and 48, seems to me to wish to give the impression that the English mathematical department is in a bad state, and that if it were examined as he examined the vernacular mathematical department, great discoveries would be made. He hinted as much to me while the examination was going on, but I gave no encouragement to what I considered an uncalled for interference with another department. There was a sufficient reason for Captain Hill's having one or two vernacular mathematical classes examined before him. He had remarked the difficulty with which some students in the English department expressed themselves; and I pointed out to him that it proceeded from their imperfect acquaintance with English, in consequence of which they thought in their own language, and then translated their thoughts into English. I suggested that he might ascertain whether this was the case or not by having a vernacular class or two examined before him. Captain Cowper, who was examining in the vernacular, had no such reason for examining English classes.

This well illustrates the absence of any sufficient control on which, in my separate report, I have so strongly remarked.

A feeling of delicacy led me to abstain, in the first instance, from noticing this subject as fully as I must now do. Captain Hill examined the English mathematical classes, and subsequently desired, as it now appears, at the suggestion of the Principal, that some of the vernacular ones should be examined before him. This may have led to very erroneous impressions and comparisons, Captain Hill having no acquaintance whatever with the language (Marathi) of the students; when I was informed on the day following this examination that many of the vernacular students were considered to have done very badly, it seemed but common justice to the native assistant professor of mathematics to ascertain whether his classes were inferior, *ceteris paribus*, to the English ones. Major Candy is not correct in stating that I "hinted" this to him, I strongly urged it, explaining at the same time that I anticipated no difficulty in applying to one or two of the English classes, the simple mathematical test required, and in determining their comparative proficiency, not by limiting their examination to the very short programme, everything set down in which they had just previously carefully revised, but by testing their acquirements, as I had done in the vernacular department generally, and with no other reservation than that of not questioning them on any portion of any subject not said or supposed to have been previously learnt. These were the circumstances under which I submitted to Major Candy, the proposal now described by him as one to which he "gave no encouragement" considering it "an uncalled for interference with another department." This explanation will, I hope, enable you to judge in how far you can adopt Major Candy's opinion that "there was a sufficient reason for Captain Hill having one or two vernacular classes examined before him," but that Captain Cowper, who was "examining the vernacular, had no such reason for examining English classes."

2. It is very desirable that I should not be misunderstood, and that I should distinctly record my opinion that the examination has not been discreditable to the great body of the lads belonging to the institution. The clever, industrious, and well-behaved scholars have done well in spite of a system scarcely less perfect in theory than defective in practice, while it can be matter of surprise to no one that those naturally idle and worthless should under such a system have so remained. That the college contains a number of lads of promise, who would do ample credit to it, were it placed on a better footing, I had abundant evidence during the examination, which, on the other hand, disclosed defects in other quarters, more than sufficient to account for everything with which fault could legitimately be found. The exposure of these deficiencies must doubtless be unpalatable to individuals, though this is met by the satisfactory assurance that it will go far towards improving an institution, on the efficiency of which so much and so many interests depend.

3. Finally, I have to solicit your special attention, and to beg the favour of your drawing that of the Government, to the fact that my remarks regarding the relative state of the English and the vernacular mathematical departments of the college have originated, not in the vernacular examiner (myself) having tested, or desired to test, the English classes, but in the English examiner's having, it now appears at Major Candy's suggestion, reported on the vernacular ones.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. A. Cowper, Captain,
Offg. Special Commissioner.

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To *C. J. Erskine*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

HAVING been permitted to glance at Captain Cowper's observations on my remarks on his report of the examination of the Vernacular Department of the Poona College, I feel it an imperative duty to say, that they contain statements which I emphatically, and in one case at least indignantly, deny. As I am on the eve of embarkation for England, I am unable here to enter into particulars; but I earnestly beg, that if Government should think that my character is in any way affected by them, an opportunity may be afforded me of meeting and refuting them, which I can most fully do.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Candy*, Major,
Principal Poona College.

Bombay, 10 May 1856.

APPENDIX (B.) to Mr. *Erskine's* Letter, No. 977 A., dated 12 May 1856.

(No. 22 of 1856.)

To *C. J. Erskine*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, copies of two letters, addressed to me by the Rev. P. Anderson, the Examiner of the Literature classes of the College, communicating to me the results of his late examination.

2. His opinion of the candidate class does not seem, on the whole, to be unfavourable. He observes "that many of the class appear to have a better knowledge of the English language, and to pursue their studies more profitably, than two or three of the junior college class." Still however, he recommends only five for promotion to the college division. As these are too few to form a class at the commencement of a session, the college council is of opinion that the class should remain as a candidate class for the present.

3. With regard to the junior class, I concur with the examiner in the order in which he has ranged the students, and in the commendation which he has given to Nowrajee Padaurjee. He is a very promising student. But I cannot concur with the examiner in his opinion, that all the rest are "ignorant of the rudiments of the English language," Raojee Garboh, and Rama Ok are both good students. They both have good abilities, and the examiner in his second letter (paragraph 2.) admits that they both exhibited abundant proofs of diligence; it seems to me, therefore, that they should not be thus characterised.

4. The Examiner has not in these letters stated the grounds on which he formed his opinion, but I believe that they were the bad spelling of the students, and their mistakes in the use of tenses. I lament that there is much bad spelling in the college classes. I have often spoken to the students on the subject; have forewarned them that bad spelling would bring reproach upon them, and have earnestly requested them to pay much attention to orthography. Some of them, I believe, look down upon it as a matter of minor importance, which it is comparatively; but I hope that they will now see their error. Mistakes in the use of tenses frequently occur, but they will become fewer and fewer.

5. Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, are, I presume, the students of whom the examiner justly speaks in such disparaging terms in the 4th paragraph of his first letter. They all deserve to lose their scholarships. The scholarship of No. 4 expired last month by efflux of time, so that he no longer belongs to the college, and No. 7 has resigned his scholarship, and has obtained a place as English writer. No. 5 I hope would recover lost ground if permitted to remain on probation, but No. 6 who has been repeatedly warned should be struck off.

6. Of the senior class all but Nos. 3 and 12 are assistant masters. No. 3 (who is a non-stipendiary) is a good scholar and deserving of commendation. No. 12 was warned at the previous examination, that unless he exerted himself he would lose his scholarship. He has done pretty well in mathematics, but in literature he has altogether failed. I therefore recommend that his name should be struck off.

7. From Captain Hill I have received no letter on the results of his examination of the mathematics of the college, but he has given me a copy of his paper showing the order in which he ranged the students. From Captain Cowper I have received several communications relating to his examination, and I expect some more.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *Thomas Candy*, Major,
Principal of the Poona College.

Poona College, 19 January 1856.

(A.)

To Major *Candy*, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

HAVING now carefully read the papers of the college classes, and of such as are candidates for admission into the college, I have the honour to send you the results of the examination held by me on the 11th instant and three following days.

2. Commencing with the lowest class I would venture to place them as follows:—

Candidate Class.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Dadoba Sakharam. | 15. Bala Ghokle. |
| 2. Nana Ghaté. | 16. Rama Mane. |
| 3. Bala Nagnáth. | 17. Vamon Morashwer. |
| 4. Khrasnajee Bhickajee. | 18. Mahadew Baput. |
| 5. Baba Ghokle. | 19. Martand Parikar. |
| 6. Bala Patil. | 20. Rama Ghokle. |
| 7. Trimbuck Sarungume. | 21. Raghu Agaste. |
| 8. Nana Thosar. | 22. Narrayan Namjose. |
| 9. Damoohur Jagnath. | 23. Rama Vaidya. |
| 10. Vishnu Balcriana. | 24. Rama Powar. |
| 11. Bhawn Ghokle. | 25. Vamon Agarkar. |
| 12. Janu Nathu. | 26. Chintu Thewkar. |
| 13. Vinayack Advrikar. | 27. Morn Phatuck. |
| 14. Dajee Londhe. | |

3. I regret to see the name of Trimbuck Sarungume so low on the list, as he read well, and seemed to understand the meaning of what he read; but he is unable to write properly from dictation, and his papers prove him to be ignorant of grammar and orthography. On the other hand, Krasnajee Bhickajee did not read well; but his answers were written fairly. Bala Ghokle falls down in consequence of not having answered the questions put to him *vivá voce*, and Bala Patil rises, because, although he did not read well, his answers and writing from dictation were good.

4. As regards the numbers to be admitted into the college, I would observe that many of the candidate class appear to have a better knowledge of the English language, and to pursue their studies more profitably, than two or three of the junior college class. However, I can only recommend that the five whose names are first on the list should be promoted to the higher grade, and, perhaps, you will do me the favour to point out to them as from me the necessity of paying a closer attention to orthography and other parts of grammar.

5. The junior college class I would place thus:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Nowrojee Padamjee. | 5. Vamon Ok. |
| 2. Raojee Godehob. | 6. Yedneshwer Lalit. |
| 3. Rama Ok. | 7. Bapu Abbajee. |
| 4. Hari Bhatowdekar. | |

6. Nowrojee Padamjee does not appear to have been quite so diligent in the prosecution of his studies as he might have been; but in knowledge of the English language and scholar-like treatment of a subject he is so superior to the others that he is fully entitled to the first place. He is a lad of high promise, and will, I trust, be a credit to the institution. Raojee Godhob answered the written questions very fully, but in orthography is much inferior to Rama Ok. As all, except Nowrojee Padamjee, appear ignorant of the rudiments of the English language, I conceive that he alone is entitled to a prize.

7. The senior college class I place thus:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Narrayan Jaganath. | 7. Vinayack Bhide. |
| 2. Vishwanath Karmarkar. | 8. Babajee Deshpande. |
| 3. Dorabjee Padamjee. | 9. Yedmeshwer Dadajee. |
| 4. Chuitaman Sakharam. | 10. Pandu Sonar. |
| 5. Ana Sahasrahudhe. | 11. Baba Goshe. |
| 6. Purshotam Narrayan. | 12. Kassinath Abhyankar. |

8. Narrayan Jaganath takes the lead in all subjects. His answer to the historical question in the paper on Richard the Third is not free from errors; but is superior to all the replies in the other papers, and has given me great satisfaction. His and Vishwanath Karmarkar's manner of dealing with political economy proves their abilities to be of a high order; their chief defect being their ungrammatical and unidiomatic language. Dorabjee Padamjee does not appear to have studied very diligently, except in the matter of political economy, and he owes the high position of his name on the list to his paper on political economy, and his correctness of diction. The *vivá voce* replies of Chuitaman Sakharam to my questions on Richard the Third were good; but his written replies did not sustain his credit. The essay of Ana Sahasrahudhe was sensible and well expressed, but his knowledge is defective. Kassinath Abhyankar seems to derive little or no benefit from the institution.

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9. Having thus expressed my opinion as to the merits and demerits of the students, I will only add that I wish to leave the determination of the matter to your penetration, matured experience, and superior judgment; and, thanking you for the polite attention and ready assistance which I received from you during the examination,—

I have, &c.
(signed) P. Anderson.

Colaba, 19 December 1855.

(B.)

To Major Candy, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

As it appears to be your wish that I should specify the names of those students in the institution to whom prizes should be awarded, I have the honour to mention Narrayan Jaganath as highly distinguished, and the best English scholar in the college; and also Vishwarath Karmarken, who in the *viva voce* examinations showed most proficiency. Dorahjee Padamjee has not been sufficiently industrious; but as his paper on history is very good, I leave his reward entirely to your decision.

2. Of the junior college class, I thought Nowrojee Padamjee the only one worthy of a prize as an English scholar; but Raojee Garbo and Rama Ok have both exhibited abundant proofs of diligence.

3. In the candidate class, Dadoha Sakharum, Nana Ghate, and Bala Nagnath, deserve prizes for diligence, and as being decidedly superior to the rest.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. Anderson.

Colaba, 22 December 1855.

APPENDIX (C.) to Mr. Erskine's Letter No. 977A., dated 12 May 1856.

REPORT of the Poona College for 1855.

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

I HAVE the honour to submit to the Director of Public Instruction my Report of the Poona College for the year 1855.

2. The numbers at the close of the year 1854, were—

In the English Department	-	-	-	-	-	328
In the Normal ditto	-	-	-	-	-	36
In the Sanscrit ditto	-	-	-	-	-	124
TOTAL						488

Which were an increase of 9 on the numbers at the close of 1853.

The numbers at the close of 1855, are—

In the English Department	-	-	-	-	-	329
In the Normal ditto	-	-	-	-	-	35
In the Sanscrit ditto	-	-	-	-	-	111
TOTAL						475

So that there is a decrease of 13 since 1854.

3. Of the above 475 students, 73 are stipendiary, 105 pay a school fee, and 297 are free, on account of poverty. There are 78 stipendiary scholarships, but five are vacant.

4. Professor Draper met with an accident at the end of the year 1854, which somewhat interrupted his work in the college, and subsequently compelled him to go away for a time for change of air.

5. I had three morning classes (from six till nine, each class an hour) throughout the year, but I made a considerable change in the course of the year. I commenced the year with (1), a large class composed of the two first classes of 1854 (vide para. 10 of my last report), (2), a class of translators, and (3), a class of normal students advanced in English. The second class was composed mainly of students who had made considerable progress in Sanscrit in the former institution, but I found that, with the exception of a few who were very intelligent, they had neither ability nor zeal sufficient to encourage me to go on with them; I therefore broke up the class and formed another, composed of the good students of the former class, and volunteers from the English and Normal departments. The latter, though they are most of them only in the A. B. C. of Sanscrit, are likely to make better translators,

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translators, if they carry on their studies, than those who have made considerable progress in that difficult classical language, but on the old rote system. This is now a very interesting class. During the hot season, as Professor Draper was absent, I commenced taking the class of candidates for admission into the college (*i. e.* the highest school class) for an hour every morning, as I was very desirous that they should be qualified for admission into the college by the end of the year. As several of the candidate class, and several normal scholars joined the translation class, they were released from attendance on me in their respective classes, and the rest of the candidate class, and the remaining normal students, were joined in one class. For the greater part of the year, therefore, my classes were,—1. The class of assistant teachers, college students, and young men from offices, &c. 2. The class composed partly of students of the candidate class, and partly of normal students. 3. The class of translation. The hour for this last class was altered from seven to eight, that the exhibitors engaged in teaching till eight might be able to attend it on one day of the week (Saturday). I had the rest of the normal students in substitution for the third class mentioned above.

6. My first class read with me English and Murati on alternate days. In English we read "Papers for the Schoolmaster," analysing sentences, paraphrasing them, teaching derivation, changing constructions, furnishing synonymes, and frequently translating passages into Murathi. In the vernacular we read a part of the second volume of Balmitra, translating it, sentence by sentence, into English, both closely, and literally, and freely, and idiomatically. This class is very large (generally about 40 present), and comprises students of very different characters and of different degrees of progress. Some are very good, others are very indifferent. My second class read Murray's History of India, not for the sake of the history, but to gain a critical knowledge of the language. There are some very intelligent students in this class, and also some very dull ones. My third class (translation class) read with me English and Murati alternately. In English they chose, "Papers for the Schoolmaster," and in Murathi "Esop's Fables." In the former they go through the same process as the first class, with more particular reference to translations, and in the latter they are made to translate in various ways. They also bring exercises in English composition. This is a very interesting class; and would they give sufficient time to the studies which would qualify them to be translators, I doubt not that most of the students composing it would answer my expectations. But they have so many subjects to attend to, and are so pressed, that they cannot give the full attention which this branch requires, and consequently they do not make the progress they otherwise would do.

7. Some of the students of the Free Church Mission Institution here, at their own wish, backed by the request of the Rev. J. M. Mitchell, were admitted in the course of the year into one of my classes, and into Assistant Professor Krishna Shastri's class. I was glad that there should be this proof of the absence of rivalry between the two institutions.

8. Some matters that were specially reported in the course of the year are consequently omitted from this report.

They come to the college only in the morning; they attend their own institution in the middle of the day.
—S. C.

II. ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

College Division.

9. As I give entire the reports of the Professors, it is unnecessary for me to add much from myself. The examination of the college classes, excepting in logic, was taken by gentlemen deputed by Government to discharge this duty, who make separate reports; this report therefore will not contain an account of the examination.

10. The candidate class of 1854 continued as a candidate class throughout 1855. It was my hope that at the end of the year it would be found fit for admission into the college. The Examiner, however, considered only five of the students composing it to be qualified for promotion. As this number is much too small for a class entering on a college course, the College Council thought it better for the class to remain as a candidate class for the present. It is but just to the class to say that it is equal to the classes that in former years were admitted into the college, but the retention of the class in the school will have the good effect of raising the standard of admission into the college, and will show the higher school classes the necessity of greater attention to orthography and idiom.

11. The candidate class has recently represented that it is so many hours actually in school, that the time left for the preparation of lessons is quite insufficient. The Council after consideration of the subject reduced the hours of the class attendance in school to six. To effect this the class has been released from attendance on Assistant Professor Kern Lakshman, and is allowed to suspend the study of Sanscrit till a proficiency in Murathi has been obtained.

12. The following is the report by the Professor of English Literature of his classes:

REPORT on the Classes of Literature for the year 1855.

13. As there were no admissions into the college at the last examination, there were only two college classes during the past year, the senior class and the junior class, but the candidate class also received instruction from me as well as from its own teacher.

Senior Class.

14. This class consisted properly of only three students, but as all the teachers of the school classes were allowed to join it in most of the subjects, the number on the roll was thirteen, twelve of whom were present at the examination. The studies of this class were English literature and composition, political economy, and history.

15. *English Literature.*—Shakspeare's Richard III. was read very carefully by the class, the historical allusions being explained, and chronological and other inaccuracies pointed out. Great attention was paid also to the language, and I supplied the students with critical and other notes by some of the best annotators. Shakspeare seems a favourite author with the students generally, and I was glad to find the class interested in the study of this play. The language in Richard III. is less antiquated than in some others of Shakspeare's dramas; it was, however, thought advisable, in order to give the class a readiness at expressing themselves in ordinary English, to devote considerable time to the reading of good prose authors, and for this purpose the whole of the selections in Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature, from (the novelists) Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Mackenzie, and (the miscellaneous writers) Johnson and Burke, as well as the biographical sketches of these authors, given in the same work, were read by the class. Every word or phrase presenting any difficulty was explained, allusions to historical facts, local customs, personal anecdotes, &c., received due attention, and in the early part of the session a portion of the time was employed in noticing the grammatical construction of the sentences.

16. *Composition.*—All the classes were required to write essays upon given subjects, of a moral or social character, which after having been looked over by me were read aloud in the class, and criticised by the students and myself. By this plan, although it occupied much time, each essay was made to serve as an exercise to the whole class; and each student, in addition to having his own essay corrected, saw how the subject had been handled by others. The class, however, did not give so much attention to composition as was desirable, the teacher alleging that they had not time to write essays so often as I proposed, which was probably the case.

17. *Political Economy.*—The students were anxious to undertake a scientific subject, and it was decided that they should commence political economy. The text book was Mill (J. S. Mill). Political economy, though an excellent mental exercise, is not an easy subject, but in Mill the difficulties are placed before the reader in a very clear manner. This work also abounds with illustration, and has the advantage of being modern. The class read eight chapters in the first book on labour and capital, the chapters in the second book on profits and rent, and six chapters in the third book, in which are explained seventeen fundamental propositions in the theory of value. Political economy is a study in which several of the class take great interest.

18. *History.*—In this subject, which was taken up in June, the teachers did not join the class, all the time they could spare for private study being fully occupied with the preparation of the other subjects undertaken. As, however, I was unwilling to deprive them of the privilege of daily attendance at the senior class, I took history twice a week with those who were not teachers at a time distinct from that allotted to this class. The three students who attended the history class read Hume's History of England, which they had begun in a previous year. The college is rather plentifully supplied with this work, and the poverty of many of the students renders the introduction of new books a serious consideration. During this term they read from the beginning of the reign of Henry III. to the end of the reign of Edward III.

Junior Class.

19. The number of students on the roll at the end of the year was nine, seven of whom were present at the examination; Chintamon Succaram and Babajee Deshpandyo, who belonged to this class, were in June appointed teachers in the school, and from that time they attended the senior class, which met at an hour to suit the convenience of the teachers; the studies of the junior class were English literature and composition, history and logic.

20. *English Literature.*—The book used in this subject was Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature; the class read all the pieces from Scott and Moore, as well as the critical notices and short biographies by the compilers, and they also read a portion of the selection from Byron. In prose they read all the selections from (the miscellaneous writers) Sidney Smith, Jeffrey, De Quincey, and (the novelists) Frances Burney and Dickens, together with the biographical and critical notices with which the selections are prefaced. As some time was devoted to parsing, and as it was found necessary to explain a large proportion of the words and sentences, the class did not pass over the ground very rapidly at first; latterly, however, they have been able to move on faster, and they have probably made as much progress as could be expected for the time.

21. *Composition.*—The class wrote essays on given subjects, which were first looked over by me and afterwards criticised in class.

22. *History.*—The course of history studied by this class was from the commencement of the crusades to the beginning of the age of Charles V. in Taylor's Manual of Modern History; Lectures on "Boroughs and their influences on the twelfth and thirteenth centuries;" the crusades; on the rise and progress of royalty, and on the union of elements of modern society, in Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe; and Adam Smith's account

of

of "The rise and progress of cities and towns after the fall of the Roman empire," in his *Wealth of Nations*.

23. *Logic*.—The Government examiner having requested me to conduct the examination in logic, I have not only to state what the class has done during the year, but have also to report on the result of the examination. The book used was Whately's *Easy Lessons on Reasoning*. A portion of the book was first explained and illustrated, and after the class had studied it privately I examined them to see that they had mastered it, and in this manner the book was gone through; subsequently the whole was revised, so that each lesson was gone over three times in class. Logic was the favourite subject with this class, and the majority of them passed a very creditable examination. Ravjee Gadbole, Rama Ok, Navoroji Padamji came out nearly equal. In the *vivá voce* examination, which was conducted in the presence of the Government examiner, Ravaji and Rama obtained full marks, and Navoroji came fourth, but in the written examination Navoroji comes at head of the class; Ravoji's paper would no doubt have been better but for his inability to express himself well in English. The class generally have manifested great attention, and, with one or two exceptions, they seem to be steadily improving in diligence. Habits of application will probably be of more use to them in after life than the knowledge they may acquire during the short time they are at college. I append copy of the paper questions in logic with a specimen of the answering, and a table showing the number of marks obtained by each student. Six of the seven present at the examination obtained over 60 per cent. To find the general rank of the students of this class, these marks should be added to those given by the Government examiner in literature, composition, and history.

Candidate Class.

24. At the last examination, as it was considered that none of the candidate class possessed sufficient knowledge of English to be admitted into the college, it was determined that the class should remain in the school another year, each of the professors of the college engaging to devote some time to their tuition. The time this class attended me, I employed in exercising them in composition and reading, and in explaining to them some of the selections in M'Culloch's *Course of Reading*. After they had begun Murray's *British India*, they also revised with me one week the portion of history they had prepared for their teacher during the week. The class have made considerable progress; and though they have not yet obtained that knowledge of English which it is desirable to make the standard for admission into the college, the majority of them deserve to be commended for the progress they have made.

(signed) *William Draper*,
Professor of English Literature.

Poona College, 18 January 1856.

25. The questions on logic, and the result of the examination, will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

26. The following is the report of the professor of mathematics and natural philosophy:—

To Major *Candy*, Principal of the Poona College.

Sir,

I HAVE again the pleasure of sending you my report of the progress made by the various classes under my charge during the year immediately passed. I am glad to say that I have derived much pleasure and satisfaction from my daily intercourse with the students in my department; and that on the whole, I have not been disappointed with the knowledge which the young men under me have acquired.

28. It is no doubt true that the limited knowledge of English which the students of the Poona College possess is a great hindrance to their steady advancement in mathematical science. Were means therefore devised whereby the acquisition of an extended knowledge of English could be obtained, a great boon, in my opinion, would be conferred upon the college. I never find much difficulty in imparting a knowledge of pure mathematics to a class, even where their knowledge of English is very limited. I however find very great difficulty in so doing when a class has advanced so far as the application of abstract science to the investigation of physical truths. Complex ideas I have always found difficult to fix in the mind unless when the students are good English scholars, and then my task has been comparatively speaking easy and pleasant.

Candidate Class:

Number in the Class, 27.

29. At the annual examination in 1854, this class was, owing to its great deficiency in English, found disqualified for entering the college. It was, however, agreed upon that each professor should take the class under his immediate superintendence. The class has accordingly received daily instruction from me. Although I must in justice state that the mathematical acquirements of the class were sufficient for admission into the college, still I deem it quite necessary, both for my own satisfaction and for the welfare of the young men, to begin with the very elements of the science.

30. We, therefore, commenced with the first book of Euclid, and went steadily, and I hope surely on, until the great majority of the class mastered the first six books. A portion of the

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the hour every day was taken up with algebra. In this branch of science the class also as a whole came up to my expectations. All the useful branches of this department of science were studied, and numerous examples under each head were prescribed, and solved satisfactorily.

31. We next studied synthetical trigonometry, with a view to its being applied to the measurement of heights and distances; while at this stage of our progress the class solved a great variety of problems connected with accessible and inaccessible objects. The subject being not only interesting, but useful in a very high degree, I therefore dwelt the longer on it.

32. The last subject which occupied the attention of the class was analytical trigonometry. After investigating the four fundamental formulas we proceeded to deduce from them all the others, which was done without much difficulty. I again repeat that the conduct and progress of the class are to me a source of satisfaction. The majority are steady and well behaved young men, and if their circumstances (many by the way hold scholarships) will allow them to remain in the college until their education is finished; they, I hope, will turn out to be useful and trustworthy servants to Government.

Junior Class.

33. This class also, with one or two exceptions, has afforded me much satisfaction. There are some young men belonging to it possessed of great mathematical talents. The solutions of the various analytical exercises prescribed to them during the session have oftentimes called forth my admiration.

34. At the commencement of last session we began with analytical geometry. We investigated in succession almost all the questions belonging to the straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, and a variety of other curves. We then investigated a good many of the properties belonging to lines of the second order.

35. The next subject in order which claimed our attention was the calculus, differential and integral. We endeavoured to deduce the fundamental principles of this branch of pure science from the doctrine of limits. We dwelt fully upon the explanation of first principles. Then considered the differentiation of functions in general; successive differentiation; MacLowrin's theorem, with its application to the development of functions; Taylor's theorem, with its application to the development of functions; maxima and minima; Lagrange's theorem, with its application to the development of implicit functions, and so on, until we went through almost all the useful branches of the differential calculus. We then proceeded to apply the principles deduced to the theory of curves and curve surfaces, &c.

36. Having completed a rather full course in this branch of science, we turned the attention of the students to the integral calculus. We endeavoured to explain at considerable length the object of this interesting but difficult branch of science; that is, we started with the fundamental proposition, having given the differential co-efficient to find the function from which it has its origin. We afterwards considered the integration of binomial differentials, rational fractions, integration of irrational fractions, logarithmic functions, circular functions, &c.

37. Having completed a course of pure mathematics, embracing nearly all of the most important branches of the science, we entered upon entirely new ground, viz., mixed mathematics. The first subject to which we turned the attention of the class was mechanics (including statics and dynamics). Young's Mechanics, supplemented with Earnshaw's Statics, were our text books. We first investigated all the propositions connected with the composition and resolution of concurring forces; then forces concurring in one plane, and lastly, on this branch of the subject, concurring forces in general. We afterwards considered parallel forces, centre of gravity, the equilibrium of a solid body, the mechanical powers, &c. In dynamics the class had their attention turned to the investigation of the fundamental equations of motion. The subject, not being nearly exhausted, was resumed after the college met at the end of Christmas holidays.

Senior Class.

38. The attention of this class has been entirely directed during the session to the study of mixed mathematics or natural philosophy. The first subject which we considered was optics continued and finished. Hydrostatics came next in the order of the course. We dwelt at considerable length on this very interesting branch of science. We first considered the laws which regulate the pressure of fluids; then followed the equilibrium of solid bodies floating freely, equilibrium of solid bodies floating under constraint, specific gravity, stability of equilibrium, equilibrium of vessels containing fluids, &c. Hydraulics fell next to be considered; while on that branch of the course the attention of the class was principally directed towards the efflux of fluids from vessels.

39. As there was some chance of this class not continuing their mathematical studies longer than the end of the session, and as I was anxious before parting with the students to give them a knowledge of the laws which regulate the motions of the planets, we therefore commenced the studies of Newton's Principia, and read with great care, and I hope with considerable profit, the three first, and ninth, and eleventh sections of that immortal work. The class, although with one or two exceptions not devotedly attached to mathematical pursuits, prepared their lessons with care and regularity. I have therefore much reason to be satisfied with the progress of the students belonging to it.

40. In conclusion, I may mention that the assistant teachers were for some months before the end of last session with me two days in the week, with the view of receiving instruction in Mathematical and Physical Geography. They made very fair progress everything considered. The subject I intend to resume, with the class, immediately.

Poona College,
15 January 1856.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *James M^r Dougall*,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

School Division.

41. As the usual examination of the School Division by the College Council had commenced before special examiners were appointed, and as all the literature classes, except the first and some of the arithmetical classes, were examined by the council, and as the special examiners of the English Department did not re-examine them, but carried on the examination from the points where they found it, it devolves on me to give the results of the examination held by the Council.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION.

42. Ten classes in two divisions.

Teacher, Babo Joshi.

No. on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
											— 30

Studies.—The first division has finished the first Reading Book, and 25 pages of the second, with three lessons out of "School Dialogues." These boys can parse a little.

Remarks.—This division did very well.

The second division has finished the First Reading Book.

Remarks.—This division did very well. The teacher has evidently taken great pains.

43.

9th Class.

Teacher, Chintouron Sakhorum.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
											— 29

Studies.—M'Culloch's first and second Reading Books, and 50 pages of the third Reading Book. Reid's Grammar to the end of pronouns in the large types. Five lessons out of the "School Dialogues."

Remarks.—The class did very well with the exception of one or two boys, who had been sick or irregular.

44.

8th Class.

Teacher Babajee Deshpande.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
On leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
											— 34

Studies.—M'Culloch's first and second Reading Books, and nearly the whole of the third. Reid's Grammar; 25 pages "School Dialogues," nearly the whole or eight lessons; parsing.

Remarks.—This class is unequal, a few read well, but the majority are inferior to the last class. They did pretty well in grammar.

45.

7th Class.

Teacher, Wishwonath Karkmakor.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29

Studies.—M'Culloch's third Reading Book, the whole; Chambers' Moral Class-book, 50 pages; Reid's Grammar, three parts; orthography, etymology and syntax; parsing.

Remarks.—The reading of this class is very regular. It is correct and careful, but wants spirit and emphasis. Grammar good. The teacher is evidently careful, and the scholars are attentive.

46.

6th Class.

Teacher, Venayak Bhide.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

Studies.—M'Culloch's Series of Lessons, 124 pages; Latin roots as far as the letter L out of M'Culloch's Grammar; Reid's Grammar, the whole. Parsing. Reid's Geography of the first two quarters. Writing from dictation out of the Series of Lessons.

Remarks.—The reading of this class is not superior, grammar good, roots good, geography good, dictation good.

47.

5th Class.

Teacher, Yedneshwar Dodajee.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30

Studies.—M'Culloch's Series of Lessons, 2d, 3d, and 4th sections; Chambers' History of the British Empire, to the end of the reign of Henry III.; Reid's Geography of three quarters, Asia, Europe, and Africa; Reid's Grammar, the three parts, orthography, etymology, and syntax, finished; Latin and Greek roots as given in the Appendix to the Series of Lessons; writing from dictation; parsing.

Remarks.—The class is unequal in its reading, some read very well while others read very badly. The knowledge of roots is very good, knowledge of history respectable, geography good, dictation fair.

48.

4th Class.

Teacher, Pandurany Balajee.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
											35

Studies.—Chambers' History of the British Empire, from the Invasion of the Romans to the Protectorate of Cromwell; Marshman's History of India, from the beginning to the end of Chap. VI., or the whole of the Hindoo period; Reid's Geography from the beginning to 28th page, or the general geography of the four quarters, and particular geography of Hindustan; parsing; writing from dictation.

Remarks.—The reading of this class also is unequal, some read well but many read ill; knowledge of the history of India very poor, knowledge of the history of England much better; geography good, grammar fair.

49.

3d Class.

Teacher, Narayan Jugonath.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
											32

Studies.—M'Culloch's Course of Reading, 75 pages; Chambers' History of the British Empire, pages 100; Murray's India, Chap. I. and II.; geography of India; general knowledge of grammar with parsing; Latin roots to the end of letter L, from the Appendix to the Course of Reading; writing from dictation.

Remarks.—The reading of this class, with one or two exceptions, is very good; their understanding of the meaning is very good; knowledge of history good, roots middling, writing from dictation very good, grammar good, geography good. The class is very creditable to the teacher, who has evidently taken great pains.

50.

2d Class.

Teacher, Purshotam Narayan Bhát.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
											27

Studies.—Murray's History of India, four chapters, from the VI. to the end of the IX.; five sections of M'Culloch's Course of Reading; 75 pages of Chambers' Biography; Reid's Geography of the four quarters of the World, and particularly that of India. M'Culloch's Grammar, to the end of the rules of Syntax; Latin roots out of M'Culloch's Course of Reading; writing from dictation.

Remarks.—

Remarks.—The reading of this class is not so good as that of the preceding class. There are some good readers, but the majority do not read so well as they should; knowledge of meaning, pretty good; grammar, very good; geography, pretty good; roots, good; dictation, very good; history, good.

51. *The 1st or Candidate Class.*

Was examined by the special examiner, the Rev. P. Anderson.

52. *Arithmetical Class.*

8th Class.

Teacher, Wishwanath Karmarkar.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
										— 14

Studies.—Numeration, simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; reduction; compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

Remarks.—This class has given much disappointment, especially when the well-known industry and perseverance of the teacher are taken into consideration.

53. *7th Class.*

Teacher, Purshotam Narayan Bhut.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
										— 18

Studies.—Simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; reduction; compound addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. The rule of three, direct and inverse.

Remarks.—This class is rather unequal. Questions on the whole readily solved; class well and carefully taught.

54. *6th Class.*

Teacher, Babajee Deshpondah.

No on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
										— 16

Studies.—Simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; reduction; compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; simple proportion, compound proportion, tare and tret, partnership, and simple interest, with the arithmetical tables.

Remarks.—The class on the whole is below an average.

55. The remaining classes are reported on by the special examiner, Captain Hill.

III. VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

56. I commenced the examination of this department before I knew that an examiner would be deputed to perform this duty; as the special examiner took no account of the examination by me, but commenced *de novo*, I do not record the results of it. In examining the translation classes, I was forcibly struck with the idea that the works were too difficult for the students, and that power to teach translation well was rare. The vernacular literature classes seemed in general to be creditable to their teachers.

57. I have still to regret that much irregularity of attendance prevails in this department; I have had recourse to corporal and other minor punishments to check it, but I have avoided having recourse to expulsion. I wish rather to lead the students to appreciate the value of vernacular instruction, that so they may willingly attend.

58. I subjoin the reports of the assistant professors, Krishna Shastry Chiplooskar and Kern Luxumon Chhatre on the literature and mathematical classes respectively of this department.

Assistant Professor *Krishna Shastry's* Report on the Vernacular Department.

59. Within this department come all those classes in which instruction is conveyed partly or exclusively through the medium of the vernacular language, *i.e.*, it contains the translation classes as well as the purely vernacular ones.

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60. The classes in which pupils are taught to translate from English into Murathi are six in number. They assemble only for one hour, from six to seven in the morning.

61. The first translation class, which was mostly composed of students from the candidate class of the English Department, is under my own tuition. Till about the beginning of September last, this class translated the "Course of Reading" with me one hour every day, when I was desired by the principal to teach it Murathi every other day. By a general request of the students, and by the consent of the principal, my work on the "Principles of Political Economy" was chosen for a class book for Murathi. From the beginning of September last, therefore, the class learned the translation of the "Course of Reading" for three days in a week, and for the remaining three days the Murathi work on the "Principles of Political Economy."

62. During the session the students have translated the first three sections of the "course," and read the first four chapters of "Artha Shastra Paribasha," the Murathi work on political economy.

63. The second and the third translation classes were taught respectively by Krishna Shastry Talekor and Vishun Shastry Pundit, the two junior translation exhibitioners. They did not, however, teach these classes during the whole year. They took charge of them soon after their nomination to translation exhibitionerships, which took place in the month of June last. Before this time the former of these classes was taught by Krishna Datar, a senior normal student, and the latter by Narsing Shastri Ok, the late senior translation exhibitioner, and now the head master of the Government English school at Dharwar. The second read the whole of the "Series of Lessons," and the third 150 pages of the same book.

64. The remaining three classes, or fourth, fifth, and sixth, were taught by normal students. These classes also were not under the same teachers throughout the year. The change of a teacher is undesirable for several reasons. But it was rendered unavoidable by various circumstances; if a teacher resigns his place in the college to occupy a higher one out of it, as the translation exhibitioners and normal students have frequently done, his class must be given to somebody else. The studies prosecuted by each of these classes during the last session are given in the programme.

65. The classes in which the vernacular language is taught were ten in number during the last year, none of them composed of the students from the English Department, and one consisting of the students from the Sanskrit Department.

66. The first of these classes was in charge of Vishun Shastry Pundit from June last; before that time it was taught by Narsing Shastri Ok, and the third class was under the tuition of Vinayak Punt Gokhle, the assistant vernacular master, till the month of November last. When he resigned his place in the college, and got one in the recently established Maistry's school, his class was given to Navayon Gurjar, a normal student. The class composed of the Sanskrit students was under the care of Vishun Punt Tumbankar, the vernacular head master, throughout the year. With the exception of these three classes, all the vernacular classes were taught by students from the Normal Department. These classes are held only from seven to eight in the morning. During the course of the last year two new vernacular books were introduced into these classes, "Navanit," or the "Selections from the Murathi poets," a nice work, compiled by Parashram Pant Godbole, the pundit of Major Candy, and "Artha Shastra Parabasha," my Murathi work on "Political Economy." The amount of work performed by each class during the last session may be found in the programme.

67. This year, as during the last, I had no vernacular class under my tuition from seven to eight in the morning. I taught a Sanskrit class composed of some of the normal students. That class read with me two Sanskrit dramas, and a portion of a Sanskrit work called "Ramayan Chumpu."

(signed) *Vishun Shastri Chiploonkar,*
Assistant Professor of Vernacular Literature.

Assistant Professor *Kern Luxumon's* Report on the Mathematics of the Vernacular Department.

68. The arrangement and studies of the different classes in this department remained nearly the same as those of the last year, viz.:—

I. Five classes arithmetical and mathematical, of students from the English Department.

II. Three classes, arithmetical and mathematical, of students from the Sanskrit Department.

III. One class of popular physics.

IV. Two classes of Nageli Mulki.

69. Of

69. Of the arithmetical and mathematical classes of the students from the English and Sanskrit Departments I have not much to say. They are managed and instructed in the same way as they were in the preceding year. I have only to say that with the permission of our principal I have compiled a small book, containing Murathi words corresponding to the different arithmetical and mathematical terms in English. This will be of much advantage to them when they begin to learn these branches in English classes.

70. The progress and studies of the several classes in these branches will be seen from the programme of the annual examination, held in December 1855.

71. *Classes on "Nagdi Mulki."*—These classes were taught by us till about the end of April. Government examination of Oomedwards took place in July, but in consequence of the standard being raised from six annas to 12 at once, so few presented themselves that the examinations were given up by the examiners, and the Oomedwards so much disheartened that they gave up Nagdi Mulki altogether. Our classes being composed of students who attended them voluntarily began sensibly to decline, and by the end of November there were not more than three or four left in the class.

72. *Popular Physics.*—For a time, at the beginning of the year 1855, I used to lecture a class composed nearly of all the students from the candidate class of the English Department, and a few from other classes. Major Candy, however, being desirous to take the candidate class under his instruction, I was obliged to give up my class in the morning. They attend me now in the afternoon between three and four o'clock, and as I was desired to lecture them upon any subject without lessening their usual studies, I was obliged to distribute the subjects in the following manner:—

Monday and Tuesday	-	-	-	Hydrostatics, pneumatics, &c.
Wednesday and Thursday	-	-	-	Physical geography.
Friday	-	-	-	General geography.

73. About the beginning of 1855, Major Candy desired me to form a class of students from the Sanscrit Department, and to give them lectures on popular physics and geography; as the shastrys who went out of the college, though eloquent enough in their own shastras, were perfectly ignorant of the present state of knowledge. In fact, they go out of the college full of theories that were broached 500 or 5,000 years ago, with but little knowledge of the present.

74. We took them in hand, but they were so much taken up with their own subjects, and thought the subjects we taught them now so much below their dignity, that they paid but a sorry attention to our instructions. The consequence of this was, that three months after we took them, they were as wise as they were before, and we were obliged to give them up as hopeless. One of them, however, Vinaya R. Shastri Pitkhar, did pay some attention to us, and knows something of our philosophy.

(signed) *Kern Luximon Chhatre,*
Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy.

75. The unwillingness of the students of the separate Sanscrit Department to attend in the Vernacular Department, is a great obstacle to their progress.

IV. NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

76. This important and interesting department may, I hope, be said to be in a satisfactory state.

77. No student left the department in 1855; but under sanction of the Board of Education six students sent by Mr. Baker, superintendent of the 3d division of Government schools, were admitted into it to fill scholarships served for them.

78. As the examination of the vernacular studies of this department was taken by Captain Cowper, I omit it here. The examination of the English studies of the department was taken by myself, so I give an account of it. The Government examiner of English Literature, at my request, heard the first English class read, and put some questions to it, but he did not go into a close examination of it.

79. The following are the reports of the assistant professors on the department:

REPORT by Assistant Professor *Krishna Shastri Chiploonkar.*

80. At the end of the session of 1854, there were three English classes in this department. In consequence of the appointments of some students from the second class, as masters to the vernacular schools, that class was found too small, some of the students therefore belonging to that class were transferred to the higher, and others to the lower, and thus the class was broken up. Accordingly, we had only two classes of English, including all normal students, excepting those who were sent by Mr. Baker at different times. These students, on account of their having no knowledge of English, could not be put in either class. They were therefore sent to a lower class in the English Department for their English study.

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81. The first English class of the Normal Department consists of 15 pupils, 12 stipendiaries and 3 candidates. They are under my tuition; they attend me two hours every day, from 2 to 4 p.m. They have read with me in the last session, the course of reading Chambers' British Empire, from the accession of James the Second to the end of the book; and Clift's Political Economy, from the chapter on the "Security of property," to the end of the work; they have revised the portions of the history and political economy they studied in the session of 1854; this class was examined this year, once by the principal, and once by the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

82. The second class consists of 16 pupils: 13 stipendiaries, and 3 candidates. This was taught by Bhau Shastri Patkar, the senior translation exhibitor; this class also gives only two hours to English. The studies of this class during the last session, are given in the programme.

83. All the students in the department, excepting those who were required to teach a translation class or a vernacular literature class, attend Vishun Pant Tambankar one hour in the morning for history, general geography, parsing, and dictation. Those that were exempted from attending this class, were required to prepare history at home for the examination. The amount of study this class has prosecuted during the last session may be found in the programme.

(signed) *Krishna Shastri Chiploonkar,*
Assistant Professor of Vernacular Department,
Poona College.

Report by Assistant Professor *Kern Lakshumon Chhatre.*

84. I have not much to say about this department. At the beginning of the year we had left but only three of the old students, the rest being appointed schoolmasters, &c., at different places. The places of these and 10 more, as sanctioned by the Board of Education, had been filled up by students from school department, and vernacular schools and other sources. They were divided into two classes. During the course of the year, Mr. Baker, superintendent of the Government vernacular schools, sent us six students; he selected them as the best boys in the schools under his superintendence. We had also about eight Oomedwars. The arrangement of normal scholars for mathematics is as follows:

1st Class, one student	-	-	-	} Old students.
2d Class, two students	-	-	-	
3d Class, fourteen students	-	-	-	} New students.
4th Class, twenty-one students	-	-	-	

85. The progress and the studies of these classes will be seen from the programme.

86. In the month of November, Vinoyak Pant Gokleh, second assistant, left us and went on a higher pay to the Government Maistry's school under Rev. H. P. Cassidy; his place is conferred on Krishna Shastri Godbobh, the student in the first mathematical class, whose knowledge of mathematics sufficiently qualified him as an instructor to the third and fourth classes.

87. The whole of the students of the normal classes were called together in one class for lectures on physical geography. Some of the students from Mr. Baker, who joined us late, cannot be supposed to know the subject so well as the others.

(signed) *Kern Luxumon Chhatre,*
Assistant Professor Vernacular (Mathematics),
Poona College.

88. The following is the result of the examination of the English classes of normal students:—

89.

2d Class.

Teacher, Bhan Shastri Patkhar, Translation Exhibitor.

No. on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
											— 16

Studies.—Third Reading Book (M'Culloch's), second and third sections; 90 pages of Series of Lessons; 7 pages of Reid's Grammar.

Remarks.—The class did well. The teacher has evidently taught them carefully.

1st Class.

90. Assistant Professor Krishna Shastry Chiploonkar.

No. on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
											15

Studies.—M'Culloch's Course of Reading; Clift's Political Economy; Chambers' History of the British Empire.

Remarks.—The class acquitted themselves well. The reading of most was very good; the apprehension of meaning was good; their knowledge of history good, and the answers in political economy of most were good; they are well taught.

V. SANSKRIT DEPARTMENT.

91. The number of students in the separate Sanskrit Department at the time of the examination was 111, who belong properly to the department, and 6 who formerly belonged to it, but now study partly in it and partly in the English Department; total 117; of the 111 students, 10 are stipendiary.

92. These 117 students are thus distributed :—

Alankar and Kavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Nyahya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Wyakaran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Dharm Shastra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
										117

93. Of these 117 students, 15 were absent from the examination from sickness, leave, &c., and 102 were examined by the usual Committee of Pundit.

94. Narayan Shastry Tathe, one of the members of the committee, fell sick during the progress of the examination, and I permitted him to send Bhiku Shastry Gorbale, a pundit of high repute for learning, to act as his substitute.

95. The following is the result of the examination :—

RESULT on particular Shastra.

	Excellent, 1.	Excellent, 2.	Excellent, 3.	Middling, 1.	Middling, 2.	Middling, 3.	Inferior.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Alankar and Kavya	7	7	13	9	2	2	-	40	
Nyaya	2	2	3	6	1	-	-	14	
Wyakaran	9	4	5	5	1	-	-	24	
Durm Shastra	2	2	3	9	7	-	1	24	102

RESULT in Wyutpatti.

Alankar and Kavya	3	3	5	10	3	3	13	40	
Nyaya	2	-	-	2	-	1	9	14	
Wyakaran	2	5	6	2	-	-	9	24	
Dharm Shastra	3	2	-	2	1	-	16	24	102

96. The senior students were required to write essays before the committee. Eleven essays were written on "The advantages of intercourse between nations," which the committee have thus classified :—

Excellent, 1.	Excellent, 2.	Excellent, 3.	Middling, 2.	Middling, 3.	TOTAL.
3	3	1	3	1	11

I append one of the best.

97. Of the Sanskrit classes in the English and Normal Departments, some were examined by Assistant Professor Krishna Shastry Chiploonkar, in my presence, and some the Rev. J. M. Mitchell was so good as to examine at my request; had I thought of it soon enough, I would have asked him to examine all these classes.

98. The following is the result of the examination :—

99. 1st (or highest) Class.

Teacher, Assistant Professor Krishna Shastri Chiploonkar.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Studies.—Veni Sanhár Natok, Shakuntala Natok, and two kinds of Ramayan Champu.

Remarks by Myself.—This class did well. The third student (who had been sick) was inferior to the rest.

100. 2d Class (examined by Mr. Mitchell).

Teacher, Bhan Shastri Patikar.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

Mr. Mitchell's Statement.—Examined in Rupawalee. Easy sentences, Sanskrit into Marathi and English, and *vice versa*; and fifth Sarg of the Raghooousa. They know the Rupawalee well; the sentences were rendered on the whole well; the part of the Raghooousa which they have read they can translate readily and parse pretty well; the class can do all that the teacher professes to have prepared them for. Several new shiloks, not very difficult in construction, were readily analysed and translated.

101. 3d and 4th Classes (examined by Assistant Professor Krishna Shastri and Myself).

Teacher, Narayan Shastry Alyoukar.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
On leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
											15

Studies.—Sanskrit, Second Reader.

Remarks.—Some of the class did pretty well; some made but an indifferent appearance.

102. 5th Class (examined by Krishna Shastry and Myself).

Teacher, Gopal Shastri Gokleh.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Studies.—Second Sanskrit Reader, and the beginning of Hitopdesh.

Remarks.—The class did pretty well.

103. 6th Class (examined by Krishna Shastry and Myself).

Teacher, Gopal Shastri Gokleh.

No. on the roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Studies.—First Sanskrit Reader; the whole Second Sanskrit Reader; 20 pages First Sarg of Kirat; 30 Shloks.

Remarks.—The three students comprising this class are very intelligent teachers in the English Department; but from having but little time or inclination for the study of Sanskrit, they have but a poor appearance. The best is Narayan Jagonath.

104. 7th Class (examined by Mr. Mitchell).

Teacher, Gopal Shastri Gokleh.

Mr. Mitchell's Statement.—Two pupils have read the 6th Sarg of the Raghooousa; can translate pretty well; do not know the inflections very well; can render new shloks pretty well.

105. 8th and 9th Classes (examined by Mr. Mitchell).

Mr. Mitchell's Statement.—Two classes, one of five scholars, the other of 3 = 8.

The higher class have read from page 50 to the end of the Sanskrit Reading Book; they analyse and translate well. The lower class have read from page 50 to page 90: they do what

what they profess to do satisfactorily; some new shloks were tolerably well analysed and translated; some sentences from English into Sanskrit were rendered tolerably.

106. 10th Class (examined by Mr. Mitchell).

Teacher, Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar.

Mr. Mitchell's Statement.—Three pupils have read Rupawali, 1st chapter; know the inflections well, so far as they have gone; First Reading Book, the whole; second reading, 25 pages; translate creditably.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSLATION.

107. At the beginning of 1855 there were two translation exhibitioners, viz., Narsing Shastri Ok and Bhan Shastri Patikur; but in May the former was appointed to be master of the English school at Dharwar, leaving one due. In the month of June an examination was held of candidates for translation exhibitions, when Wishum Shastri Pundit, and Shricrishna Shastri Talikar obtained exhibitions. There are now, therefore, three translation exhibitioners, and all effective.

108. They are all three employed in teaching as well as in translating; they all three attend my translation class in the morning.

109. The work done by them respectively in the past year is as follows:—

Bhon Shastri Patikar.

He was sick for about four months at the beginning of the year, and was not able to do translation thorough; he taught his class; when he got better he went on with the translation of the History of Greece; he translated 100 pages of the original; the work is nearly finished.

Vishnu Shastri Pundit.

He has gone on with the translation of Murray's History of India, from the part where it was left by Narsing Shastri Ok; since his appointment at the end of June, he has translated 60 pages of the original; his translation will cover about 120 pages.

Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar.

He commenced the translation of Schmidt's History of Rome, and has done about 60 pages of it.

110. In the year just past Nana Shastri Apte furnished a fair copy of the translation of Euclid which he did when a translation exhibitioner, and a small edition of it has been sanctioned.

111. With regard to my own personal labour in this department, I have devoted all the time I could to carry on my work on the geography of Asia. I have finished the general geography of Hindustan, and have made good progress in its particular geography. I have also revised one or two portions of my former work. My work in the year occupies at least 300 pages; through the press of other duties I am often unable to take this work in hand for days or weeks together.

VII. BRANCH SCHOOL.

112. The assiduous and attentive master of this school keeps it in a satisfactory state.

113. The number on the roll at the examination of 1854 was 148, the number at the examination in 1855 was 153; all pay a school fee.

114. I beg to suggest for consideration whether it would not be well for this school to be taken on the list of zillah English schools, and for the master and assistant teachers to be paid out of the general funds for education. At present the master is paid from the funds of the Poona College, and the assistant teachers (monitors) are paid out of the school fees; there is a balance in hand of Rs. 385. 7. 8. of accumulated fees.

115. The following is the result of the examination in December 1855.

BRANCH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—English Department.

116. Class 6.—2d Division.

Teacher, Swaminath.									
No. on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
On leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									35

Studies.—McCulloch's First Reading Book, 19 pages.

Remarks.—On the whole pretty good. The pronunciation of some requires attention.

III. Bombay.

117.

Class 6.—1st Division.

Teacher, Swaminath.

[illegible]

Studies.—M'Culloch's Second Reading Book, 25 pages.

Remarks.—Pretty good.

118.

Class 5.—2d Division.

Teacher, Ramchandra Sitaram.

[illegible]

Studies.—M'Culloch's Second Reading Book, the whole. Names of familiar objects, and a few lessons from Glasgow Infant School Magazine.

Remarks.—Good.

119.

Class 5.—1st Division.

Teacher, Ramchandra Sitaram.

No. on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Present -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Absent -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									—	14

Studies.—M'Culloch's Third Reading Book, with meaning and spelling, 104 pages; and a little knowledge of grammar to distinguish the parts of speech.

Remarks.—Reading of about half the class pretty good; knowledge of meaning tolerable; spelling very fair. They can distinguish names, adjectives, and verbs.

120.

Class 4.

Teacher, Bomanjee Merwanjee.

No. on the Roll	Teacher, Domanjee Melwanjee.	
Present -	- - - - -	25
Sick -	- - - - -	24
	- - - - -	1
	<hr/>	25

Studies.—Davy's History of England, 25 Letters. Mc'Culloch's Third Reading Book, the whole; Geography of Europe, Asia, and Africa; Reid's Grammar, with parsing, 40 pages; Catechism of the Geography and History of Marathas, 22 pages.

Remarks.—The reading of some very good, but the class is unequal; parsing fair; geography not very good.

121.

Class 3.

Teacher, Kondu Amrut.

[illegible]

Studies.—M'Culloch's Series of Lessons, 109 pages; Introduction to Universal History, part 1; Ancient History, the whole; and Modern History of Great Britain and India: M'Culloch's Grammar, with parsing, 142 pages: roots from Series of Lessons; the whole geography of the four quarters; writing from dictation.

Remarks.—Reading, fair; parsing, not very good; roots, indifferent; history, imperfect; writing from dictation, very good; geography, only tolerable.

122.

Class 2.

Teacher, Rambhaje Thorat.

[illegible]

Studies.—Chambers's British Empire, 114 pages; Marshman's India, from the Mussulman period to the end; M'Culloch's Grammar, etymology and rules of construction in syntax; Greek roots from ditto, the whole; and Latin roots, as far as the letter O; affixes and prefixes; geography of the four quarters; writing from dictation.

Remarks.—History, very fair, well prepared by a portion of the class; reading, indifferent; parsing, only tolerable; roots, fair; geography, pretty good; writing from dictation, very good.

123. Class 1.

123.

Class I.

Teacher, Sakharam Balkrishna.

Number on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
On leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
										19

Studies.—Murray's history of India, 10, 11, 12 and 13 chapters. McCulloch's course of reading, 130 pages. The following lessons from Chambers:—Introduction to the sciences; the stars; solar system; the earth as a planet; the moon; laws of attraction and motion; the earth, its general superficial features; heat, frost, snow, ice, light; the atmosphere, winds, vapours, clouds, rain, water, the vegetable creation. Hiley's grammar, 76 pages, with parsing and explanation on the uses of the auxiliary verbs; general geography of the four quarters of the globe, with particular geography of India and the British Isles; about 850 Latin and Greek roots, illustrated with examples, and prefixes and affixes; writing from dictation.

Remarks.—History very well prepared; reading very good; parsing fair; physical science fair; writing from dictation very good; grammar very good; geography good; roots very fair.

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

124.

6th Class.

Teacher, Swaminath.

Number on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26

Studies.—Mental addition, numeration, and addition of three figures.

Remarks.—In mental arithmetic on the whole very ready, numeration imperfect.

125.

5th Class.

Teacher, Ramchandra Sitaram.

Number on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

Studies.—Addition, subtraction, and multiplication of the three figures.

Remarks.—Examples solved by a majority; class on the whole equal, fairly taught.

126.

4th Class.

Teacher, Bamanji Merwanji.

Number on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
On leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
										25

Studies.—Long multiplication and division, tables of weights and measures, reduction, compound addition, and subtraction.

Remarks.—Class badly taught; no pains have been taken to make the pupils comprehend principles.

127.

3d Class.

Teacher, Kondu Amrut.

Number on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
										28

Studies.—Reduction, compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and simple proportion.

Remarks.—Class very unequal, and very indifferently taught.

128.

2d Class.

Teacher, Rhambaji Thorat.

Number on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24

Studies.—Simple and compound proportion, practice, tare and tret, partnership, simple interest, equation of payment, vulgar and decimal fractions, extraction of the square root.

Remarks.—The teacher of this class appears to be very industrious and painstaking; the class on the whole has made a very respectable appearance.

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

I I

129. 1st. Class.

129.

1st Class.—Two Divisions.

Teacher, Sakharam Balkrishna.

Number on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Second division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
First division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
										10

Studies.—Second division: simple equations, containing one and two unknown quantities, geometry, first and second book of Euclid. First division: simple equations, containing one, two, or three unknown quantities; geometry, first six books of Euclid.

Remarks.—The teacher has bestowed a good deal of attention upon this class, progress therefore very respectable. With the exception of one or two, the young men of the class do not appear to be very bright. Their knowledge therefore not so extensive as might be inferred from the well known assiduity of the teacher.

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT EXAMINATION.

130

3rd Class.

Teacher, Bal Shastri.

Number on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
										23

Studies.—England delineated, eight chapters Bal Wyakram, writing from dictation. The lower division of the class is learning Lippidhara.

Remarks.—The lower division read Lippidhara very well, and understand it; the upper division reads well, considering that to all, except two, Marathi is a foreign tongue; they know the Bal Wyakram well.

131.

2nd Class.

Teacher, Bal Shastri.

Number on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
										14

Studies.—Æsop's Fables, 200 fables, a little knowledge of grammar with parsing, writing from dictation.

Remarks.—The class read well, considering they read a foreign language. They parsed well; dictation fair; the writing of some of this class is superior.

132.

1st Class.

Teacher, Bal Shastri.

Number on the Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

Studies.—Grant Duff's History of the Maratha, from 100 to 250 pages; grammar from Dadoba's Wyakram, with parsing; writing from dictation.

Remarks.—The class is unequal; there are some pretty good readers and some very bad ones; most of the last have lately entered the class; their knowledge of grammar is very superficial, and their writing from dictation not good; the class is not so good, relatively, as the two other classes; the teacher complains of the irregularity of the attendance; he has to contend with great difficulties.

133.

VIII. CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In concluding my report, I would remark that there is great difficulty in an institution like the college, in preserving the proper proportion between the three languages taught, and in securing to two of them the share of time and attention that belongs to them. Both the vernacular department and the Sanskrit classes of the vernacular department have to struggle against the overpowering influence of English.

134. The object of the vast majority of the students is to acquire English, in the hope of thereby bettering their condition in life, and they are very unwilling to have their attention diverted from it. It is with reluctance, therefore, that most of them attend the vernacular classes, and with still greater reluctance that they attend Sanscrit classes; the translation classes they more readily attend, as they see their learning on their English studies.

135. The

135. The importance of the students combining the study of their vernacular with their study of English, is so evident, that I need not dwell on it.

136. The importance of Sanskrit to those who are to transfer to the vernacular the stores of knowledge which the English language contains, I have set forth so often, that I refrain from repeating it here; I will merely add, that though I recommend it to and urge it upon those who are in good circumstances, and are able to obtain a liberal education, I do not compel any but the stipendiary students to study it; the rules of the college require stipendiary students to study the three languages, English, the vernacular, and Sanscrit.

137. I have made these remarks to bring into view the difficulties of the case.

Poona College, 6 February 1856. (signed) *Thomas Candy, Major,*
Principal Poona College.

TABLE of Stipendiary, Paying, and Free Students, in the Poona College, on the
31st December 1855.

No.	DEPARTMENT.	Stipendiary.	Paying.	Free Students.	Total Number in each Department.	Average Attendance.
1	Sanskrit Department -	10	7	94	111	96
2	English Department -	*34	98	197	329	271
3	Normal Department -	†29	-	6	35	35

* Four vacant.

† One vacant.

TABLE of Castes of Students of the Poona College.

Brahman.	Shervi.	Kasta.	Sutar.	Sowar.	Parboo.	Palaki.	European, Portuguese, &c.	Parsi.	Juigar.	
288	3	2	1	3	14	7	1	2	6	2

TABLE of Castes of Students of the Branch School of the Poona College.

Parsi.	Musulman.	Christian.	Jews.	HINDUS.											
				Brahmin.	Shudra.	Bhotya.	Tamul.	Talang.	Kamati.	Purdulie.	Suli.	Sutar.	Shimpi.	Gowli.	Mali.
46	20	19	4	12	11	2	17	2	9	6	1	1	1	1	1

RETURN of the Students in the College and School Divisions of the English Department, on 31st December 1855.

College Division:

Senior class under the Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Second class, from 7 to 8 under ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Third class, from 8 to 9 under ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Senior class under the Professor of English Literature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Junior class-ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Senior class under the Professor of Mathematics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Junior class under ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Candidate class under ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
School Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291

POONA COLLEGE ESTABLISHMENT on the 31st December 1855.

NAMES.	DESIGNATION OR OFFICE.	SALARY.
		<i>Rupees.</i>
Major T. Candy	Principal	600
William Draper, Esq.	Professor of English Literature	425
Rev. James M'Dougall	Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	425
Kero Lakshmon Chhatre	Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Vernacular	100
Krishna Shastri Chiplonker	Assistant Professor of Vernacular Literature	100
Bhan Shastri Paitker	Translation Exhibitioner	40
Wishnu Shastri Pandit	ditto ditto	40
Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar	ditto ditto	40

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Sakharam Balkrishna	Assistant Master (in charge of the Branch School)	100
Ana Sahasrabudhe	Assistant Teacher	25
Purshottam Narayan	ditto ditto	20
Baba Goshi	ditto ditto	13
Wishvanath Karmarker	ditto ditto	13
Pandorung Balaje	ditto ditto	11
Narayan Jugannath	ditto ditto	11
Yadneshwar Dadaje	ditto ditto	10
Winayak Bhide	ditto ditto	10
Babajee Deshpande	ditto ditto	10
Chintaman Sakharam	ditto ditto	10

SANSKRIT DEPARTMENT.

Narsinh Acharya	Professor of Logic	58
Dhond Shastri Denguekar	ditto of Grammar	58
Nilkanth Shastri Bhat	ditto of Law	58
Narayan Shastri Abhyankar	ditto of Rhetoric	50
Gopal Acharya Karadkar	Assistant ditto of Grammar	29
Shankar Joshi	ditto of Law	29
Krishna Shastri Rajwade	Sub-Assistant ditto of Rhetoric	25
Gopal Shastri Gokhle	ditto of Logic	15
Bal Shastri Deo	ditto of Rhetoric	15
Mahadeo Shastri Godbole	ditto of Grammar	10

SANSKRIT SCHOLARS.

Bapu Joshi Newaskar	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Shidheshwar Deokule	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Vinayak Pitkar	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Vireswar Bhat Wyekar	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Bhima Kanade	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Wishrm Lalit	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Parashram Patankar	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ananta Godbole	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Damodhur Puntambekar	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Bhiku Ayanapure	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

NORMAL SCHOLARS.

NAMES.	DESIGNATION OR OFFICE.	SALARY.
		<i>Rupees.</i>
Sakharam Pharke - - - -	- - - - -	6
Winu Topi - - - -	- - - - -	6
Hari Damle - - - -	- - - - -	6
Krishna Datar - - - -	- - - - -	6
Kashinath Thathe - - - -	- - - - -	6
Sadu Sahasrabudhe - - - -	- - - - -	6
Narayan Natu - - - -	- - - - -	6
Nana Padhe - - - -	- - - - -	6
Wenku Dravide - - - -	- - - - -	6
Swram Dante - - - -	- - - - -	6
Balkrishna Gurgar - - - -	- - - - -	6
Narayan Gurjar - - - -	- - - - -	6
Balkrishna Kalgavkar - - - -	- - - - -	6
Ganesh Jayram - - - -	- - - - -	6
Babajee Hari - - - -	- - - - -	6
Balajee Bhikaje - - - -	- - - - -	6
Sitaram Balkrishna - - - -	- - - - -	6
Ramchunder Raghunath - - - -	- - - - -	6
Wital Waman Godbole - - - -	- - - - -	6
Bhaskar Abhyankar - - - -	- - - - -	5
Moru Dharap - - - -	- - - - -	5
Ganu Baput - - - -	- - - - -	5
Bapu Poorshottam - - - -	- - - - -	5
Sopana Thakar - - - -	- - - - -	5
Sadu Limeye - - - -	- - - - -	5
Wishrm Joshi - - - -	- - - - -	5
Narayan Damodhur - - - -	- - - - -	5
Ganesh Dinkar - - - -	- - - - -	5
Winnu Joglikar - - - -	- - - - -	5

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.

Kasinath Vital - - - -	- - - - -	6
Narayan Gopal - - - -	- - - - -	6
Rama Ok - - - -	- - - - -	6
Winayak Adurekur - - - -	- - - - -	6
Raoje Godbole - - - -	- - - - -	6
Waman Ok - - - -	- - - - -	6
Yadneshwar Lalit - - - -	- - - - -	6
Dadoba Sakharam - - - -	- - - - -	6
Parashram Godbole - - - -	- - - - -	6
Rama Godbole - - - -	- - - - -	6
Hari Bhalowdekar - - - -	- - - - -	5
Chintu Thewurkar - - - -	- - - - -	5
Daje Loudhe - - - -	- - - - -	5
Rama Waed - - - -	- - - - -	5
Shridhar Jambhekar - - - -	- - - - -	5
Ramchandra Dewasthali - - - -	- - - - -	5
Wishrm Rande - - - -	- - - - -	5
Govinda Bhatowdekar - - - -	- - - - -	5
Gajanan Phatak - - - -	- - - - -	5
Sakharam Deo - - - -	- - - - -	5
Chintu Walimbe - - - -	- - - - -	5
Rama Powar - - - -	- - - - -	5
Bapu Abaje - - - -	- - - - -	5
Baba Gokhle - - - -	- - - - -	5
Bala Nagnath - - - -	- - - - -	5
Rama Mane - - - -	- - - - -	5
Krishmaji Bhikaje - - - -	- - - - -	5
Bhan Gokhle - - - -	- - - - -	5
Bala Patil - - - -	- - - - -	5
Balkrishna Gokhle - - - -	- - - - -	5
Shridhur Bhikaje - - - -	- - - - -	5
Ganu Malvankar - - - -	- - - - -	5
Vishnu Balkrishna - - - -	- - - - -	5
Damodhar Jaganath - - - -	- - - - -	5

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

NAMES.	DESIGNATION OR OFFICE.	SALARY.
		<i>Rupees.</i>
Vishnu Paut Tamhankar - - -	Vernacular Teacher - - -	35
Krishna Shastri Gadbole - - -	Assistant Teacher - - -	20
Sadilwar - - -	- - -	5
ESTABLISHMENT.		
Anant Wasudeo - - -	Carcun - - -	25
Tatea Shastri Pole - - -	Librarian - - -	10
Mahadajee Naik Gaekwad - - -	Paharikari - - -	7
Shankar Krishna - - -	Ditto - - -	6
Pandoorang Abaje - - -	Ditto - - -	6
Witu Chavhan - - -	Ditto - - -	5
Rama bin Govinda - - -	Kamati - - -	5
Amruta - - -	Ditto - - -	5
Shravan bin Dasharath - - -	Mashalje - - -	4
Guddan Halalkhor - - -	Sweeper - - -	4
Sadilwar - - -	- - -	19
PENSIONERS.		
Ba Shastri Mate - - -	- - -	20
Krishna Acharya Manurkar - - -	- - -	

ESTABLISHMENT, as on the 1st January 1856.

COLLEGE.

Principal and Translator - - -	Major T. Candy.
Professor of English Literature - - -	William Draper, Esq.
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy - - -	The Rev. J. McDougall.
Assistant Professor of Vernacular Literature - - -	Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur,
Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Vernacular - - -	Kera Lukshmon Chhatre.

TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT.

Translation Exhibitioner - - -	Bhan Shastri Paitkar.
Ditto Ditto - - -	Vishnu Shastri Paikur.
Ditto Ditto - - -	Shri Krishna Shastri Talikar.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Master in charge of Branch School	Sakharam Balkrishna.
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Assistant Teachers.

Anna Sahusrabudhe - - -	Narayan Jugannath.
Purshottam Narayan - - -	Yadneshwar Dadajee.
Baba Joshi - - -	Vinayak Bhide.
Wishwanath Kurmarkar - - -	Babajee Deshpande.
Pandoorung Balajee - - -	Chinlaman Sakharam.

SANSKRIT DEPARTMENT.

Professor of Logic, or Nyaya Shrastri - - -	Narsinh Acharya Auk.
Professor of Law, or Dharm Shashtra - - -	Nilknath Shastri Bhat.
Professor of Grammar for Wyakaram - - -	Dhond Shastri Dengweker.
Professor of Rhetoric and Poetry (or Alan- kar and Kavya) - - -	Narayan Shastri Abhyankur.
Assistant Professor of Law - - -	Shankar Joshi
Assistant Professor of Grammar - - -	Gopal Acharya.
Sub-assistant Professor of Rhetoric & Poetry - - -	Krishna Shastri Rajwade.
2d Ditto Ditto - - -	Bal Shastri Dio Tokiker.
Sub-assistant Professor of Logic - - -	Gopal Shastri Gokhle.
Ditto Ditto Grammar - - -	Mahadeo Shastri Gorbale.

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

Vernacular Teacher - - -	Vishnu Punt Tamhankar.
Assistant Ditto - - -	Krishna Shastri Gorbale.
Karkun - - -	Anunt Shastri Talleker.
Librarian - - -	Tatia Shastri Pole.

PUBLIC Letter from Bombay, No. 75, dated 12th August 1856.

III.
Bombay.

Para. 1. WITH reference to para. 3 of our Despatch No. 12, dated 16th February 1856, we beg to transmit to your Honourable Court 40 copies of printed papers relating to the annual examination held in the Elphinstone College in December 1855.

2. Copies of papers relating to the examination at the Poona College, accompanying our Despatch No. 73, dated 12th August 1856.

3. We have passed a bill, amounting to 2,070 rupees, on account of remuneration to the gentlemen who conducted the examinations at the above-mentioned colleges, being at the rate of 30 rupees per day.

1856.
V. 382 and 383.
V. 2521 to 2523.
V. 3523 to 3525.

4. It will be seen from the Examiner's reports that a searching scrutiny of the nature effected was necessary to remove existing errors affecting the efficiency of these colleges, and we deemed it desirable that the examination should be conducted by gentlemen not in any way connected with the institutions visited.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 39 of 1856.)

V. 382.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to the concluding clause of para. 2 of the Government Resolution forwarded with your memorandum, No. 3526, of the 4th ultimo, I have to bring to the notice of Government that, as the days of examinations for the different classes in the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges had been fixed and published before the communication above specified was received, and as I was also fully convinced that the limit of three days enjoined by Government was too short for examinations of that detailed and searching nature, which alone would be truly valuable, I did not communicate this instruction to the principals at the time of its receipt.

2. I have since requested those officers to inform me of the exact number of days during which each examiner was actually present on duty, of the sum consequently due to each at the rate sanctioned by Government, and of any charges which may be due on account of travelling allowances to any one.

3. These sums, I fear, will considerably exceed that contemplated by Government, but I have no doubt that the money will have been well expended; that the benefits secured will be more than commensurate with the expenses, and that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will be fully satisfied of this on receipt of the reports of examination.

4. In the meantime I have only to request that, if his Lordship in Council should have any doubt as to the propriety of the course adopted by me, he will kindly defer his judgment on the matter until he shall be in possession of the papers just referred to.

Omerallo,
Director of Public Instruction Office,
9 January 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

III.
Bombay.
V. 383.

(No. 238 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated the 22d January 1856.

GOVERNMENT will await Mr. Erskine's further Report.

V. 2521.

(No. 770 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Government Resolution forwarded with your memorandum, No. 238 of the 24th January last, I have the honour to forward a statement prepared from returns furnished by the principals of the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges.

2. I have also the honour to furnish a statement from the Civil Auditor, showing the sums already paid on account of examination allowances.

Bombay,
Director of Public Instruction Office,
21 April 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

V. 2521.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Days during which the under-mentioned Gentlemen were respectively employed in conducting the Annual Examinations of the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges.

	Number of Days.	Rate.	Amount.	TOTAL.
ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE:				
			Rs.	Rs.
Major G. Pope - - - - -	15	- -	450	1,320
Captain H. Rivers - - - - -	8	- -	240	
E. J. Howard, Esq. - - - - -	8	- -	240	
Professor A. G. Fraser - - - - -	6	- -	180	
Robert Haines, Esq. - - - - -	7	- -	210	
POONA COLLEGE :				
		30 rupees a day.		
Rev. P. Anderson - - - - -	4	- -	120*	750
Captain Hill - - - - -	8	- -	240	
Captain Cowper - - - - -	13	- -	390	
TOTAL - - -			Rs.	2,070

* Exclusive of travelling allowance paid to him, amounting to 91 rupees.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing all Sums drawn by the Officers appointed as Examiners in the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges in December last, under the Government Letter, No. 3538, of the 4th December 1855.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Number of Days for which Allowance is drawn.	Amount.	REMARKS.
ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE:			
Major G. Pope - - - - -	- - - - -	Rs. - - -	{ Abstract does not appear to have been referred for audit.
Captain H. Rivers - - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	
E. Howard, Esq., A.M. - - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	
Professor the Rev. A. G. Fraser - - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	
Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, M.D. - - -	7	210	ditto.
POONA COLLEGE:			
Captain T. A. Cowper - - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	ditto.
The Rev. P. Anderson - - - - -	4	120	
Travelling allowance from Bombay to Poona and back.	- - -	91	
Captain J. Hill - - - - -	8	211 240	

Bombay,
15 April 1856.

(signed) J. Webb,
Civil Auditor.

(No. 1531 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

The Civil Auditor.

The General Paymaster.

V. 2523.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated the 1st May 1856.

THESE accounts must be passed, but it should be explained why Major Pope and Captain Cowper were engaged so many more days than the other examiners.

(No. 1277 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3523.

Sir,

HAVING requested Major Pope and Captain Cowper to furnish me with the means of affording to Government the explanation required in their Resolution, No. 1531 of the 9th ultimo, I beg to submit copies of the replies received from those officers; their reports have already been laid before Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Director of Public Instruction's Office,
11 June 1856.

III.
Bombay.
V. 3524.

To the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to my address, No. 984 of the 13th instant, with annexed copy of a resolution of Government, dated the 1st idem, in which, referring to the late examinations of the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges, it is stated that "it should be explained why Major Pope and Captain Cowper were engaged so many more days than the other examiners."

In my letter to your address of the 28th January last, *vide* the four concluding paragraphs, I have fully explained the course of examination passed by me, and shown that considerable time of necessity was devoted to the work.

I have every desire to meet the wishes of Government, but in this instance I regret that it is not in my power to add anything to what I have already stated on the subject.

Bombay, 14 May 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. Pope, Major.

(No. 176 of 1856.)

From Captain T. A. Cowper, Officiating Special Commissioner, to C. J. Erskine, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 984, dated the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to state, that in my reports already submitted I have endeavoured completely to explain the nature, extent, and result of my examination of the vernacular department of the Poona College. Should it, however, be in my power to add to the information therein afforded, I will do so on your pointing out to me wherein you consider my previous reports deficient.

Bombay, 4 June 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. A. Cowper, Captain,
Officiating Special Commissioner.

V. 3525.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 18 June 1856.

RECORDED.

PUBLIC LETTER from Bombay, No. 27, dated 19 March 1857.

1857.
V. 272 to 281.
V. 399 to 408.
V. 1416 and 1417.

IN continuation of our Despatch, No. 73, dated the 12th August 1856, we beg to forward herewith, for the information of your Honourable Court, a copy of our further proceedings, as per margin, connected with the late examination of the Poona College and School.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

V. 272.

(No. 1998 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

IN a letter, No. 977A, of the 12th May last, forwarding the reports of the Poona College examinations (with accompaniments), I observed that it would then be premature to enter into a discussion of details, but that I should lose no time in obtaining fuller information; and, acting upon some of the suggestions of the examiners, I expressed a hope also (in connexion with a discussion between the principal and examiner in the vernacular department) that Government continued to believe that Major Candy had been a diligent and conscientious public servant, and had always been anxious to perform the duties entrusted to him to the best of his judgment and ability.

2. In a letter, No. 1006, of the 7th idem, forwarding the separate reports of the examiners (with accompaniments), I suggested that Government should suspend their judgment on the matters brought to notice in those papers which related partly to the state and reformation of the college, and partly to the proceedings

ceedings of the principal and examiner in the vernacular department. On the former subject I proposed to ascertain what measures were necessary and practicable, reporting proceedings from time to time; on the latter point I was obliged to solicit the orders of Government.

3. The two letters just referred to were answered in the Government resolution forwarded with your letter, No. 1712, of the 2d June last, in which it is observed, that since Government had recommended Major Candy's employment hereafter as Marathee translator, and the appointment of a principal who should devote his whole time to college duties, it seemed unnecessary to go into matters relating to Major Candy personally; and that Government trusted I would make the best use of the suggestions offered by the examiners, when carrying out the necessary measures of reform.

4. As one at least of the reports contained very grave censures on the state of things described as existing in the college, as I advised Government to suspend their judgment on those points (not, I confess, without attributing to undue severity some suggestions which subsequent disclosures have justified), and as it has become necessary that two members of the college establishment should suffer for vicious courses which they have not denied, I feel it right to state generally, without waiting for the completion of inquiries in progress, that the state of morals in the college has proved to be much worse than I anticipated, and indicates a greater laxity of discipline than is accounted for in the letters of the principal.

5. I am most anxious to give no occasion for a hint of unfairness towards an absent man, and a good man, who was ill and over-worked long before his departure; on the other hand, that great immoralities have prevailed even among the college teachers, and even since warning was given of their prevalence, is a matter of fact which it is necessary to state at a time when some are being punished for practices which a strict discipline might have checked, and in fairness to the examiners by whom the warning was decidedly given.

6. As already stated, I will not attempt to form a judgment on the position and proceedings of Major Candy in his absence. The general tone of morality in this city, even among the young, is, I fear, much lower than Europeans are prepared to expect; it is nevertheless only just to point out, after what has passed, that the reports of Captain Cowper have issued in disclosures which, if rightly used, will be productive of much good to the college; and that he is entitled to the credit of having drawn attention strongly to defects which the information furnished by him should assist in removing.

7. Further and more detailed reports on the inquiries and proceedings of the principal, the visitor, and myself, will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Poona, Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
15 August 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 134 of 1856.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

- „ Major *T. Candy*.
- „ the Reverend *P. Anderson*.
- „ Major *J. Hill*.
- „ Captain *T. A. Cowper*.
- „ the Educational Inspector, Presidency Division.
- „ the Educational Inspector, Deccan Division.
- „ the Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division.

V. 273.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 11 January 1856.

ON the 12th May 1856, with his letter, No. 977 A. of 1856, the Director of Public Instruction submitted to Government the class examination reports of the gentlemen appointed to examine the students of the Poona College in December 1856 (III.)—Sess. 2.

1855, along with certain correspondence that had taken place on the subject of one of these reports, drawn up by Captain Cowper, who had conducted the examination of the vernacular classes.

2. This additional correspondence consisted of—

1. A letter from Major Candy, the principal of the Poona College, dated 28th March 1856, commenting on Captain Cowper's class examination report, dated 11th idem.

2. A letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 761, dated 19th April 1856, forwarding a copy of Major Candy's letter, for Captain Cowper's reply.

3. Captain Cowper's reply, dated 5th May 1856; and,

4. A letter from Major Candy to Mr. Erskine, dated on the 10th May, two days before the whole was submitted to Government, and two days before Major Candy's departure from India on sick certificate.

3. In the last letter Major Candy states that Captain Cowper's letter of the 5th May contains statements which he "emphatically and, in one case at least, indignantly" denies; but no specification is given to show which of Captain Cowper's statements are referred to by Major Candy in the above terms, or in the conclusion of his letter, which is as follows:—"I earnestly beg, that if Government think that my character is in any way affected by them (Captain Cowper's statements), an opportunity may be afforded me of meeting and refuting them, which I can most fully do."

4. Before Government had time to come to any decision with respect to the above matters, Mr. Erskine submitted with his letter, No. 1006, dated 17th May 1856, reports by the same examiners on subjects connected with the system of instruction and general discipline observed in the Poona College. These reports had been separately drawn up in consequence of an intimation that Government would be glad to receive suggestions as to any improvements in the matters of system of instruction and discipline which the examiners might consider feasible.

5. One of the separate reports (that drawn up by Captain Cowper) was of a remarkably comprehensive nature, and pointed not merely to defects in the system of instruction which were noticed by the other examiners, but to an abandonment of rules which had been fixed to insure the admission of only those candidates who were qualified for college education, and the payment of stipends to only deserving students; and, generally, to such a laxity of discipline throughout the whole management of the college (instances of which he quoted in illustration) as seemed to him necessarily to endanger the usefulness and reputation of the institution.

6. In forwarding this report, which was dated the 13th March 1856, Mr. Erskine appended to it the following correspondence:—

1. A letter from Major Candy, dated 18th April 1856, in reply to Captain Cowper's report.

2. A letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 5th May 1856, forwarding a copy of Major Candy's letter, for Captain Cowper's further observations.

3. A letter from Captain Cowper, dated the following day.

7. In this last letter Captain Cowper represents that the existence of all material facts stated in his report is admitted by Major Candy, and is unquestionable; that it therefore seems to him to be unnecessary for him to reply to the further assertions made by Major Candy; that to do so would involve an obligation on his part to arraign Major Candy's qualifications and arrangements to an extent which he (Captain Cowper) was desirous to avoid, and that he would not reply, unless desired to do so; but that, in that case, he must necessarily lay aside the reserve and scruples by which he had been hitherto restrained from noticing more than he had considered absolutely indispensable to the due performance of the task which had been originally allotted to him.

8. For the reason stated above, at the commencement of para. 4, Government took under their consideration at the same time the subjects of Mr. Erskine's letters of the 12th and 17th May, and of the report submitted with them.

9. It was evident that, as stated in the 5th and 7th paras. of Mr. Erskine's letter

letter of the 12th May, the Poona College had, both in the school and college departments, become greatly in need of reform of a very sweeping nature; and that in all material points the strictness of the several examiners, whether as to the imperfection of the system of instruction, or the neglect of existing rules and absence of necessary discipline, were borne out by proved and admitted facts.

10. It was at the same time the duty of Government to bear in mind that Major Candy was an officer who had long served them to the best of his judgment and ability; that he had been of late years embarrassed, notwithstanding his remonstrances, by the amalgamation of the English and Sanskrit departments of the Poona College; that he had unfortunately had duties incompatible with those of principal of the college, added to them; and that he was in bad health, and absent.

11. Taking into consideration these facts, and recollecting that arrangements were recommended under which Major Candy would not resume his post as principal of the college, and that the Director of Public Instruction had assured Government that he would avail himself of the examiner's report in providing for the necessary reformation of the college, Government willingly assented to the request of the Director of Public Instruction that they would suspend their judgment upon the matters brought to notice by the examiners, and to the hope expressed by Mr. Erskine, "that, in spite of many obvious imperfections in the discipline and organization of the college, Government continue to regard Major Candy as a diligent and conscientious public servant, who has done much to promote the progress of education in this presidency, and has always been anxious, under many difficulties, to perform the duties entrusted to him to the best of his judgment and ability."

12. But although Government assented to this opinion, and considered it right, in Major Candy's absence, to refrain from publishing any correspondence which might be regarded as affecting his personal character; and although they readily suspended their judgment on matters still under inquiry by the Director of Public Instruction, there was no reason why they should abstain from offering to the examiners the well-earned thanks of Government "for the care with which they had performed the task (in some respects an invidious one) which had devolved upon them;" and the examiners received the acknowledgments of Government accordingly.

13. In his letter now before Government, No. 1998, dated 15th August 1856, Mr. Erskine reports his further proceedings, after personally examining into the condition of the Poona College, and states certain facts which he considers it his duty to admit with especial reference to Captain Cowper's report, indicate "a greater laxity of discipline than is accounted for in the letters of the principal," and further, "that the reports of Captain Cowper have issued in disclosures, which, if rightly used, will be productive of much good to the college, and that he is entitled to the credit of having drawn attention strongly to defects, which the information furnished by him should assist in removing."

14. It is unnecessary in this resolution to refer to the circumstances here alluded to, (which will form the subject of a separate Minute of Government) further than to state that they afford evidence of the necessity on the part of all principals of collegiate institutions to exercise an anxious vigilance over the general conduct of their classes and of their tutors, and this should be carefully impressed by the Director of Public Instruction upon all heads of collegiate institutions, subject to his control.

15. A copy of this resolution should be furnished to Major Candy, and to each of the Poona Examiners, as well as to the Director of Public Instruction and Educational Inspectors.

(No. 2012 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 274.

Sir,

GOVERNMENT are aware that it was my intention to have entered at this time upon a personal inquiry into many statements relative to the condition of the Poona College, both as to morals and discipline.

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

κ κ 3

2. I regret

III.
Bombay.
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2. I regret extremely that it will not be possible for me to fulfil this design. Hitherto I have been able to do little in my own person, and now I am unable to do anything.

3. The most serious aspect of the inquiry undoubtedly is, that which relates to the moral condition of the college. In that respect, I am obliged to make a very unfavourable statement. The character of this city of Poona generally, is exceedingly low in a moral point of view, and the character of the college has not been unaffected by the surrounding vices.

4. When inquiries were first opened about six weeks ago, one case of very gross vice in the Sanscrit Department, was brought to light and clearly established. It resulted in the summary chastisement and expulsion of the offenders, the acting principal was at the same time required to institute a searching and complete inquiry as to the extent to which licentiousness was supposed to exist, or be tolerated among either pupils or teachers.

5. The principal was also desired at once to separate the normal from the other pupils who sleep in the college, strictly prohibiting every one from sleeping anywhere except in one or two selected rooms (where each was to have his allotted place) and naming an assistant teacher (in whom he could confide) to pass the night in each sleeping chamber.

6. More complete arrangements on this subject are being matured, and will be carried into full execution when the moral students are moved on the 25th instant into the new house, which has been provided for their accommodation. On this subject, the visitor of the college is about to report in detail, and I will not therefore dwell upon it here.

7. Before the investigation above alluded to was concluded, it was ascertained that one of the assistant professors and the senior assistant teacher in the English department of the college, had been habitually addicted to evil courses. Soon afterwards it was affirmed to the principal that one of the professors in the Sanscrit Department was then suffering from the effects of licentious conduct. The assistant professor and assistant teacher admitted that their lives had been impure, although they alleged that reformation had taken place. They were desired to absent themselves from their duties on probation of six months, and were told that their re-employment would depend solely on their conduct during the interim. The allegation against the Sanscrit professor was not established, but (as the circumstances were more than suspicious) he was warned very seriously indeed by the principal, whose eye will be upon him.

8. The proceedings of the College Council (at which the visitor of the college assisted) in connexion with these painful disclosures, are reported by the acting principal in the letter of which a copy is annexed for the information of Government. In returning the minutes of proceedings of the Council, I had written to the acting principal—

“ In every point of view it is desirable that these inquiries should be brought to a close. Unless, therefore, you are aware of any reason why this should not be done at once, I must beg you to announce that as regards the past, it is not intended to seek, or to receive (except in any heinous case) further evidence of moral delinquencies which it is hoped will be studiously avoided hereafter. You have already, I believe, warned the teachers and the pupils that immoral conduct is a ground for dismissal; and you have impressed upon the teachers that it is not optional with them to bring to your notice any act of immorality on the part of their colleagues, but that they are under a strict obligation to make known such acts to you. You have also reminded them that they are in some degree responsible, and will in some degree be held responsible for the general conduct of their pupils, both in and out of the college. You will take an opportunity of repeating these admonitions, if necessary, in a more public manner in the presence of each class.”

9. In accordance with the opinion expressed in this extract, formal proceedings were closed after completion of the inquiry to which it relates. That the surrounding immorality will continue to affect many of the students most injuriously is hardly to be doubted; but I think that the evidence which has been given of a determination to punish delinquencies severely when brought to light may not be

without

without a permanently beneficial effect. The principal has expressed his anxiety and resolution to do his utmost to put a stop to the disgraceful practices which have prevailed. I trust that his efforts may do good.

10. It is not in my power at present to submit anything of the nature of a general report on the state of the college in its different departments, investigations and reforms are only now in progress. The Sanscrit Department was first taken in hand by the visitor, and reported upon. It has already, I believe, been greatly improved, and will be carefully organized. He then applied himself to the Normal Department, to which a great deal of time has been devoted, and which by the end of this month will (he hopes) be on a better footing. A report on the arrangements to be made for classifying and superintending those who study and those who sleep in the college may be expected in a few days. Many of the students who were unfavourably reported upon at the last examination, have been examined with a view to their reduction (if necessary) to lower class or deprivation (if stipendiaries). It will be intimated to all stipendiaries that they must hereafter win their scholarship by competition at the annual examinations in Bombay. New time tables for the whole college, and a more adequate scale of establishments in the English Department have been submitted by the principal, and the attention of both principal and visitor has been called to the subject of a better system of registers and attendance rolls, and of a complete code of standing orders for the college. I had hoped to be able to embody the results of all these investigations and proposals into a comprehensive report upon the college to be laid before Government before the end of the monsoon, and this I hope will be done by my successor.

Poona, Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
15 August 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 216 of 1856.)

To *C. J. Erskine*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

V. 275.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that owing to reports seriously affecting the moral characters of some of the most influential teachers connected with the Poona College having gone abroad, I felt it to be my painful duty to institute inquiries as to the correctness or otherwise of said reports. My first inquiry was in reference to the report about Auna Shasrabudhe, head assistant teacher. I had a private conversation with him. He most unreservedly confessed to me, both verbally and in writing, that he had been habitually guilty of licentious conduct. On the 10th of July, he was called before the College Council, summoned for the purpose, and being admonished at much length about the highly immoral life which he had been for some time leading, was ordered to absent himself (on leave) for six months. He was also most distinctly told, both verbally and in writing, that his re-statement at the end of his probation, would entirely depend upon his mode of life during the interim. This matter being settled, and while the College Council was still sitting, it was resolved to investigate into the nature of the reports which were abroad touching the moral character of Krishna Shastri Chiploonkur, assistant professor of Vernacular Literature. The Council deemed it expedient, and as a preliminary step, as it were, to send for Krishna Shastri for the purpose of asking him what he had to say for himself. He at once admitted that his moral conduct for a considerable length of time had been very blameworthy, but maintained that for the last three months he had entirely abandoned his profligate course of life. The Council accepted his admission, and if nothing else had been said against him, the same finding would have been come to in reference to his case as was come to in reference to the case of Anna Sahasrabudhe. It was, however, alleged by Krishna Shastri, Wyzapoorkur, and Wamonrao Ranade, of the engineering school, that Krishna Shastri Chiploonkar's immoral conduct had undergone no change. These conflicting statements compelled the Council to proceed in search of evidence. The Sanscrit professors being called, they were 10 in number, declared, with the exception of only two, that they were decidedly of opinion that Krishna Shastri had for a long time past been leading a life of profligacy; that they never heard that he was changed for the better, and that they firmly believed that his moral character now was nothing different from what it had been for years past. These general statements would not have weighed much with the Council had it not been that Krishna Shastri Wayzapurkar and Wamonrao Ranade testified to three distinct instances of immorality committed by Krishna Shastri Chiploonkar much within the space of three months.

This closed the first day's proceedings.

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

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11th July.—

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11th July.—The College Council having again met, considered it necessary to proceed to take regular evidence. Krishna Shastry Chiploonkar was also allowed to adduce evidence in his own vindication. The whole of the day was taken up in hearing the evidence given by Krishna Shastry Wayzapoorkar and Wamonrao Ranade. The former deposed to one, and the latter to two distinct cases of immorality, all happening within a period of time much less than that stated by Krishna Shastri Chiploonkar. At this stage of the proceedings the College Council resolved to adjourn until next day.

12th July.—The Council having resumed its adjourned meeting, were engaged all day in listening to exculpatory evidence adduced by Krishna Shastry Chiploonkar. The day was spent before the evidence could be brought to a close.

14th July.—The Council met again to hear the continuation of the evidence in favour of the defendant. The whole proceeding being closed, the College Council after much deliberation, came to the following finding:

After hearing Krishna Shastry in his own defence, and after full consideration of the circumstances of the case, the Council agreed to the following finding and recommendation:

Finding.—That Kristna Shastree Chiploonkar was by his own confession habitually guilty of the immorality charged against him till within the last three or four months. That we incline to think he has partially reformed during the last three or four months, but that although the character of the two chief witnesses has been to some extent affected by the evidence adduced by him, yet the impression remains on our minds that their testimony is on the whole substantially true.

Recommendation.—We therefore recommend that Kristna Shastree be suspended from his office in the college for a period not less than six months; and that unless satisfactory evidence be adduced that his principles and practice have sustained a radical change, he be not reinstated.

(signed) *James M' Dougall,
J. Murray Mitchell,
Robert Wallace.*

Allow me, also, to embody in my report the conclusion to which you have come to in this matter, para. 6, No. 1704, of 16th July 1856. The conclusion to which I am led is, that, as these deponents (Kristna Shastree Wyazapurkar and Wamonrao Ranade, engineering school) testify to distinct acts or allegations, as their testimonies are not confirmed in details by other evidence, and as the Council have recorded (apparently on sufficient grounds) that "the character of the two chief witnesses has been to some extent affected by the evidence adduced," it is not established by this inquiry that the assistant professor Kristna Shastree made an untrue statement to the Council at a former meeting.

7. The case of the assistant professor must therefore now be viewed without reference to these suspicions.

8. In that respect it appears that his own admissions render it necessary to adopt the course which has already been adopted in the case of the head assistant teacher; and that there should be imposed upon him a probationary absence from the college (on leave) for six months, his reinstatement at the end of that time to depend upon his mode of life during the interim. My colleagues and I looked upon the whole case solely in a moral point of view. You, on the other hand, judged of it simply with regard to its legal merits; hence the cause of the discrepancy which exists betwixt the two judgments. I can say for myself, and I dare say for my colleagues also, that had we sat upon the case either as judges or jurymen, our judgment would have been in all respects the very same as your own. Allow me now briefly to allude to the fama against Shanker Joshi. In a long and serious conversation which I and Raosahel Bhasker Damodhur had with him we could not succeed in getting him to confess that he ever was under medical treatment in consequence of immoral practices. From private information, which I voluntarily obtained from two independent sources, the moral conviction remains upon my mind that Shanker Joshi was guilty. Everything considered, it was deemed most conducive to the ends of morality that Shanker Joshi should be severely admonished, and most distinctly given to understand that if any report affecting his moral character should ever again reach the ears of his superiors, he should be dealt with according to all the strictness of justice. I have again spoken to all engaged in the business of education within the walls of the Poona College, about the necessity of keeping a strict watch upon their moral conduct. In conclusion, allow me to express my most earnest hope that the late very disagreeable inquiries in which we have been engaged may prove beneficial, and that virtue and morality may be advanced among all classes belonging to the Poona College. From what I have seen and heard I am convinced that such will be the results our late investigations. I beg leave to append a copy of the evidence taken in the case of Kristna Shastree.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James M' Dougall,*
Acting Principal of the Poona College.

Poona College, July 1856.

At Poona College, July 11, 1856, the College Council met.

Present—The Rev. James M'Dougall, Acting Principal; the Rev. Murray Mitchell, and Professor Draper.

Krishna Shastri Wyzapurkur being requested to state what he knew against the character of Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur, deposed as follows :

About fifteen days ago, about ten o'clock at night, he saw Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur enter the house of a prostitute, beside the temple of Ram, in Khanali. At this point of the examination, the witness requested that his evidence might be taken down in Marathi, which was accordingly done.

Wamanrao Ranaday (of the engineering school), called in and examined :—Deposes that, since the 1st of this month, on Thursday or Friday last, about nine o'clock at night, he was going to worship at the temple of Ram, when he saw Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur come by the South Road, and go on in advance, and being behind him he distinctly saw him enter the house of a prostitute.

Question by Mr. Draper: Was this house near the temple?—The house was a little beyond the temple.

Questions by Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur :

Do you know anything else against my character during the last three months?—About the 24th of last month, at eleven o'clock at night, when I was coming home, I think from Narayan Shishadri's, I saw Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur in company with another man, whom I do not know, enter the same house mentioned above.

When you last saw me, as you say, enter that house, was it light or dark?—There was a light in the temple of Ram, and there were lights in the shops. Having made a salam to the god, I saw Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur in advance as I was returning.

Being behind me, how did you know me?—I was only three cubits behind, and so recognised you.

You say it was Thursday or Friday; can you not state the day exactly?—No.

Can you state the exact day on the other occasion?—No.

When you saw me, as you say, about the 24th of last month, where were you going?—I was going to my own lodging.

Where is your lodging?—I live in the house of Sadasewrao Gawande, in Sadasew Peth.

When you saw me, as you say, about the 24th of last month, from what direction was I coming?—I was going from the north, and Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur was coming from the south.

How did you recognise me?—Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur was talking to his companion; I can repeat the very words: "What sense is there in that? Give it up."

State the distance at which we passed each other?—About five cubits.

Was the point at which we met to the south or to the north of the house of ill fame?—Just opposite the house.

Do you come here to give evidence against me of your own accord, or has any one induced you to come?—Mr. Cassidy sent me here at the request of Mr. Erskine.

Did you ever go to Mr. Erskine, and offer yourself as a witness against me?—I have had no communication with Mr. Erskine; I do not even know him.

Did you ever offer yourself to any one else as a witness against me?—No.

At an adjourned and extraordinary meeting, held in Poona College on 12th July 1856.

Present—The Rev. James M'Dougall; the Revs. Murray Mitchell and Robert Wallace.

A letter was read from Mr. Draper, stating that he was unavoidably absent on account of indisposition. A letter was also read from Wamanrao Ranada to the same effect.

Bal Shastri Deo having been again examined, depones that he has heard and believes that Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur has led an immoral life for a considerable time past. On the question being distinctly put whether he believes him to be still immoral, says he has never heard, and sees no reason to think that he is altered.

What are the grounds of your belief?—General report, and the fact that I have often seen him leaving his house about ten o'clock at night.

Have you so seen him during the last three months?—I have not been out of my house at night for the last three months.

Dhond Shastri depones that he has heard within the last two months that Krishna Shastri is immoral, and believes this report. I did not hear, till within the last two months, that Krishna Shastri bears an immoral character; I have not heard any special occasion of his being guilty of immorality particularised. That he is an adulterer, I believe; that he has been guilty of any particular act of adultery within the last three months I do not know.

Krishna Shastri Rajwada depones that Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur has long been and still is commonly called immoral. He believes this report to be true.

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Nilkant Shastri depones that for three or four years past people have called Krishna Shastri immoral, and still do so. He believes this report to be true.

Narayan Shastri depones that he has heard, and believes the same reports.

Mahadeo Shastri depones that he has heard nothing about Krishna Shastri's moral character.

Gopal Acharya depones that from the reports he has heard he is doubtful as to what his moral character has been for the last three months.

Gopal Shastri depones, that from the reports he has heard he believes that Krishna Shastri is in the habit of visiting a house of bad fame in Khanali.

Shunker Joshe depones that he has heard, and hears, that Krishna Shastri is immoral, and he believes this report.

The question being put to the preceding witnesses collectively, at the instance of Krishna Shastri, how long they have heard the above reports, most of the said witnesses reply, "For two years;" some "For two or three years;" one "For three or four years."

Questioned again, collectively, by Krishna Shastri, why, on hearing these reports, they made no report of them to Major Candy, replied, "It is not our habit to volunteer information of such a kind; we have now come forward, because commanded, to tell what we know."

Questioned collectively by Krishna Shastri: "Before you received the order to communicate what you knew, did you give information about me to Mr. Murray Mitchell?" With the exception of Krishna Shastri Rajawadi, who says that he did mention Krishna Shastri's name, the said witnesses replied in the negative. He gave the name after hearing it first mentioned by a third party, and on being asked about the state of the college by Mr. Mitchell.

Bapoo Rowjee, being summoned at the request of Krishna Shastri, was asked what he knew generally about the chastity of Krishna Shastri; replies, that about four or five months ago, understanding that unfavourable statements as to laxity of discipline, leading to immorality in the college, had been made, and thinking that Krishna Shastri was at that time immoral (that is, addicted to the company of bad women), he gave him a hint on the subject, and is of opinion that he has profited by the said hint. Being interrogated more particularly as to the date when he offered the said advice, replies, that he thinks it was in the month of February. From his frequent intercourse with Krishna Shastri, has reason to believe that he has not erred in that respect for the last four or five months; states that he (Bapu) was absent from Poona for about twenty-five days, commencing from the 14th of May. Witness's belief in Krishna Shastri's purity is partly grounded on his promise of abstinence, made on the above-mentioned occasion, when witness gave him advice; states, that during the last thirty days he has been in the company of Krishna Shastri, from the hour of nine till twelve at night, about ten times. Being interrogated, replies, that he cannot distinctly remember being in his company any day last week, except Saturday, when they went together to see a play. "We went at eleven o'clock at night, and I returned home at four o'clock in the morning. Krishna Shastri, with a sick friend, left the play-house earlier." The name of the friend whom Krishna Shastri accompanied was Keshow Bhuwalkar.

Wishnu Punt Bhide being asked to state what he knows about Krishna Shastri's moral character, says that he resided at Sattara and elsewhere for four years past, but came to Poona in December last, since which time he has frequently associated with Krishna Shastri; states that he has heard insinuations against Krishna Shastri's chastity during the last six months, but does not believe them; states that his intercourse with Krishna Shastri for the last six months has been so frequent, that if he had been given to vicious habits he is perfectly convinced that he would have had an opportunity of discovering the fact. Being interrogated, witness states, that during last week he was in the company of Krishna Shastri three or four evenings, up till nine or half-past nine o'clock, except Saturday, when they remained together at the play till a later hour.

Nana Shastri Apte, being called on the part of Krishna Shastri, states, that he has frequently heard and believed that Krishna Shastri led an immoral life up till within the last three or four months; that one or two months ago he heard it stated, that in consequence of Captain Cowper's report, Krishna Shastri had left off bad practices, lest he should be ruined, and believes this statement to be true.

Questioned by Krishna Shastri, as to the moral character of Wamanrao Ranade (a witness previously examined) states that the said Wamanrao has, to his knowledge, sometimes told lies, and at the same time states his belief that all men occasionally tell lies; states that he has heard it reported that the said Wamanrao Ranade on one occasion made a statement to the effect, that witness made a speech at a certain public meeting at which witness was not one of the speakers. Further questioned by Krishna Shastri, as to the moral character of Krishna Shastri Wyzapoorkar (a witness previously examined), declares that he believes that the said Krishna Shastri Wyzapoorkar entertains feeling of malice towards Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur; and on being asked for the grounds of this belief, further declares that six or seven years ago he (Krishna Shastri Wyzapoorkar) could not understand the lessons which Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur was teaching him, and consequently left the class in disgust; knows no other grounds of malice, or at least does not recollect any.

Monday,

Monday, 14th July.

The Extraordinary Meeting of the Council was this day resumed.

Moro Rughunath Dhamdhare Monif states, that four or five months ago he took an oath from Krishna Shastri that he would abandon his evil courses. On this ground he thinks Krishna Shastri has done so.

Krishnajeo Trimbuck Ranade, states that he has frequent occasion to attend the police office (being editor of a newspaper), but has never heard Krishna Shastri's name mentioned there as being out late at night. Sepoys accost men in the streets after ten or eleven at night. Believes Krishna Shastri to be truthful. For these reasons, believes Krishna Shastri to have been pure in moral conduct for some time.

Kero Pant, assistant professor in the Vernacular Department of the college, states, that from his conversation with Krishna Shastri, and their common friends, during the last three or four months, he believes that Krishna Shastri has not indulged in evil courses during that time. Interrogated by Krishna Shastri as to the character of Wamonrao Ranade (a witness previously examined), states that he regards him to be of a whimsical and flighty nature, and that he sometimes makes absurd statements; but witness cannot say that he is a wicked man, or a liar. Interrogated as to the character of Krishna Shastri Wyzapoorkar, states, that he has nothing to say about his truthfulness, or the contrary. Further states that he considers that the said Krishna Shastri Wyzapurkar does not entertain any friendly feelings towards Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur.

Keshaw Shevaram Bhowulkur, schoolmaster in the city of Poona, states he believes, that for three or four months Krishna Shastri has given up evil courses, and the grounds of this belief are, Krishna Shastri's assertion that he has done so, and the common report among Krishna Shastri's friends.

Venayak Bhide, assistant master in the English department of the college, interrogated as to Wamonrao Ranade's moral character, states that he believes him to be more untruthful than the generality of Hindoos; and the grounds of this belief are, that he has heard him tell direct and intentional lies to the extent of five or six times.

Bhan Shastri Patikur, translation exhibitor, states that he believes that Krishna Shastri Wyzapurkar bears ill-will towards Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur, and he has seen indications of the same; states further, that he considers Wamonrao Ranade to be a man given to rash statements, and witness also believes him to be more untruthful than the run of Hindoos.

Gopal Dinkur, librarian of Poona native library, states that he has known Wamonrao Ranade for the last three years, and that the said Wamonrao resided in witness's house for four months, in the middle of 1855; that he considers him to be a man of hot temper, and unamiable disposition, and that he considers him to be an untruthful man, having found him tell lies once or twice; he considers him less truthful than witness's other acquaintances.

Krishna Gorbole, Marathi teacher, Poona college, states that Wamonrao Ranade is a fickle man, and says one thing at one time and another thing at another; states that Krishna Shastri Wyzapurkar bears an ill will towards Krishna Shastri, and witness has frequently been speaking ill of Krishna Shastri Chiplonkur.

Pandurang Shripat Rede, schoolmaster at Yeolah, states, that within the last few days he saw Krishna Shastri Wyzapurkar standing close by the door of Kero Pant, at nine o'clock at night, with a towel wrapped around his head instead of a pagari, with a stick in his hand; within the same period witness saw him standing in a similar manner by the door of Vishnu Punt, at eleven o'clock at night; witness believes that Krishna Shastri Wyzapoorkar, on these two occasions, was listening to the conversation going on inside.

After hearing Krishna Shastri in his own defence, and after full consideration of the circumstances of the case, the Council agreed to the following finding and recommendation.

Finding.—That Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar was, by his own confession, habitually guilty of the immorality charged against him till within the last three or four months; that we incline to think he has partially reformed during the last three or four months; but that, although the character of the two chief witnesses has been to some extent affected by the evidence adduced by him, yet the impression remains on our minds that their testimony is, on the whole, substantially true.

Recommendation.—We therefore recommend that Krishna Shastri be suspended from his office in the college, for a period not less than six months; and that unless satisfactory evidence be adduced that his principles and practice have sustained a radical change, he be not reinstated.

(signed) *James M^r Dougall.*
J. Murray Mitchell.
Robert Wallace.

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(No. 2562 of 1856.)

V. 276.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to the concluding part of para. 7 of Mr. Erskine's letter, No. 2012, dated 15th August, I have the honour to report that I have received a letter from the Principal of the Poona College, stating as follows:—

“I have no doubt that you are well acquainted with the circumstances which induced Crishna Shastry Chiplooker, assistant professor of vernacular literature in the Poonah College, to ask for six months' leave of absence; I am now delighted to have it in my power to say that I am thoroughly convinced that the circumstances exist no longer; in fact, that they have long ceased to exist. The Shastry's diary, commenced on the 1st of August and ended on the 5th of November, lies now before me. Its truthfulness is attested by two most respectable men; I also believe it to be true. The diary proves that Crishna Shastry's moral conduct has undergone a complete change. From the conversations which I have frequently had with him, I am convinced that the change will be permanent and effective.

“I therefore take the liberty of suggesting that the remainder of the Shastry's leave be cancelled, and that he may be allowed to resume the active duties of his profession from the 1st of December 1856.”

2. I have the honour to acquaint you, that, under the circumstances reported by Professor M'Dougall, I have sanctioned Crishna Shastry Chiplooonkur resuming his duties in the Poona College, from the 1st of December next. I trust Government will approve of my having done so.

Bombay, Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
26 November 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 2667 of 1856.)

V. 277.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of Government, that the acting principal of the Poonah College reports to me as follows:—

“In reference to my letter, No. 208, of the 12th July last, to the Director of Public Instruction, I have now the honour to inform you that I am convinced that a change very much for the better has taken place in the life and conversation of Anna Sahasrabudhey; I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of allowing me to cancel the remainder of his leave, in order that he may be enabled to resume his duties as head assistant teacher in the school division of the Poona College, with as little delay as possible.”

2. The case of Anna Sahassrabudhey stands on the same foundation as that of Krishna Shastry Chiplookur, which is now before Government, and which has been dealt with in the same way. I do not think it necessary to add any observations of my own, except that both these pundits are very much missed in the college teaching.

Bombay, Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
13 December 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 135 of 1857.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 278.

RESOLUTION of Government, 12 January 1857.

THE existence of laxity of discipline, and the absence of any efficient system of supervision and control on the Poonah College, was brought to notice by Captain Cowper, who was one of the officers appointed to conduct the examinations held in that college at the close of 1855. Major Candy, the then principal, was unwilling to admit the existence of any want of discipline likely to cause mischievous consequences; and the Director of Public Instruction having begged that Government would defer passing any judgment on the allegations made by Captain Cowper, pending further inquiry, Government consented to do so.

2. The inquiries which have since taken place have shown the existence of a state of things which could only have existed without the knowledge of the principal, owing to a degree of ignorance on his part as to the real state of the college, and the general character of some of its instructors, which is not sufficiently excused by what has been urged by him, and on his behalf, and freely admitted by Government.

3. The proceedings of the College Board, reported in the earliest of the letters now under consideration, are not altogether of such a character as to merit the approbation of Government; and, under all the circumstances connected with them, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council approves of the acting director having shortened the term of suspension inflicted on Krishna Shastry and Anna Sahassrabudey, which is somewhat inconsistently referred to by the acting principal, in his letter of the 26th ultimo, as leave of absence granted at their request.

4. At the same time his Lordship in Council wishes it to be distinctly understood, that hereafter no deficiency of supervision on the part of superior authority, should such unfortunately occur, can ever be regarded as palliating disreputable conduct, more especially on the part of teachers in the college, of whom Government have a right to demand that they shall not bring scandal on the institution, nor set a bad example to their pupils.

5. If unhappily it should be found impossible to repress immorality among the students of the college while it remains in its present locality (which however Government will not anticipate, if proper discipline be enforced), it may be expedient to remove it from the heart of the city of Poona to some place where discipline will be more effective.

(No. 2658 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 279.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state that I have received the annexed letter from Major Candy. The papers to which it relates are now with Government.

Bombay, Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
11 December 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, No. 1650 of the 9th July last, and No. 1999 of the 15th August following, with the copies of letters which respectively accompanied them. Your second letter reached me on the 11th instant.

2. As the letters which accompanied your letter, No. 1650, showed that the consideration of Captain Cowper's separate report was suspended in consequence of my absence, and as respecting myself personally you had expressed your hope, in your letter to Government, 186 (III.)—Sess. 2. that

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that Government continued to believe that I had been a diligent and conscientious public servant, and had always been anxious to perform the duties entrusted to me to the best of my judgment and ability, to which expression of your hope Government had fully and favourably responded, I did not feel that it was necessary or would be proper for me to trouble you with any remarks in reply to it; but the nature of your second communication calls for some observations from me, which I proceed with much respect to make.

3. I cannot but deeply regret that a letter so damaging to me, by implication, as your letter to Government, No. 1998 of the 15th August last, is, should have been worded in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of my replying to it, and clearing myself. You say, in para. 4: "The state of morals in the college has proved to be much worse than I anticipated, and indicates a greater laxity of discipline than is accounted for in the letters of the principal;" and, again, para. 5: "On the other hand, that great immoralities have prevailed even among the college teachers, and even since warning was given of their prevalence, is a matter of fact which it is necessary to state at a time when some are being punished for practices which a strict discipline might have checked, and in fairness to the examiner by whom the warning was decidedly given." But though these passages imply grave charges against me, there is nothing that I can reply to. It is not said what was the state of morals that was anticipated, nor what the state that was actually found; it is not said what were the immoralities that prevailed among the college teachers, nor is it shown that the prevention of them was within my power. Until I have information on these points it is not possible for me to vindicate myself.

4. As you say that a strict discipline might have checked the immoral practices of the teachers, I feel it incumbent on me to state the kind and degree of supervision which I deemed it my duty to exercise over the morals of the native professors and teachers.

5. My own opinion and feeling is, that no one but a strictly virtuous and moral man should be an instructor of youth; but, as the head of the Poona College, I did not feel that I could fully carry out these principles. The institution was for the communication of secular knowledge; there was no religious instruction in it; and the native teachers were heathens, whose sacred books do not inculcate that purity which our own holy religion requires. I felt, therefore, that so long as a native teacher discharged his official duties properly, and conducted himself with outward decorum, I could not require more from him. If any teachers had been guilty of a gross breach of decency, or had instigated students to vice, I should have deemed them deserving of severe punishment; but I did not think that it was my duty to exercise any espionage, or to pry into their domestic and private conduct. I felt that I could not apply to native teachers a rule that I knew had not been applied to European professors by the highest authority in the Department of Education.

6. The same general principles guided me with respect also to the students, but I felt more called on to inculcate virtuous conduct on these, and to endeavour, by precept and example, to raise their tone of morals. That I did not meet with great success did not surprise me, under the circumstances of the case.

With reference to this statement, that the immoralities of the teachers prevailed even since warning was given of their prevalence, I beg to point out to you that it was not till near the middle of March that I received a copy of Captain Cowper's separate report, in which he surmised that immoralities might be practised in the college building at night, and remarked on the want of supervision of morals out of the college; that sickness compelled me to be absent from the college from the middle of March to the middle of April; and that, very shortly after my return I was obliged to repair to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. I cannot, therefore, plead guilty to neglect of the warning said to have been given; while absent from the college I endeavoured to form a plan for preventing irregularities taking place in the college at night.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Candy*, Major.

V. 280.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 12th January 1856.

I WOULD remark that, although Government do not expect or desire the principals of colleges to exercise any espionage over the professors, and although we admit that, as Hindoos, they are not to be judged by the same rules that would be properly applied to Christian professors, still we think that a principal should endeavour as far as possible to discountenance immorality and even indecorum on the part of the professors, and that he should insist upon their conduct being such as to bring no discredit upon the college to which they belong. With regard to the students, a principal can hardly be said to pay sufficient attention to his duties, who permits the college building to become a scene of vice and immorality, such as I fear the Poona College too often exhibited. It may, however, be sufficient to inform Major Candy that there is nothing in his letter to alter our opinions as already recorded.

(No. 136 of 1857.)

The Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 281.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2658, dated the 11th December 1856, forwarding one from Major Candy, in which he remonstrates against the terms employed by Mr. Erskine, in ascribing to him a greater laxity of discipline in the Poona College than is accounted for in his letters on the subject, and states the kind and degree of supervision which he deemed it his duty to exercise over the morals of the native professors and teachers.

2. In reply, I am directed to remark that, although the Governor in Council does not expect or desire the principals of colleges to exercise any espionage over the professors, and although he admits that heathens are not to be judged by the same rules that would be properly applied to Christian professors, still he thinks that a principal should endeavour, as far as possible, to discountenance immorality and even indecorum on the part of the professors, and that he should insist upon their conduct being such as to bring no discredit upon the college to which they belong.

3. With regard to the students, a principal, I am directed to remark, can hardly be said to pay sufficient attention to his duties who permits the college building to become a scene of vice and immorality, such as the Governor in Council fears the Poona College too often exhibited.

It will, however, I am directed to inform you, be sufficient to inform Major Candy that there is nothing in his letter to induce Government to alter the opinions recorded by them on the subject in their resolutions of this date, Nos. 134 and 135 of 1857.

(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21 January 1857.

(No. 860 of 1856.)

From the Officiating Special Commissioner.

V. 399.

Sir,

FROM the letter, No. 1998, dated the 13th August 1856, addressed by the Director of Public Instruction to Government, and from the previous correspondence with which I have been furnished, I have learnt that my endeavour, when lately deputed to examine the vernacular branch of the Poonah College, and to report generally upon its discipline and method of tuition, to delineate fairly and fully the state of the chief Deccan educational institution, has led to results greatly to be deprecated, and very likely to leave permanently on the minds of a large section of the community, especially the native portion of it, an impression for which Government would, I am well assured, desire that there should be no legitimate grounds: an impression, in short, that equal justice has not been meted out, and that native subordinates have been severely judged and dealt with, if not for the faults of their European superiors, at any rate while those faults have been screened or lightly passed over.

A copy of which has been received from Mr. Erskine with the communication transcribed in para. 23 of this letter.

2. My examination of the vernacular classes of the college, which commenced on the 8th December last, was the work of a fortnight, while the preparation of the detailed reports, which I found myself obliged to submit, occupied nearly the whole of my time during the next two months; and it was only on the 13th March following that I was able to submit a complete statement to the Director of Public Instruction.

3. During the examination, and subsequently, I became aware of a want of discipline, and of anything approaching to supervision and control, for which I had not been prepared; it needed little judgment to perceive that I had before me a most unpleasant and invidious task, and one rendered doubly ungracious by the many estimable qualities of the principal, whose incompetency had become so painfully apparent.

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4. At the request of the Director of Public Instruction on the day on which I forwarded to him my reports, I furnished copies of them to the principal of the college. My own judgment would not have led me to follow this course, because, with scarcely an exception (with not one, I believe, of any importance) I had previously obtained in writing from Major Candy his own statement of the matters in regard to which serious fault was to be found. My reports, however, undoubtedly conveyed sweeping and almost unqualified censure, and I therefore unhesitatingly followed the director's suggestion, expecting with all confidence that he would when the occasion should, as was to be certainly anticipated, present itself, fulfil impartially, fully, and unsparingly the duty which his high situation rendered incumbent on him, of submitting those reports to Government, either with an expression of concurrence or with a distinct explanation of the grounds of difference on each point of importance.

5. The principal furnished the Director of Public Instruction with two letters of explanation and remark, which were forwarded to me; they were both letters which Major Candy ought never to have written. Not a single material fact represented by me was disproved; most of them, indeed, were admitted, but followed by irreconcilable assertions and opinions, which it was surely the special duty of the director to analyse and deal with.

No. 101, dated the
28 March 1856.

No. 57, dated the
5 May 1856.

6. To one of these letters of the principal, that regarding my report of the result of the examination, I replied, pointing out its great inconsistency and incorrectness, and, drawing attention to Major Candy's own avowal, in terms even stronger than I had considered justifiable, of some of the most glaring defects which I had described.

Dated the 10 May
1856.

7. These last remarks of mine were shown to Major Candy just before he left India on medical certificate. He briefly expressed his inability at that time to explain at length, assured Government that he could satisfactorily meet everything, and concluded with a general denial of several of my statements.

No. 131, dated the
18th April 1856.

8. The other letter of the principal written in connexion with my report on the discipline and state of the institution generally, I was very reluctant to notice, as my doing so could not by any possibility have answered any public purpose; for in point of fact it left every one of the matters really affecting the interests of education just as I had represented them, and indeed greatly strengthened many of my statements. Personally, I felt equally unwilling to continue a discussion calculated not to benefit in any single degree the cause or to advance the progress of education, but simply and solely still further to question the personal qualifications and statements of the principal. I had no fear whatever for myself, for I felt then, as I feel now, that the mere publication of the correspondence already recorded, must satisfy every person reading it, that in my original reports I rather understated than overstated the defective state of the Poonah College.

No. 60, dated the
6th May 1856.

9. Entertaining this conviction, I determined to leave Major Candy's second letter as it stood; I therefore wrote to the Director of Public Instruction as follows:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 897, of the 5th instant, enclosing, for any remarks I may desire to make, a communication (herewith returned) from the Principal of the Poona College.

"2. In my report on the discipline and system of tuition of the Poona College, I informed you that the state of things there appeared to me to be most unsatisfactory, and urgently to call for reform; the present communication from the principal contains his strictures on the opinions which, in the performance of the task entrusted to me by the Government, I was obliged to record.

"3. Having read with care and attention the principal's letter, I am able to state that it contains nothing whatever to render it necessary that I should modify or omit any single material portion of my report already submitted; on no material point whatever have I any reason to believe that I have made any representation requiring correction.

"4. With this distinct declaration, I submit a request to be spared the task of reviewing a letter, the exceeding incorrectness of which I believe it to be in my power without difficulty to demonstrate, in nearly every respect; in every one which can effect the real object sought, the increased efficiency of an important educational establishment. The letter of the principal is, in point of fact, not only

only an admission of the existence of most of the defects, which I previously brought to your notice, but an endeavour to show that they must be attributed to circumstances beyond the principal's control. Had Major Candy stopped here, he would have done well.

"5. The letter which I yesterday placed in your hands in connexion with Major Candy's remarks on my report of the examination of the college, will afford a correct estimate of my ability to meet the further assertions which have been very advisedly made, without arraigning Major Candy's qualifications and arrangements to an extent which I desire to avoid, and which I certainly have in my original reports endeavoured to avoid whenever I could do so without sacrificing the object of the inquiry entrusted to me. No. 57, dated the 5 May 1856.

"6. If Government, after considering the foregoing, and with a knowledge of the facts already elicited, should desire me to notice the assertions which Major Candy has now put forward, I need scarcely say that I am quite prepared to do so. In such case my reply must be written without any reserve, and with the sole object of fully meeting Major Candy's present statement.

"7. Should you, however, entertain no doubt that each and all of the assertions contained in Major Candy's last letter should be fully met and explained by me, I desire to defer to your opinion. In this case, I beg the favour of your directing the principal of the college to furnish me with whatever information I may require on my return to Poona early next month. At present, the pressure of emergent duties leaves me no time whatever to prepare that detailed and carefully drawn up report which, for my own character's sake, I must submit, if I reply at all to Major Candy's letter."

10. I heard nothing further from the director till I received from him copies of his letters to Government submitting the whole of the documents to which I have hereinbefore referred, and I then found him not merely to have abstained from recording a decided opinion, in fact, to have submitted no opinion at all regarding any of the numerous portions of my reports in which the defective state of the institution was traced to the incompetency or neglect of its principal, but to have expressed "a hope that in spite of many obvious imperfections in the discipline and organization of the college, Government continue to regard Major Candy as a diligent and conscientious public servant, who has done much to promote the progress of education in the Presidency, and has always been anxious, under many difficulties, to perform the duties entrusted to him to the best of his judgment and ability." No. 977 A., and 1006, dated the 12 and 17 May 1856.

11. The foregoing was written with reference to the reports of the examination. The separate or discipline reports were submitted by the director to Government with the following letter: No. 1006, dated the 17 May 1856.

"With reference to my letter, No. 977 A. of 12th instant, I beg to forward the accompanying separate report of the examiners of the Poona College, and correspondence to which one of the reports have given rise.

"2. As stated in my letter above specified, I am not in a position to offer final opinions at once in the matters now brought to notice, and I trust that Government also will suspend their judgment upon them. But it seems to be right that the separate reports should be in the hands of Government before any resolution is passed upon the reports of the examination.

"3. The questions started in these papers may be referred to two classes, those which relate to the present state of the college, and the measures to be adopted for its improvement, and those which relate to the personal qualifications and proceedings of the principal and the examiner in the vernacular department.

"4. As regards the former, I hope that Government will allow me to make use of these reports, and of the assistance of the gentlemen to whom the superintendence of the college is to be entrusted in Major Candy's absence, while I endeavour to ascertain exactly what measures of reform are at once necessary and practicable, and to introduce these with as little delay as possible, obtaining sanctions and reporting proceedings from time to time hereafter.

"5. As regards the second class of questions, the departure of Major Candy to Europe on sick certificate makes it almost impossible to expect that they can be thoroughly investigated at present, in detail, and in a satisfactory manner. I feel it necessary, therefore, in the first place, to request the orders of Government as to the course which should now be adopted."

12. As I am now describing events in their order of occurrence, I reserve for a subsequent 186 (III.)—Sess. 2. M M Paras. 25 to 38.

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subsequent portion of this letter, an explanation of the ground upon which I hold the director's transmitting letters to have been not only incomplete, but in some respects incorrect, that is to say, incorrect in possibly leading to inferences, the erroneousness of which had been placed beyond all reasonable doubt by documents before him.

13. My position had become a very unpleasant one ; I questioned seriously the director's proceedings, but did not consider myself, as a public servant, at liberty to follow the course which, not thus fettered, I should assuredly have adopted without hesitation. All my letters, however, had been submitted to Government, and I trusted greatly to the effect upon Government of the full and complete statement of the case which they contained ; I felt, moreover, that I should best consult my own position, by quietly awaiting the result of that publicity to which I believe the whole of the papers destined.

Dated the 26 May
1856.

14. It was therefore with a feeling of keen disappointment that I perused the Government resolution below transcribed :

"The gentlemen who have conducted the examination of the Poona College should receive the thanks of Government, for the care with which they have performed the task, in some respects an invidious one, which devolved upon them.

"2. The Directors of Public Instruction should be requested to have printed the examiners' reports of the result of their examination of the several classes especially submitted to their scrutiny, but Government do not consider it advisable, in Major Candy's absence, to publish the correspondence which has arisen from those reports, and which has assumed a personal nature.

"3. For the same reason the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers that it would not be right to publish the separate reports on the mode of instruction followed in the Poonah College, and the discipline of its classes, which the examiners have submitted, in accordance with a request made to each by Government.

"4. The arrangement already recommended for the sanction of the Government of India, by which Major Candy's valuable services, as Marathie translator, will be retained by Government, while the management of the college is made over to a resident principal, who will be able to devote his undivided attention to college duties, renders it unnecessary to go into the matters relating to him personally, which have arisen in this correspondence, further than to assure him that Government see no reason for doubting, that, under difficult and unfavourable circumstances, he has acted according to the best of his ability, and deserves the commendation contained in the last paragraph of Mr. Erskine's letter, No. 977 A, dated 12th May 1856.

"5. Government have no doubt that Mr. Erskine will make the best possible use of the suggestions offered by the examiners, when carrying out the necessary measures of reform alluded to in the fifth paragraph of the same letter."

15. It occurred to me to address the Government ; to allude to the unsatisfactory state of public feeling, and to its cause ; to represent the personal injustice inflicted on me, by allowing matters to remain as they then stood ; and to solicit, at any rate, the publication of the whole of the documents up to that date recorded.

16. Although there was much to urge me to do this, there was, on the other hand, the hope that personal inquiry and further consideration would lead to the director's recognising the correctness of my reports, and the entire faithfulness of the description afforded by them of the state in which I had found the Poona College, and to his then making the required representation to Government, a representation which would render my moving in the matter unnecessary, and would undoubtedly be more acceptable to Government than direct interference from any other quarter.

17. I determined to follow the latter course, and to leave it to the Director of Public Instruction to acknowledge the removal of doubt which ought never to have been entertained, to explain to Government that which ought at first to have been clearly stated, and thus to remove me from a position in which I ought never to have been placed.

18. Nearly two months after this, I learnt that the director had himself discovered

covered the morals of the Poona College to be, as I had described everything there to be, exceedingly lax, and that two native teachers had been selected for example and punishment. I at once wrote to the director, and expressed a hope that in consideration of my having been the main, if not the sole means of his becoming aware of the necessity of radical reform, and of my having to effect this, voluntarily performed a most thankless, invidious task, he would accord consideration and weight to my opinion, that punishment should on no account commence with, and be confined to, the native subordinates; that as it had not been thought necessary to press matters in higher quarters, these subordinates should receive a pardon for past improprieties and offences among themselves viewed as venial, and for the commission of which the door had been thrown so very widely open to them; and that they should suffer only in the event of their being found wanting after due warning, and under proper supervision and control.

Dated the 13 July
1856.

19. The director in his reply acquiesced in the principle I had urged upon his consideration, but declined to apply it to the two cases in which punishment had been awarded. He informed me that as the knowledge and position of the two parties rendered it impossible that they could have erred ignorantly, as their motives in reforming were prudential merely, and as the influence of one of them over the students, and especially the normal students, was believed to have been in some respects very injurious, it did not seem to him that either the Government or the parents of pupils would have sufficient security for amendment, were the two offenders allowed altogether to escape punishment.

Dated the 14 July
1856.

20. I was strongly tempted to address Government in behalf of these subordinates, and I may fairly say of myself also, for I felt, and still feel, that having voluntarily undertaken the task of bringing about reform so urgently required, I ought, to the best of my ability, to prevent its inflicting the greatest amount of punishment upon the least culpable parties.

21. It seemed under all the circumstances of the case, desirable that I should still wait for some public expression of opinion on the part of the director, and I am glad that I did thus wait, as the communication at length received from him enables me to submit to Government a complete statement, which will I trust carry with it conviction.

22. The director has forwarded to me a copy of his letter to Government dated the 15th August 1856, which is below transcribed :

No. 1998.

"In a letter No. 977A. of the 12th May last, forwarding the reports of the Poona College examinations (with accompaniments), I observed that it would then be premature to enter into a discussion of details, but that I should lose no time in obtaining fuller information, and acting upon some of the suggestions of the examiners. I expressed a hope also (in connexion with a discussion between the principal and examiner in the vernacular department), that Government continued to believe that Major Candy had been a diligent and conscientious public servant, and had always been anxious to perform the duties entrusted to him to the best of his judgment and ability.

"2. In a letter, No. 1006 of the 17th idem, forwarding the separate reports of the examiners (with accompaniments), I suggested that Government would suspend their judgment on the matter brought to notice in those papers, which related partly to the state and reformation of the college, and partly to the proceedings of the principal and examiner in the vernacular department; on the former subject I proposed to ascertain what measures were necessary and practicable, reporting proceedings from time to time. On the latter point I was obliged to solicit the orders of Government.

"3. The two letters just referred to were answered in the Government resolution forwarded with your letter, No. 1712 of the 2d June last, in which it is observed that since Government had recommended Major Candy's employment hereafter as a Murathee translator, and the appointment of a principal who should devote his whole time to college duties, it seemed unnecessary to go into matters relating to Major Candy personally, and that Government trusted I would make the best use of the suggestions offered by the examiner when carrying out the necessary measures of reform.

"4. As one at least of the reports contained very grave censures on the state of things described as existing in the college, as I advised Government to suspend their judgment on those points, not I confess without attributing to undue severity some suggestions which subsequent disclosures have justified, and as it has become

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necessary that two members of the college establishments should suffer for vicious courses which they have not denied, I feel it right to state generally, without waiting for the completion of inquiries in progress, that the state of morals in the college has proved to be much worse than I anticipated, and indicates a greater laxity of discipline than is accounted for in the letters of the principal.

"5. I am most anxious to give no occasion for a hint of unfairness towards an absent man and a good man, who was ill and overworked long before his departure. On the other hand, that great immoralities have prevailed even among the college teachers, and even since warning was given of their prevalence, is a matter of fact which it is necessary to state at a time when some are being punished for practices, which a strict discipline might have checked, and in fairness to the examiner by whom the warning was decidedly given.

"6. As already stated, I will not attempt to form a judgment on the position and proceedings of Major Candy in his absence. The general tone of morality in this city, even among the young, is I fear much lower than Europeans are prepared to expect. It is nevertheless only just to point out, after what has passed, that the reports of Captain Cowper have issued in disclosures, which if rightly used, will be productive of much good to the college, and that he is entitled to the credit of having drawn attention strongly to defects, which the information furnished by him should assist in removing.

"7. Further and more detailed reports on the inquiries and proceedings of the principal, the visitor, and myself, will be forwarded as soon as possible."

23. In transmitting the above copy the director wrote as follows:—

"With reference to my letters, No. 1096 and 1540 of the 23d May and 1st ultimo respectively, I have the honour to forward copy of a communication which has this day been sent to the Secretary to Government. I have deemed it right to make this statement in regard to your reports, as I had been (in thought at least) somewhat unjust to you in the conclusion at which I formerly arrived, and which must have influenced the proceedings of Government: I feel that your reports on the examination of the Poona College will be very useful to those who may be charged with the reorganization of the college in its several departments, which I am now quite unable to superintend."

24. Having now brought these proceedings up to the stage at which I am writing, I have to explain the object with which I address the Government. It is, with all respect, but most urgently to solicit—

"1. That they will pass a judgment on my reports describing the state of the Deccan College, and will declare in how far the alleged facts recorded and the opinions expressed by me in those reports are now placed beyond doubt or question.

"2. That they will permit the publication of the whole of the correspondence (including this letter), having reference to the late examination now on record."

25. It now only remains that I should explain the grounds upon which I have, in para 12, described, as in some respects incomplete and incorrect, the letters with which the Director of Public Instruction submitted to Government the correspondence relating to the examination of the Poona College.

26. Government will, I hope, in the first place, consider the weight justly due to my opinion that the correspondence originally submitted, that is to say, my two original reports, contain no allusion to persons not essential to the public statements which it was my duty to make; I particularly crave attention to this point, for I am at present under the strong impression, that I shall be found to have submitted or stated nothing objectionable on the score of personality.

27. In the next place I would ask Government to consider each division of my report, and to determine whether it is or is not on the principal's own showing, either in his previous correspondence with me, or in his subsequent letters to the Director of Public Instruction, or in both, a correct and faithful description on every material point of that which it professes to describe.

28. There will remain some portions, the substantial correctness of which the principal has in some cases neither directly nor indirectly admitted, and in others has denied, but which is, nevertheless, established by the director's own testimony now afforded, or else by corroborative evidence to which I shall presently allude.*

29. I do

No. 2013, dated
the 15 August
1856.

See paras. 10 & 11.

Nos. 146 and 153,
dated the 11 and
13 March 1856.

See the director's
letter quoted in
paras. 22 and 23.

* Paras. 31 to 38.

29. I do not myself anticipate that after all these deductions there will remain a single matter of real public importance. But should I be in error, I shall, for myself, be quite content to discard them altogether, as I am satisfied that my own sufficient justification is to be found in the papers now on record, which assuredly contain proof of a character not to be weakened or altered by anything now possible to be adduced on either side.

30. There are one or two points on which the assertions of the principal and myself appeared to be diametrically opposed to each other, but which nevertheless are capable of no support beyond those assertions, and must, consequently, under any circumstances, remain as they are. It is to be hoped and supposed that the party really in error must have erred through misunderstanding or infirmity of temper.

31. I have now to submit to Government several matters bearing very materially on the main points already brought forward by me. These matters were not represented in the first instance in my public reports, because I believed those reports quite complete without them. They were all however known to the Director of Public Instruction when he disposed of those public reports.

32. I annex a correspondence as per margin* regarding a boy detected in first of all copying in defiance of orders, and next on lying to conceal it; misconduct which the principal, on my bringing it to his notice, instead of promptly punishing, endeavoured, it will be seen, to screen and justify. In an after stage of this business, one of the senior translation exhibitioners committed himself in a manner that ought to have been severely noticed, though it has never, so far as I have been informed, been noticed at all.

33. Another correspondence is annexed from which Government will perceive that one student of whom I made very unfavourable mention in my special letters to the principal reporting separately upon each class, was even before the completion of my public reports rewarded with a stipend; this I at once (on the 1st March last) brought to the notice of the director, and I am surely taking no very extreme view of the requirements of even the most ordinary discipline, in holding the opinion that the arrangements ought, under any circumstances, but especially under those already before him, to have been forthwith set aside. It is however still, *i. e.* six months later in force.

34. One of the senior normal students, who avoided the examination altogether on the plea of sickness, a plea which I then suspected, and am now satisfied was a false one, was within a few days of its close appointed schoolmaster at Mahableshtwer, from which place he was almost immediately returned as incompetent, and, I believe, allowed to re-enter the college as a stipendiary normal student.

35. I am now obliged to beg that Government will call for the correspondence on record, relative to a clerk of the Poona College, three or four years ago convicted of embezzlement of public money, supported, if I mistake not, by something very like forgery, or at any rate fabrication of accounts, and in consequence dismissed from the college post, but not many months afterwards appointed master of the Government vernacular school in the large village of Jeporee near Poona, and this situation he now I believe holds.

36. Government will also find remarkable evidence of the defect to which the present state of things is mainly attributable, in proceedings instituted in or about November last, regarding insolence and insubordination displayed by one of the senior college students towards the professor of English literature: the matter was one much discussed by the college community.

37. I may, as the last of the instances to which I need here refer, quote para. 50 of my separate report, in which, alluding to several specimens of the prize papers of previous years found to be literal copies from the class books in use, I observed—

“50. That these papers should have passed through the hands of the examiners, and found their way to publication, is much to be wondered at and regretted. The demoralising effect which such successful frauds must have upon the whole body of the pupils of these large institutions is too obvious to require comment.”

* Captain Cowper to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 167, dated the 13 March 1856, with Accounts, and the Director's reply, No. 2010, dated 15 August following. Extract portion of para. 6 and para. 7 of Captain Cowper's letter, No. 1353, dated the 29 December 1855, to the Principal of the college. Captain Cowper's letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 134, dated the 1 March 1856, and the Director's reply, No. 2007, dated the 15 Aug. 1856.

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38. These are samples of the system which has heretofore prevailed in the Poona College, and which was described at length in my original reports. Is it fair or is it expedient that the past improprieties of native teachers, who for years past had this system before them, and who probably have never known any other or better, should now be severely visited, and that retrospective punishment should be awarded for that which the Director of Public Instruction admits, a strict discipline might have prevented? I will however go considerably further, and state my firm conviction that very ordinary discipline might, and that a really strict discipline would in all human probability, certainly have prevented nearly the whole of that which has tended to bring disgrace on the institution.

*Para. 5 of the
Director's letter to
Government,
quoted in para. 22.

39. Government will I trust see that the ungracious and disagreeable task of making this representation has been forced upon me, and they will, I feel assured, acquit me of any undue precipitancy in endeavouring to remove the doubt, which has so long been allowed to rest upon my original statement. I cannot but strongly protest against the manner in which the principal's private character has been dwelt upon, while the fairness of the public examiner's description of his (the principal's) public acts, has been up to this time left open to question. With such a prospect before them, few men will be found willing to attempt the task which to the best of my ability and judgment I voluntarily performed. Even now the Director of Public Instruction, in penning a description of the Poona College more unfavourable than any yet recorded by me, has placed* in immediate juxtaposition an emphatic expression of his opinion that the principal is a good man; surely I am not expected to assert the contrary, but as surely the question is one which ought never to have been thus raised. I would not however be misunderstood; I neither desire to withhold, nor fear to express my own conviction, which is that the state of the college is attributable to the neglect and incapacity of its European heads.

Para. 4.

40. In conclusion I solicit the attention of Government to the fact that the principal's absence, upon which so much stress has been laid, did not take place until fully two months after he had received from me copies of both the reports submitted to the Director of Public Instruction.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. A. Cowper*, Captain,
Officiating Special Commissioner.

Bombay, 28 August 1856.

V. 400.

ACCOMPANIMENT to Captain *Cowper's* Letter, No. 860, of the 28th August 1856, referred to in para. 32 thereof.

(No. 156 of 1856.)

From Captain *T. A. Cowper*, Inam Commissioner, N. D., to Major *Candy*, Principal of the Poona College.

Sir,

IN now replying to para. 29 of your letter, No. 43, dated the 31st January last, I beg permission to recapitulate the circumstances under which I am affording you information in a case which I consider it my duty to submit, for the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction.

No. 10, of the 3d
January 1856.

2. In communicating to you the result of my examination of the second translation class, I brought to your notice the misconduct of one of its students, *Mahadoo Bhickagee*, in the following terms:—

"Of this class one student, *Mahadoo Bhickagee*, copied from a book which he was found to have with him, instead of writing from dictation, as he had been particularly ordered to do, the English passage given him to translate; on discovering this, I dismissed him from the examination, and I placed his books and paper on one side, but overlooked both in the evening, when they remained in the college; to which, as I found out the next morning, *Mahadoo Bhickagee* returned at night, took away the book, and destroyed the paper, knowing full well that he was doing wrong, as when taking them from him, I had distinctly told him that the paper would be kept for transmission to you."

No. 43, of the 31st
January 1856,
para. 29.

3. Subsequently to receiving the above report from me, you inquired—

"I beg to ask whether *Mahadoo Bhickagee Phatak* copied the whole passage from the book; I ask this because the teacher of the class tells me that it was only one word for which he referred to the book."

4. Having

4. Having every reason to believe the information thus afforded to you by the teacher to be false, I wrote as follows:—

"I have the honour to reply to para. 29 of your letter, No. 43, dated the 31st ultimo, inquiring, with reference to Mahadoo Bhickagee Phatauk, stated in para. 6 of my letter, No. 10, of the 3d idem, to have copied from a book which he was found to have with him, instead of writing from dictation, as he had been particularly ordered to do, the English passage given him to translate, whether the whole passage was thus copied, the teacher of the class, Vishnoo Purushram Pundit, a translation exhibitioner having informed you that it was only one word for which he (the student) referred to the book.

"2. I was quite at a loss to understand how this teacher could have made such a statement, being aware, from personal observation and knowledge, that, save the students sitting on either side and myself, no person was near Mahadoo Bhickagee when he wrote the passage referred to, I therefore at once asked the favour of your sending to me the teacher, that I might ascertain the real state of the case before replying to your question.

"3. The teacher waited upon me two or three hours ago, when I asked him, without preface or observation, to let me know whether his statement to you was based on personal knowledge. In reply he informed me that he had no personal knowledge whatever of the fact asserted to you solely, as he has now stated, on the strength of information afforded to him by certain friends of Mahadoo Bhickagee, and confirmed by the culprit himself.

"4. Before writing anything further on this subject, I beg the favour of your letting me know in how far you consider the teacher to have been warranted in furnishing you with the information upon which you have addressed me, and whether, under existing circumstances, you deem further explanation from me desirable; if so, I shall be obliged by your allowing Mahadur Bhickagee to wait upon me to-morrow, at any hour between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., which may be convenient."

5. Your reply to this last communication is below transcribed:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 68, of the 1st instant"

III.
Bombay.
No. 68, dated 1st
February 1856.

No. 45, dated 2d
February 1856.

"2. I trust you will permit me to say that I am at a loss with respect to your object in addressing this letter to me, and in requiring me as a pre-requisite to your writing anything further on the subject, to say how far I consider the teacher to have been warranted in furnishing me with the information on which I addressed you.

"3. If you mean, do I consider that if a teacher possesses information on any subject, he is warranted in communicating it to the Principal? I reply, yes; if he has not come by it improperly, and violates no confidence in communicating it. If you mean, Do I consider that his teacher's information was correct? I reply, that it was to solicit information on this point that I addressed to you the 29th para. of my last letter.

"4. As I thought it possible that when you saw the book open in the student's hand (or before him) you had inferred at once that he had copied the lesson, and had acted on the inference, I thought it right to tell you what the teacher said, that I might learn from you whether you had personal knowledge that he had copied the whole passage; if you have, I neither ask nor desire further explanation, but merely to be told this.

"5. If you wish it, I will direct Mahadur Bhickagee to wait on you."

6. On receiving this intimation, I stated, "I shall be obliged by your directing Mahadoo Bhickagee to wait upon me, but before he does so, I am desirous of being furnished with the written statements of those persons who do profess to have any personal knowledge of the matter under discussion."

No. 74, dated 2d
February 1856.

7. The following is a transcript of your reply:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 74, of Saturday, the 2d instant, and to say in reply, that I have no written statements to furnish to you.

No. 47, dated 4th
February 1856.

"2. I sent for Mahadoo Bhickagee Phatuk this morning, and asked him whether any of his class fellows could state that he had not copied the whole passage, but had only referred to the book with regard to one word. He replied, that he could not tell. He had referred to the book only to ascertain whether a particular word was 'in' or 'on,' but he could not say whether his class fellows were cognisant of this. He subsequently mentioned to them generally, that he had been sent away for referring to the book for one word, and had said the same to Vishnoo Pundit when questioned by him.

"3. Vishnoo Pundit says, that he heard some boys (who they were he does not remember) say that Mahadoo Bhickagee Phatuk had been sent away because he had referred to the book for one word. This made him inquire of Mahadoo, who said that such had been the case; on this, he mentioned it to me when I spoke about the subject.

"4. I send Mahadoo to you with this, that if you wish you may question him; and as the boy may be timid at being sent to your house, I have directed his teacher, Vishnoo Pundit, to accompany him, and I request the favour of your allowing the latter to be with him when you question him."

"P. S.—Since I wrote the above, Vishnoo Pundit has brought to me the two boys who were on the right hand and left hand of Mahadoo during the dictation. He wishes them to be

Bombay.

sent with him, so I tell him that he may take them. I make the same request on their behalf that I made on behalf of Mahadoo."

8. The following is the passage which at the examination Mahadoo Bhickagee was required to write from dictation, for the word "in," which I have underlined "on," was misprinted; I made the requisite correction in dictating.

"In this manner I continued some years in my present service, but at length I began to perceive that my mistress's aspect towards me was considerably changed; she began to regard me with less complacency, and would frequently survey me with a mingled expression of displeasure and suspicion, as if some change had taken place on me, though I am sure it was no fault of mine; indeed I have ever been a faithful servant, nor have I once in the course of my life given a false answer to any one I had to do with."

9. Having completed the dictation I examined the writing of several students, and found it exceedingly bad, and their spelling very faulty. On approaching the desk at which Mahadoo Bhickagee sat, I observed him concealing a book, which turned out to be one containing the passage which had been dictated. I then examined what he had written, and found every word of it correctly spelt, but I also found him to have preserved the error in the book which in dictating I had corrected.

10. I asked Mahadoo Bhickagee the meaning of such conduct. He could give no explanation, and I desired him to leave the college, and not again to attend for examination.

11. When inquiring from me whether I had "personal knowledge" that Mahadoo Bhickagee "had copied the whole passage," it can scarcely, I apprehend, have occurred to you that such personal knowledge could not by any possibility have been acquired by me unless I had left the remaining 35 boys of the class, stood over Mahadoo Bhickagee, found him commencing to copy that which he had been particularly ordered to write from dictation, and lastly remained watching him from first to last, until he had completed his offence.

12. Mahadoo Bhickagee has now attended on me, and has written the same passage from my dictation. He has now committed the three errors in spelling shown below, and this after having, in all probability, most carefully studied the passage.

For "continued," he has written "contined"; for "towards," he has written "was"; for "complacency," he has written "complecency."

13. Mahadoo Bhickagee was then asked the following question, which the teacher who accompanied him, at my desire, explained to him most thoroughly; a precaution I deemed requisite to prevent any subsequent assertion that he (Mahadoo Bhickagee) had been frightened.

"When, during the late examination, you produced the above sentence, professedly written from my dictation, it did not contain a single error. You have informed Major Candy that you referred to the book to ascertain one word only; excluding that one word, you have now, in writing for the second time the same sentence from my dictation, made three mistakes in it; let me know anything you wish to say or explain in this matter."

14. Mahadoo Bhickagee's reply to the foregoing question was that the mistakes were probably attributable to inadvertence.

15. A copy of this letter has to-day been forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. A. Cowper, Captain,
Inam Commissioner, N. D.

Poona, 13 March 1856.

(No. 157 of 1856.)

FORWARDING to the Director of Public Instruction a copy of Captain Cowper's letter, No. 156, dated the 13th March 1856, to the Principal of the Poona College.

(signed) T. A. Cowper, Captain,
Inam Commissioner, N. D.

Poona, 13 March 1856.

(No. 2010 of 1856.)

To Captain Cowper.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Letter, No. 156 of the 13th March last, I have the honour to forward copy of one which I have addressed to the Acting Principal of the College on the subject therein referred to.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
15 August 1856.

No. 2009.

(No. 2009 of 1856.)

To the Acting Principal of the Poona College.

Sir,

III.
Bombay.

IN acknowledging your letter, No. 217 of the 26th ultimo, I have to request that you will now administer to Mahadeo Bhickape, in presence of his class-fellows, a severe rebuke for his conduct at the examination in December last, as reported by Captain Cowper; you will inform him that his conduct is regarded as highly censurable, that he will not be permitted to compete for any distinctions at the next examinations; and that a severe punishment would have been inflicted upon him were it not that owing to circumstances the issue of orders has been very long delayed.

2. I request that you will take this opportunity of publicly explaining to all the students that any attempt at copying from each other, or from books, in violation of orders, is not only highly disrespectful to their superiors, but is quite unworthy of their own characters, and cannot be tolerated in pupils of any Government institution. It will make them liable to instant punishment, and must be strictly repressed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine,*
Director of Public Instruction.Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
15 August 1856.

ACCOMPANIMENT to Captain Cowper's Letter, No. 860, of the 28th August 1856,
referred to in Para. 33 thereof.

V. 400.

EXTRACT portion of Para. 6 and Para. 7 of Captain Cowper's letter, No. 1353, dated
the 29th December 1855, to the Principal of the Poona College.

UNFAVOURABLE mention must be made of the undermentioned eight students, four of
whom belong to the candidate class, while one is a stipendiary.

2. Wamun Agurkur candidate class.

7. Wamun Sathay and Wamun Agurkur have both done very badly, the former especially
so, though he has been in the institution since July 1845. He appears in every respect
unfit to be classed with lads who commenced their studies seven or eight years later.
Wamun Agurkur entered in April 1851, and may perhaps improve.

(No. 134 of 1856.)

From Captain *T. A. Cowper*, Inam Commissioner, N. D., to *C. J. Erskine*, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit copies of correspondence as per accompanying list, which
has passed between the Principal of the Poona College and myself regarding the late
examination.

2. The reports with which I have been directed by Government to furnish you are under
preparation, and I hope shortly to be able to submit them. The correspondence, however,
copies of which I now forward, has reference to and describes a number of matters of detail
which must of necessity be excluded from my general report, in which they would be
out of place, although there is not one of them with which I do not think that you should
be made acquainted.

Paras. 5 and 6 of
Mr. Secretary
Hart's letter, No.
3532 of the 4th
December 1855.

3. The Principal has, you will perceive, expressed his intention of putting a stop to the
payments made to some of the worst of the stipendiaries named by me; whether his silence
in regard to others whose incompetence was most glaring, indicates his opinion that they
should continue to be paid, I am not aware, but if it does so, I strongly recommend you to
satisfy yourself of the correctness or otherwise of the terms in which I have described their
examination.

I have, &c.

Poona, 1 March 1856.

(signed) *T. A. Cowper*, Captain,
Inam Commissioner, N. D.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have learnt that Wamun Agurkur, whose failure at
the examination you will find described in para. 6 and 9 of my letter, No. 1353, of the
29th December last to the Principal, has been since the examination made a stipendiary.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 155 of 1856.)

FORWARDING to the Principal of the Poona College copies of Captain Cowper's letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 134, dated the 1st March 1856, and of the list accompanying it.

(signed) T. A. Cowper, Captain,
Inam Commissioner, N. D.

Poona, 13 March 1856.

(No. 2007 of 1856.)

To Captain Cowper.

Sir,

REFERRING to the P.S. of your Letter, No. 134, of the 1st March last, it appears that Wamun Agurkur was made a stipendiary after the examination, as therein stated.

2. The visitor of the college has been endeavouring, at my request, to ascertain exactly the present acquirements of the young men noticed unfavourably by you in your correspondence and reports. It is intended that such ordinary students as may still be very deficient, should be reduced to lower classes; and that such stipendiaries as may still be very deficient, should be deprived of their stipends at once.

3. All stipendiaries are also to be warned that on occasion of the next examination they will be required to win their scholarships by competition, as in Bombay.

4. These rules will also be applied to the case of Wamun Agurkur.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
15 August 1856.

V. 401.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

I HAVE read Captain Cowper's letter of August 28th, with regret.

Captain Cowper was appointed in December last, one of the Government examiners of the Poona College. In his report, he commented with great force upon the defects which he had observed, not only in the classes which he examined, but in the general system of management in that institution.

Major Candy, the then Principal, was naturally unwilling to admit to the full extent the existence of these defects. Accordingly, he endeavoured to show that the state of the college was not quite so bad as it was represented by Captain Cowper, and that he was not answerable for all its deficiencies.

Captain Cowper sent in a long rejoinder, in which he commented upon each paragraph of Major Candy's reply, and repeated with greater circumstantiality and distinctness all his former assertions. This letter is dated the 5th of May. On the 10th of that month, Major Candy, who was on the point of embarking for Europe, on sick certificate, sent in a short letter "emphatically," and, in one instance at least, indignantly "denying" Captain Cowper's statements, and earnestly begging, that if Government thought his character affected in any way by these statements, he might be allowed an opportunity of meeting and repelling them.

In forwarding these letters, Mr. Erskine requested us to suspend our judgment, and expressed his hope, that in spite of many obvious imperfections in the discipline and organization of the college, we might yet continue to regard Major Candy as a diligent and conscientious public servant, who has done much to promote the progress of education in this Presidency, and who has always been anxious, under many difficulties, to perform the duties entrusted to him to the best of his judgment and ability.

Mr. Erskine

Captain Cowper at the end of his letter solicits our attention to the fact that Major Candy did not leave India until fully two months after he had received from Captain Cowper copies of both his reports, but of course this refers to the reports upon which Major Candy submitted explanations (which Captain Cowper says he ought never to have written), not to Captain Cowper's long commentary upon those explanations, which Major Candy says he had only time to glance at.

Mr. Erskine, however, pointed out that a great change was required in the Poona College, and that it was not desirable that Major Candy should be continued as Principal; he suggested that his services might more appropriately be retained as Maratta translator, and recommended that a new Principal should be engaged, and sent out from Europe.

We fully concurred in this recommendation, remarking that we depended on the Director of Public Instruction for rectifying the errors of system observable in the teaching and discipline of the Poona College, the most obvious measure being the appointment of a Principal, whose whole time may be devoted to the affairs of the college.

At the same time, we gave due weight, but not more than due weight, to the circumstances under which Mr. Erskine asked us to suspend our judgment with respect to Major Candy; that the amalgamation of the English school with the Sanscrit language had been carried out much against his judgment, yet through his instrumentality; that his duties as translator necessarily took up much of his time, and diverted his attention from the college; that he had acted to the best of his ability; and that he was then absent on sick certificate. Considering these things, we did not think fit to publish statements which, however worthy of our attention, commented with great severity upon Major Candy's conduct, and had led to a controversy which that officer was only prevented from continuing by his return to Europe.

I certainly hold that we exercise a sound discretion in adopting this course; the publication of a controversy of this kind between two public officers would not have served the cause of native education. It would simply have inflicted unnecessary pain upon an absent man, who had in his time done good service to that cause.

Captain Cowper has himself thus described the correspondence, which he wishes us to publish. "Personally," he says, "I felt equally unwilling to continue a discussion calculated not to benefit in any single degree the cause, or to advance the progress of education; but simply and solely still further to question the personal qualifications and statements of the Principal."

Subsequent to this, Mr. Erskine (on the 15th of August) wrote that the reports of Captain Cowper have issued in disclosures, which, if rightly used, will be productive of much good to the college, and he is entitled to the credit of having drawn attention strongly to defects, which the information furnished by him should assist in removing.

In the 24th para. of the letter, which has led me to recapitulate these circumstances, Captain Cowper states, that his object in writing it is "with all respect, but most urgently, to solicit, 1st, that they (Government) will pass a judgment on my reports, describing the state of the Deccan College, and will declare how far the alleged facts recorded, and the opinions expressed by me in those reports are now placed beyond doubt or question."

2. That they will permit the publication of the whole of the correspondence, including this letter, having reference to the late examination, now on record.

To the first of these requests, I would answer that Government has never called in question the accuracy of Captain Cowper's statements, and that although Mr. Erskine requested us to suspend our judgment upon some points in his report, reflecting severely upon Major Candy's management (a very different thing, indeed, from calling Captain Cowper's statements in question), he has since admitted that the state of the college was much worse than at first he was willing to believe; and he has written an official letter to Captain Cowper, forwarding his letter to Government, in which he makes this admission, adding apologetically that he had been in thought at least somewhat unjust to him in the conclusions at which he had formerly arrived.

Whether Mr. Erskine was unjust to Captain Cowper in thought or not, he certainly appeared to me to have adopted his conclusions, where he recommended that Major Candy should be relieved from the office of Principal, and be confined to that of Maratta translator.

I am unable to see why we should pass any further judgment upon Captain Cowper's reports. We have thanked him and the other examiners for their able and careful performance of an invidious duty; and we have so far adopted his views, that we have resolved to place the Poona College under more efficient superintendence.

III. Bombay.

With regard to his second request, I have already given my reasons for thinking it inadmissible.

I have now given my opinion on the two requests, which Captain Cowper puts forward as his object in addressing to Government the letter under review; but before concluding these remarks, I think it is necessary to notice some other matters, which he introduces into it.

Captain Cowper appears to think that it is his business to teach every one his duty. He tells us of Major Candy's letters of explanation, that he ought never to have written them.

I hardly think that it was for Captain Cowper to decide whether Major Candy's explanations were such as he ought to have written or not; but passing over this, he tells us that it was the special duty of the director to analyse and deal with the conflicting assertions and opinions contained in this correspondence. Whether this was so or not, it is no part of Captain Cowper's business to point out to Government what was the duty of the Director of Public Instruction.

Captain Cowper is dissatisfied with the punishment of the two professors, who were suspended for immoral practices. He says, that their punishment has produced an impression, "that equal justice has not been meted out, and that native subordinates have been severely judged and dealt with, if not for the fault of their European superiors, at any rate while those faults have been screened and lightly passed over."

This sentence exemplifies the ruling idea under which Captain Cowper writes. He does not mean, I am sure, to allege that Major Candy encouraged the immorality of these young professors; but because Major Candy failed to discover and to furnish it, he would leave it unpunished now that it has been brought to light, while he would punish Major Candy for the immoralities which he failed to detect.

Captain Cowper concludes his present communication by bringing to our notice some facts illustrative of the laxity of system which existed in the Poona College, under Major Candy.

Paras. 32 to 39.

The first instance is of a boy, whom Captain Cowper detected in playing the old schoolboy trick of copying his task from a book, and in adding to his fault by telling an untruth. Major Candy certainly seems to have listened with too much facility to the teacher of this boy's class, who endorsed, if he did not invent the lying excuse, that the boy only looked into the book to find out a single word; but I cannot say that I think the case proves anything more than this: that a Hindoo boy should do what many an English boy would do under the same circumstances, and that a Hindoo teacher should endeavour to exculpate his pupil, even at the expense of truth, does not surprise me.

The next case is one of a student, who was unfavourably mentioned in Captain Cowper's report to Major Candy, and who was nevertheless admitted by the late Principal as a stipendiary scholar. This was reported to Mr. Erskine by Captain Cowper, who was informed, in reply, that the visitor of the college had been directed to ascertain exactly the present acquirements of all the young men noticed unfavourably in Captain Cowper's reports, and that it was intended to reduce such paying students as were still very deficient to lower classes, and to deprive stipendiaries of this description of their stipends. All stipendiaries had further been warned that at the next examination they would be required to compete for their scholarships; these rules would, of course, apply to the student in question. I do not think that this case calls for any particular comment from Government.

The next instance does not apparently refer to the state of the Poona College. Captain Cowper states, that a clerk of the Poona College, convicted three or four years ago of embezzlement of public money, supported by fabrication of accounts, if not by forgery, and was consequently dismissed from his employment under the college, has nevertheless been appointed Master of the Government School at Jeejooree. This case may, I think, properly be referred to the Acting Director of Public Instruction for inquiry and report.

The next two instances of "the defect which the present state of things is mainly attributable" are contained in the 36th and 37th paras. of Captain Cowper's letter. As the cases are not given at length, but are merely referred to, I think it will be sufficient to call the attention of the Acting Director of Public Instruction to them.

I have

I have now, I believe, touched upon every point of Captain Cowper's letter. The task has been a disagreeable one; for, while I appreciate as much as any man the service which Captain Cowper has rendered to Government, and to the cause of native education, in bringing to light the defects of the Poona College, I am quite unable to go along with him when he finds fault with Mr. Erskine for giving the late Principal the benefit of his unblemished character, and when he makes his allusion to this a matter of personal grievance to himself.

29 November 1856.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. G. Lumsden.*

V. No. 402.

A PERUSAL of these voluminous papers has led me to the following conclusions:—

I have first to express my general and hearty acquiescence in the remarks of the Right Honourable the President. It is not in the nature of his decision between Captain Cowper and Major Candy that I have suggestions to offer, but in respect to the degree on which his resolution has in one particular done justice to the former.

As regards Captain Cowper's request, that Government would publish this correspondence, which has assumed the shape of an angry controversy, I am entirely of one mind with the President.

To comply with such a request would be, in the absence of Major Candy, as unjust as it is in other respects inexpedient.

But Captain Cowper's report on the state of the Poona College, with his recommendations for a reform is, with some exceptions to the latter, so valuable a paper, that I may express a hope it may be allowed to see the light of some future period, any personal strictures being first expunged.

Dated 18 March
No. 1856, 15a.

I would also, with reference to the 10th para. of Mr. Erskine's letter of the 15th August, No. 2012, addressed the Acting Director of Public Instruction, a request that he would give his serious and early attention to a thorough reform of the Poona College, based upon this searching report, though with such modifications of Captain Cowper's recommendations and advice as he Mr. Howard may deem expedient.

The suggestions which I have to offer must refer, then, to Captain Cowper's first request, that Government would pass a judgment on his reports, describing the state of the Poona College, and would declare how far the alleged facts recorded, and the opinions expressed by him in those reports are now placed beyond doubt or question.

While entirely concurring in the reply, which our President proposes to send to Captain Cowper, as far as it goes, I venture to think that we are, for the following reasons, compelled to go somewhat further.

Captain Cowper was entrusted by Government with a very delicate and invidious duty. He performed it with remarkable industry, and much ability; and in doing this, he necessarily said a great deal that went to impugn the efficiency of the Principal, Major Candy, in his management of the college.

It was natural that the latter should endeavour to show that the defects pointed out by Captain Cowper were not so serious as the latter had considered them to be.

Had he stopped here, or had he conformed himself to the complete defence, that as Maratta translator to Government, duties were imposed upon him of a very laborious character, and which were quite incompatible with the constant personal supervision necessarily to make the principal of a college really efficient, Captain Cowper would have had nothing to say. At least he could have claimed no expression of opinion from Government as a right.

But unfortunately Major Candy has not stopped here. He has not only controverted many of Captain Cowper's representations, but he has brought against this officer serious charges, which in justice and common fairness, I consider that we are bound to notice.

Silence on our part may reasonably be considered to imply that we attach weight to them. Unless we distinctly assure Captain Cowper that we do not attach weight to them, as I confess is the case with me, how can we expect officers of his stamp to accept such a mission as he has in this case, and without

enrolment, undertaken; or if it be forced upon them, to discharge their duties with fearlessness and strict impartiality.

In his letter of the 18th of April 1856, No. 151, Major Candy commences by questioning Captain Cowper's right, under the instructions he received, to make the remarks on the state and discipline of the college, which he has submitted to Government in his report. Major Candy thereby infers the serious charge which he afterwards, in his 10th paragraph, directly brings against Captain Cowper, that he came to the examinations with a pre-determination to find faults and to condemn the college. In other words, he charges him with gross moral dishonesty.

I may observe that the wording of the instructions of Government to Captain Cowper, certainly justify, if they do not expressly contemplate, inquiries which Major Candy is pleased to term a visitation :

"Should you observe any matter connected with the mode of instruction followed in the institution, or the discipline of its classes, which you consider to require remark, Government will be glad if you will bring this separately to notice through the Director of Public Instruction."

With perhaps some rare exceptions, as for example his remarks on the morals of some of the students, and the danger of irregularities arising from the college (a large building of 50 rooms), being kept open and made over, as it were, to the charge of the students all night; in what respect, let me ask, are Captain Cowper's remarks beyond the bounds of these instructions?

Yet, as I have before observed of Major Candy, that gentleman in the 10th paragraph of the letter to which I am alluding, charges Captain Cowper with having come to the Poona College deliberately prepared to find fault. In the 25th paragraph he charges him with pressing every unfavourable point; in his 42d paragraph he instances a want of candour on the part of Captain Cowper, which, however, I am assured is utterly groundless.

In his 45th paragraph he charges Captain Cowper with exaggerations; in his 53d, with falsehood by implication. There were only 10 stipendiary students, says Major Candy, in the Sanscrit department, whereas Captain Cowper would make it appear, from the many instances of stolidity and stupidity found among them, that they were a numerous body. Again, after noticing an assertion of Captain Cowper's, he underlines the remark, "In communicating to me the result of the examination of the Sanscrit students, Captain Cowper did not mention what he has here stated."

In his 55th paragraph he again speaks of Captain Cowper's "assertions as being without proof," and of so many impressions and so much belief brought forward to damage the college.

These and other remarks of the same nature, all of which have been communicated under the authority of Government to Captain Cowper, are certainly calculated to irritate, and if left totally unnoticed by Government, to disgust a zealous and honest officer upon whom Government had fixed an invidious duty.

In discharging that duty it was to be expected, that he would say much perforce, and not from choice, to wound and irritate the feelings of those concerned, supposing that he found just grounds for condemnation, as in this case has, to a very great extent, been admitted by Major Candy himself.

But since the Principal, in reply, has denied Captain Cowper's power to institute any such inquiries has impugned his motives, and in some particulars his statements has charged him with a want of consideration and justice, and in an instance above indicated, has even gone so far as to infer that he has not adhered to the truth, I think the least that Government is bound to do for Captain Cowper at this time, or that Captain Cowper ought to expect, is a communication to somewhat the following purport :

That there are various passages in Major Candy's letter, No. 151, of the 18th of April 1856, to which Captain Cowper may justly take exception.

That Government, therefore, think it right to record their full acquittal of Captain Cowper, in all these particulars, that they feel bound to state that it does not appear to them that Captain Cowper entered upon his "visitation," as it is termed by Major Candy, and as supposed by that gentleman with a pre-determination to condemn the Poona College; on the contrary, he appears to have been guided by what he deemed the scope of his instructions in pursuing his

his inquiries, that he has done his duties fearlessly and well, that the majority of his facts are admitted by Major Candy himself, to a greater or less degree, and that his opinions, with some few exceptions, appear to have been cautiously adopted, while his report it is to be hoped will be found eminently useful in correcting the defects of the Poona College.

That beyond this, Government must decline to notice the controversy which has arisen between him and Major Candy, and refuse to publish the correspondence, more especially in that gentleman's absence.

Having said so much of this unpleasant subject, I have only further to notice the correspondence relative to inquiries which were instituted by a committee at the Poona College, into the moral conduct of three of the teachers, ending in the suspension of one of the latter, Krishna Shastrie, and forcible leave of absence for six months imposed upon another, Anna Sahasrabudhy.

I very much regret that these papers should have been submitted for the consideration and decision of Government; it is surely competent to the Director of Public Instruction, at least if not to the college council, to regulate such matters without reference to Government decisions, on such references as are in his province, not in ours, independently of the scandal which their publicity is calculated to occasion, and so the director should be told. We have letters from him reporting that the parties concerned have been permitted to return to their duties; there is, therefore, the less occasion for us to notice the circumstances. But in the rules of investigations held at the Poona College, into the private irregularities of these native professors, by Messrs. McDougal, Mitchell and Wallace (~~see~~ evidence of Nana Shastri Apté, called on the part of Krishna Shastri), I find reason for believing that these proceedings may be regarded by the students of the college as the sequence of Captain Cowper's reports. I regret that the attempt to reform was not commenced by an act of oblivion for the past, and a solemn warning for the future.

The position on which we stand to these native professors who are not Christians, and whose standard of right and wrong is very different to our own, coupled with an allusion which I perceive in Major Candy's letter from England, dated Priory Buildings, Cheltenham, makes me regret that any *ex post facto* inquiries and punishments with reference to the private lives and morals of these young natives should ever have been permitted.

The allusion is underlined, and its meaning may be inferred, though perhaps on all accounts, especially as Major Candy is in England, the less now said about it the better.

21 December 1856.

(signed) J. G. Lumsden.

MINUTE by the Honourable A. Malet.

I CONCUR in the Right Honourable President's minute, dated 29th November, and in the views expressed by the Honourable Mr. Lumsden in the 4th paragraph of his minute, for the future publication, with some omissions, of Captain Cowper's report as to the state of the Poona College, and suggestions for its reform.

5 February 1857.

(signed) A. Malet.

FURTHER MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

I HAVE no objection to state to Captain Cowper that there is nothing to bear out Major Candy's charge against him of entering upon his duties with a pre-determination to condemn the Poona College, that his inquiries have been productive of much good, and that with some exceptions, his opinions appear to have been cautiously formed. This, I think, is the sum of what the Honourable Mr. Lumsden wishes to be added to what I have proposed.

I am very glad to find that both my honourable colleagues concur with me that it would be inexpedient to publish the correspondence as it stands. I do

III.
Bombay.

not perceive that any advantage could attend the publication of his exposure of the defects of the college at a future time.

10 February 1857.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

FURTHER MINUTE by the Honourable *J. G. Lumsden.*

PERHAPS not, and I do not wish to press the point. But the advantages that I foresaw consist in the very complete and critical notice contained in Captain Cowper's report of the existing defects of the college, a knowledge of which would serve as a beacon and a guide to those who will have in future to superintend not only this institution, but others of a similar nature; on such grounds, I should have wished the report to be hereafter published, divested if practicable of animadversions on past management, should there be passages which may be fairly so regarded.

11 January 1857.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*

FURTHER MINUTE by Honourable *A. Malet.*

I do not wish to press the publication of Captain Cowper's report, even with its objectionable parts omitted, against the desire of the Right Honourable the President.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

12 January 1857.

V. 407.

(No. 189 of 1857.)

To Captain *T. A. Cowper.*

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 860, dated 28 August 1856, with its accompaniments.

2. His Lordship in Council observes that you have, in the 24th paragraph of this letter, stated, that the object with which it was written was to solicit, 1st, that Government would pass a judgment on your reports describing the state of the Deccan College, and declare in how far the alleged facts recorded, and the opinions expressed by you in those reports are now placed beyond doubt or question; and, second, that they would permit the publication of the whole of the correspondence on record regarding the examination of the Poonah College in 1855-56.

3. With respect to the first of these requests, I am directed to reply that Government have never called in question the accuracy of your statements regarding the condition of the Poonah College, and that Mr. Erskine, although he requested Government to suspend their judgment upon some points in your report reflecting severely upon Major Candy's management (a very different proceeding, I am to observe from calling in question any allegation of facts made by you as within your knowledge) has already admitted, that the state of the college was much worse than he had been prepared to believe.

4. To the thanks which you have already received from Government for your able and careful performance of an invidious duty, I am directed to add the assurance of the Governor in Council, that Government do not consider that you either exceeded the proper limits of that duty in extending your inquiries to the general discipline of the college, or that there is any fair ground for Major Candy's supposition that you entered upon those inquiries with a predetermination to condemn the college or damage its character. On the contrary, his Lordship in Council considers, that your inquiries have been productive of much good, and that your opinions were generally formed with due caution.

5. With

5. With respect to your second request, that Government will permit the publication of the whole of the correspondence on record having reference to the late examination, I am directed to inform you, that the Governor in Council considers that the publication of a controversy such as that which has taken place between you and Major Candy, would be inexpedient and objectionable for the reasons justly stated by you in para. 8 of your letter, when characterising this controversy in the first place, namely, that it would be "calculated not to benefit in any single degree the cause or to advance the progress of education."

6. The Governor in Council having thus disposed of the two requests made in your letter, deems it unnecessary that I should advert to those of your opinions in which he is unable to agree with you farther than to state, that he does not consider you justified in finding fault with Mr. Erskine for giving Major Candy the benefit of his unblemished character, or in making his allusion to this character a matter of personal grievance to yourself.

7. The Acting Director of Public Instruction will be instructed to look into and rectify such of the matters referred to at the close of your letter (as illustrative of laxity of discipline in the Poona College) as require investigation and rectification. The native professors alluded to in your 18th paragraph, have already been restored by Mr. Howard to their duties in the college.

Bombay Castle, 26 January 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary.

(No. 190 of 1857.)

V. 408.

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from Captain Cowper, No. 860, dated the 28th August 1856, and of the Government reply thereto, No. 189, dated this day, and to request that you will have the goodness, after making the necessary inquiries, to furnish Government with a report on the subject of para. 35 of Captain Cowper's letter.

2. I am, at the same time, desired by his Lordship in Council to direct your attention to paras. 32 to 34, and 36 and 37 of the same letter, for the purpose indicated in para. 7 of my letter of this date to Captain Cowper.

Bombay Castle, 26 January 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary.

(No. 207 of 1857.)

V. 1416.

From the Officiating Special Commissioner.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 189, dated the 26th instant; and, with reference to its 6th paragraph, to request permission to explain that nothing has been further from my intention than to deny or question, in any way whatever, the propriety of giving Major Candy the benefit of his unblemished character; my simple and single desire has been to vindicate my own. As a public examiner, I described Major Candy's public proceedings, and was forthwith charged by that officer with suppression, exaggeration, perversion, in short, with falsehood in every shape, and with having commenced the examination with my mind quite made up to condemn. While the whole of these assertions against me were allowed to stand, the character of the officer making them was specially and emphatically lauded. Against this, and this alone, has it ever been my intention, or have I considered myself at liberty to protest.

26 January 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Cowper*, Captain,
Officiating Special Commissioner.

III
Bombay.
V. 1417.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 2 February 1857.

CAPTAIN Cowper has already been informed, that Government never questioned the facts stated by him, and had he paid sufficient attention to the tenor of what was recorded by Mr. Erskine and assented to by Government in Major Candy's favour, he might have observed, that this was not recorded or assented to in support of Major Candy's assertions against his, but as an assurance, that whatever proceedings Government might eventually decide on taking with regard to the Poona College, and whatever might be their ultimate judgment as regarded Major Candy's general management of it, they recognise certain points with respect to which they could still assure Major Candy that his character remained unaffected. Captain Cowper has overlooked the fact, that this very assurance as to some matters, indicated more than a mere surmise as to the probability of the existence of other matters in which Government could not support Major Candy with their approval.

Captain Cowper's present letter need only be recorded, and the whole matter should now be reported to the Honourable the Court of Directors and to the Government of India.

PUBLIC Letter from Bombay, No. 39, dated 27 May 1857.

1855:
V. 5895 and 5896.
1856:
V. 1097 to 1100.
V. 2987 and 2988.
V. 3413 A & 3414.
V. 4112 to 4114.

Para. 1. WITH reference to paras. 10 and 11 of your Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 7, dated 14th January 1857, we beg to transmit herewith a copy of our proceedings with respect to the Poona College, subsequent to those reported in our letter, No. 130, dated 1st November 1855.

2. The arrangements alluded to by your Honourable Court in para. 11, are those proposed in paras. 2 to 11 inclusive of Mr. Erskine's letter, dated 23d July, No. 288 of 1855, and these arrangements, as your Honourable Court have already been informed, were submitted by us for the consideration of the Government of India, on the 7th September following.

3. From our proceedings now forwarded, your Honourable Court will observe that, in the letter from the Government of India, No. 1325, dated 12th October 1855, they proposed to defer the issue of orders on the subject of the above arrangements, until the receipt by them of a comprehensive report which they had previously called for from us on the finances of the Education Department of this Presidency. A report of this description, we beg to state, was furnished to the Government of India on the 22d November 1856, but we have not yet been informed of the result of their consideration of it, and their orders are still awaited on the subject of the arrangements proposed in the Poona College.

4. Under these circumstances, it might possibly embarrass the Government of India, if the sanction accorded in the 11th paragraph of your Honourable Court's Despatch, were immediately acted on, and we have, therefore, drawn the attention of that Government to the subject, and inquired whether it is necessary for us to delay giving effect to your Honourable Court's sanction, pending the receipt of the orders promised in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter quoted above in para. 3.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 1325.)

V. 5895.

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Home Depart-
ment.
Education.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2742, dated the 7th ultimo, forwarding with the expression of the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, in his proposals, a letter from the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, recommending an increase in the Government grant

grant to the Poonah College, and certain arrangements for paying and accounting for the expense of that institution.

2. On the first point, the Honourable the President in Council desires me to request that you will submit a tabular statement in the usual form, showing the present and the proposed establishment for the college.

3. On the second point, his Honour in Council proposes to defer the issue of orders until the receipt of the comprehensive report on the finances of the Education Department called for in my letter, No. 1049, dated the 17th August last.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
12 October 1855.

(signed) *Cecil Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 3345 of 1855.)

V. 5896.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 7 November 1855.

A COPY of this letter should be sent to the Director of Public Instruction with reference to Government letter, No. 2748, dated 7th September 1855, and he should be requested to submit, in the tabular form in use in the secretariate, the information required in the second paragraph of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter.

2. The tabular form above alluded to should accompany this resolution.

3. Mr. Erskine to be informed that the letter quoted in the last paragraph of Mr. Beadon's communication was referred to him on the 6th September 1855.

(No. 162 of 1856.)

V. 1097.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the Government resolution and accompaniments forwarded with your memorandum, No. 3345 of the 12th November last.

2. The Government of India desire, in regard to my recommendations for increasing the Government grant to the Poona College, that a tabular statement should be submitted "in the usual form, showing the present and the proposed establishment for the college." This statement I have the honour to forward.

3. His Lordship in Council will observe that four of the items in this statement of proposed charges exceed those specified in my letter, No. 288, of the 23d July last, viz., salary of Professor of General History and Political Economy (formerly set down at 400 rupees per mensem, now at 450 rupees per mensem), salary of Professor of Physical Science (formerly 300 rupees per mensem, now 400 rupees per mensem), salaries of English schoolmasters (formerly one only, set down at 300 rupees per mensem, now two, set down at 300 rupees per mensem and 200 rupees per mensem respectively); salary of writing master (formerly 25 rupees per mensem, now 50 rupees per mensem).

4. In explanation of these changes I can only report that they have been made in consequence of my firm belief, founded in intermediate inquiries, that the proposed offices cannot be efficiently filled up on the lower salaries named in the original estimate.

5. The two English schoolmasters will, for a time, at least, be indispensable. There can be no doubt that the comparatively small progress made by many of the college students is mainly attributable to the present extremely defective school teaching of English.

III Bombay.

6. The total sum for which sanction is now required as increase (in the school department and all branches of the college department) is Rs. 1,032. 8. 3½. per mensem, which, I trust, the Governor in Council will recommend for early sanction.

7. I trust that I may be allowed to entertain at least one English schoolmaster immediately, in anticipation of sanction. The necessity is pressing, and the arrangement may be provisional if desired.

8. With reference to my proposal for consolidating all existing allowances connected with the Poona College, and exhibiting these under a single heading in the accounts, the Government of India propose to defer the issue of orders until they are in receipt of a comprehensive report on the finances of this department called for long ago, and which I trust very shortly to furnish.

9. I have, indeed, to express my great regret at the delay which has occurred in the preparation of that report. But the committees of even the "Government schools" have, in communication with the local superintendent, managed all matters connected with the receipt of local contributions and the collection and expenditure of fees, &c., and there are no detailed records in this office of the financial condition of any of the schools in every respect, nor even abstract statements of the general financial results of a year's operations as affecting individual vernacular schools.

10. While Government continues to appoint and dismiss and be responsible for the masters, and to regulate generally the internal management of these schools, more information as to their financial working is certainly requisite, I have therefore forwarded very detailed forms to be filled in throughout the Presidency. But, without waiting for the return of these, I will endeavour to furnish separately a general description of the practice according to which the accounts of the department have hitherto been adjusted; stating, also, such results in regard to particular institutions as the records of the office supply, or as appear to be illustrative of the practices.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
6 February 1857.

III.

Bombay.

V. 1099.

General Department.

(No. 726 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 21 February 1856.

A COPY of this letter and statement should be submitted to the Government of India, who should be informed that under the circumstances urged by Mr. Erskine in his seventh paragraph, Government have sanctioned, as a provisional measure, the entertainment of one English schoolmaster, and this should be done accordingly.

V. 1100.

(No. 727 of 1857.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1325, dated the 12th October 1855, and to transmit to you, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction at this Presidency, No. 162, dated the 6th instant, furnishing the tabular statement required in your second paragraph, showing the present and proposed establishment for the Poona College.

2. For reasons explained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Mr. Erskine's present letter, four of the items in the statement of proposed charges, now sent, exceed those specified in that officer's previous communication, No. 288, dated the 23d July last.

3. Under the circumstances urged by Mr. Erskine in his 7th paragraph, this Government have sanctioned, as a provisional measure, the immediate entertainment of an English schoolmaster.

4. The information promised by Mr. Erskine in his 10th paragraph, on the subject of the 3d paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, will be submitted to the Government of India so soon as this Government are in possession of it.

Bombay Castle, 29 February 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

V. 2937.

(No. 603.)

From *R. B. Chapman*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Home Department.

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of your communication No. 1145, dated the 8th ultimo, I am directed to state, that the letter No. 727, dated the 29th February 1856, therein alluded to, does not appear to have been received in this office, and to request that under the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council you will furnish a duplicate of it.

Fort William, 17 May 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. B. Chapman*,
Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

III.
Bombay.
V. 2938.

(No. 1732 of 1856.)

To the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

As requested in your letter No. 603, dated the 17th May 1856, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit a duplicate of my letter No. 727, dated 29th February 1856, and of its accompaniments.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 2 June 1856.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 2351.)

V. 3413 A.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department, under date the 16th May 1856.

READ an endorsement from the Home Department, No. 656, dated the 26th April 1856, forwarding for consideration and orders a letter from the Government of Bombay, with enclosures, containing a proposition by the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, to increase the present establishment connected with the Government College at Poona at an additional cost of *Rs. 1,032. 6. 3½* per mensem.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council observes from the papers submitted, that the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay proposes to engage the services of a professor of general history and political economy on 450 rupees a month, and a professor of physical science on 400 rupees per month; also to have two English masters for the branch school on 300 and 200 rupees per month respectively, and a writing master on 50 rupees per month.

Resolution.

In explanation of these proposals the director states his firm belief, founded on inquiries, that the proposed offices cannot be efficiently filled upon lower salaries.

His Lordship in Council also observes that the director proposes to increase the salaries of Professors M'Dougall and Draper from 425 rupees each to 500 and 450 rupees per month respectively, because the "Board of Education pledged themselves to make this increase whenever the state of the college funds would permit," and that he also proposes to increase the salaries of the assistant professors from 100 rupees a month each to 150 rupees each, adding, in regard to them, that "the present incumbents are peculiarly well qualified for their respective offices, and it is of importance that their services should be retained as long as possible in connexion with the college."

Professor M'Dougall, mathematical and natural philosophy.
Professor Draper, English literature.

Of these several propositions his Lordship in Council is only able to accede to that of the appointment of a writing master on 50 rupees a month. He does not think that sufficient cause has been shown for sanctioning an increase to the salaries of the appointment of Professors M'Dougall and Draper, nor is he able to grant them personal allowances, unless it can be shown that an operative pledge has been given to them.

His Lordship in Council also doubts whether sufficient grounds have been shown for increasing the salaries of the assistant professors, as it does not appear to him that their duties are more onerous than they used to be, or that competent men cannot be obtained on the present salaries; and whilst he considers that the salaries of the English masters in the branch school may very well be reduced to 200 and 80 rupees respectively, those being the rates at which the head and second masters of the Hooghly* branch school are paid, he is further of opinion that it will be expedient to defer the appointment of the two new professors (of general history and political economy) until it shall be determined in the Education Department after the receipt of reports from the Directors of Public Instruction at the other Presidencies, whether it is expedient that the subjects which the professors are to teach should be taught in the provincial colleges generally.

* In Bengal.

III.
Bombay.

The scale now sanctioned will stand, therefore, as follows, involving no additional expense to the State, the total amount of increase falling within the limits of the college fund.

PRESENT.		PROPOSED SCALE NOW SANCTIONED.	
College:	Rs.	College:	Rs.
Principal (Major T. Candy) - -	600	Principal - - - - -	600
Professor of mathematics and natural philosophy (M'Dougall) -	425	Professor of mathematics and natural philosophy (M'Dougall) -	425
Professor of English literature (Draper) - - - - -	425	Professor of English literature (Draper) - - - - -	425
Assistant professor of natural philosophy, vernacular - - -	100	Assistant professor of natural philosophy, vernacular - - -	100
Assistant professor vernacular literature - - - - -	100	Assistant professor vernacular literature - - - - -	100
Sanskrit department - - -	347	Sanskrit department - - -	347
10 scholarships, at 5 rupees - -	50	10 scholarships - - - - -	50
4 translation exhibitors at 40 rupees - - - - -	160	4 translation exhibitors - - -	160
20 normal scholars at 6 rupees -	170	20 normal scholars, at 6 rupees -	170
10 ditto at 5 " - - - - -	170	10 ditto ditto at 5 " - - - - -	170
English scholarships, 10 at 6 rupees	200	English scholarships, 10 at 6 rupees	200
Ditto ditto - 28 at 5 " }		Ditto ditto 28 at 5 " }	
School:		School:	
Vernacular department - - -	60	Vernacular department - - -	60
English department, head master in branch school - - -	100	2 English masters—	
10 assistant teachers - - -	183	1 at 200 rupees - - - - -	200
Establishment, college - - -	96	1 at 80 " - - - - -	80
Principal - - - - -	95	8 assistant teachers - - - - -	200
Pensioners - - - - -	32	Writing master - - - - -	50
	3,093	Establishment, college - - -	96
		Establishment, principal - - -	95
			3,358
		Deduct present scale } - - -	3,093
		Increase - - - - Rs.	265

Total present income - - - - -	Rs.	a.	p.
Total monthly charge - - - - -	3,595	9	8½
Difference - - - - -	Rs.	237	9 8½

From Government of Bombay, No. 727, dated 29 February 1856, and its enclosures.

Ordered, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Home Department, and that a copy of the papers noted in the margin be furnished to that department for record.

(No. 637.)

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bombay, with reference to Mr. Secretary W. Hart's letter, No. 727, dated 29 February 1856.

(signed) *R. B. Chapman,*
Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

Fort William, 23 May 1856.

V. 3414.

(No. 1979 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government Resolution (No. 726), dated 29 February last, I am directed to forward for your information copy of a communication from the Government of India (No. 637), dated the 23d May 1856, and to request that you

you will have the goodness to furnish such further explanation as you may have to submit with respect to your proposal for increasing the salaries of the professors and assistant professors of the Poona College.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23 June 1856.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 1588 of 1856.)

V. 4112.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 1979, of the 23d ultimo, forwarding copy of a resolution from the Government of India, I beg to point out, that no notice has been taken of my proposal to adjust and consolidate the funds and accounts of the Poona College; although that measure should, in my opinion, be effected immediately.

2. May I understand that the instructions suggested in paragraphs 9 and 10 of my letter, No. 288, of the 23d July last, will now be issued to the Collector, the Agent for Sirdars, the Civil Auditor, and the Principal of the College? the Collector being desired to pay monthly to the order of the Principal, for sanctioned charges on account of the college, a sum not exceeding 3,600 rupees. The monthly sum shown in my letter (and admitted by the Government of India), is Rs. 3,595. 9. and some pies. I have added 4½ rupees to make a round sum.

3. It seems to be very desirable that this arrangement should be allowed at once. I will write separately as to the manner in which the college assignments should be appropriated.

Poona, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
4 July 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 2156 of 1856.)

V. 4113.

Document to whom Sent.	For what Purpose.
Director of Public Instruction.	To explain whether the sum of Rs. 3,595. 9. has not been erroneously mentioned in the 2d paragraph of the present letter, that sum being the monthly amount due on account of the fixed assignment of the Poona College plus the estimated monthly income from fees, whereas, in paragraphs 5 and 9 of Mr. Erskine's letter, dated 23d July 1855, it appears to have been contemplated that only the amount due on account of the fixed assignment should be paid over every month to the order of the Principal of the college, the fees being held separately available.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 9 July 1856.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

III.
Bombay.

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 1658 of 1856.)

THE Director of Public Instruction begs to state, that the entry of Rs. 3,595. 9. is an error, as pointed out by Government, if the fees are to be separately accounted for by the Principal, which will be the better plan. The proper monthly assignment is Rs. 3,510. 1.

2. The director regrets that this error should have been committed by him.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, 11 July 1856.

V. 4114.

(No. 2374 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 23 July 1856.

THE Government of India having, in the last paragraph of their Secretary's letter (No. 1325), dated 12th October 1855, informed this Government that they would defer giving any orders regarding the proposed arrangement for paying and accounting for the Poona College funds, pending the receipt of the comprehensive report on the finances of the Educational Department, called for in Mr. Beadon's letter, No. 1049, of 17th August last, Government do not feel justified in anticipating the issue of such orders.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 80, dated 21 September 1857.

Examination,
Poona College
School.

1857.

V. 1403 to 1405.

V. 1678 to 1680.

V. 2409 to 2413.

Para 8. THE proceedings contained in Collection No. 6 are connected with the late examination of the Poona college and school, and are forwarded to your Honourable Court in continuation of those which accompanied our Despatch, No. 27, dated the 19th March 1857, in the General Department.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

V. 1403.

(No. 317 of 1857.)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter No. 190, dated 26th January 1857, para. 1, I have the honour to report that I find that everything stated by Captain Cowper, in para. 35 of his letter to Government, forwarded to me, is substantially correct.

2. It seems that Major Candy, under date 19th January 1852, reported to the Board of Education that Bal Vishnu Shastree Arkar, the carkoon of the college, had misbehaved himself under the following circumstances.

" In my letter 108, of the 17th September last, I represented to the Board that several masons and builders had made estimates of the cost of erecting a range of stables, a necessary and a urinary, but that no one had offered to do them for less than 550 rupees; I therefore had an estimate prepared by the carkoon of the college of the expense of having them done by day labour under his superintendence, and found that they could be thus done for Rs. 396. 12., or in a round sum of 400 rupees. The Board were so good as to sanction the expenditure of this sum.

" The

"The work was accordingly undertaken, and when it was finished I called for a detailed account of the expense. The carkoon brought me an account which amounted to Rs. 413. 3. 9., and accounted for the excess above the sum sanctioned, by stating that after the stables had been commenced, the shape of the ends had to be altered to avoid blocking up one of the new windows of the college. As this was true, and I had sanctioned the slight increase of expenditure that might be caused by the alteration, I considered the bill to be a correct one, and submitted it to the Board with my letter, No. 144, of the 17th December last.

"Two days after the bill had returned sanctioned, and I had paid the amount of it to the carkoon, I received private intelligence that the sum actually expended did not correspond with the account he had given me, but was much less than it. I immediately went and got possession of the key of his room, and called for all the papers connected with the work.

"I have carefully examined them and the receipts he had got, and I find that the sums actually paid by him amounted to Rs. 333. 2. 6. I have also inquired whether any sums remained unpaid; and I have ascertained that Rs. 5. 2. 3. remain due in petty sums. There have been several claims brought forward, but as those who brought them could not prove them, and the head workmen declared that all had been paid, I have disallowed them. The difference, therefore, between the bill of the carkoon and the actual cost of the buildings, is Rs. 74. 15., which sum I have in my possession to repay to the college fund.

"This matter has given me very great pain. The carkoon was a man of excellent character and one in which I had great confidence. I do not think that he had any intention at first of playing the rogue. The estimate that he made is a fair one, and I do not think that any one would be found to undertake the work for less. I account for his roguery in the following way: I repeatedly charged him to be careful to keep the work within the estimate and to be sure to do this he took much trouble to get things at the most reasonable prices, and he beat down the workmen below their usual charges. After some time he found that by doing the work in this way it would not cost so much as has been estimated; and then, instead of reporting this to me, and securing for himself commendation, and a recommendation for a gratuity on account of his trouble, he yielded to the temptation to take advantage of the opportunity to enrich himself. When called on for a detailed account of the expenditure he made out one which exceeded the estimate, as he had a sufficient reason to bring forward to account for the excess; and thus he covered his roguery. My conviction that he did not at first intend any roguery, is strengthened by finding all his other accounts correct, and also that the entries on his memorandum (found in his office) correspond with the entries on the tradesmen's books.

"He most richly deserves dismissal for his offence, and if the Board should be pleased to award that punishment to him it will be only what is quite due. But if the Board should be pleased to take his previous good conduct into consideration, and the circumstance that this is his first offence, and should therefore deem a punishment less than dismissal sufficient, I indulge the hope that he would profit by clemency shown him, and would endeavour to redeem his character.

"He was carkoon of the former college, at which he received 20 rupees per month. On the establishment of the new college he was transferred to it as carkoon and English writer, on 25 rupees per mensem; but as he did not know English he was obliged to entertain some one out of his pay to do the English work till he should be able to do it himself. I now beg to recommend to the Board that the Murathee and English work be divided, and that a carkoon on 15 rupees be entertained for the former, and an English writer, subordinate to him, on 10 rupees for the latter. Should the Board be pleased to exercise clemency towards Bal Shashitree Arkar he may be made the Marathee carkoon, on 15 rupees, losing permanently 10 rupees a month. But should the Board be pleased to dismiss him, I beg to recommend Anant Shastree Tallekar, who has had experience as a carkoon, for this place. For the situation of English writer, I beg to recommend Gopal Poornudhuré, who has done the English work since the establishment of the new college."

3. The Board, in reply, directed that the man should be dismissed forthwith, which was done.

4. It seems that after his dismissal Bal Vishnu Shastree Arkur procured from Major Candy a certificate to the following effect :—

“ At the request of Ballajee Vishnu Arkur, late carkoon of the Poona College, I give him this paper to certify that though he has been dismissed from his situation in the college, there has been no prohibition of his being employed elsewhere, if he can procure employment.”

(signed) *Thomas Candy*, Major,
Principal Poona College.

5. From my records I find that Ballajee Vishnu must have been appointed, on the 1st February 1853, master of the school at Jejooree, by Mahadeo Govind Shastree, superintendent of schools, 1st division.

6. In reply to inquiries lately made at my request, by the acting principal of the Poona College, Mr. Mahadeo Govind Shastree, now deputy inspector of schools, Poona division, states as follows :—

“ I have the honour of answering the queries contained in paragraph 3 of your letter, No. 13, of the 19th ultimo.

“ 1st. Balajee Vishnoo Arkar was appointed by me to the Vernacular School at Jejooree.

“ 2d. He was not recommended to me by any one, but as I found him on examination highly qualified for the situation of a schoolmaster, I myself put him in charge of the Jejooree school.

“ 3d. I was aware of his dismissal at the time when I appointed him, but as he showed me a certificate from Major Candy (Principal of the Poona College), to the effect that, though he has been dismissed from his situation in the college, there has been no prohibition of his being employed elsewhere, I did not think it objectionable to confer on him the situation which he at present holds.

“ With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter under reply, I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the certificate above alluded to.”

7. Government will now be able to judge of the merits of this case.

8. Bal Vishnu Shastree Arkur was turned out of the Poona College for gross dishonesty. It was abundantly clear, one would think, that the Board of Education would never knowingly readmit him into their service until he had been purged of his offence in their eyes.

9. Yet Major Candy, with what I must consider strange weakness, gave this man, at the time of his dismissal, a certificate, the terms of which seemed almost to suggest the propriety of his re-employment.

10. Mr. Mahadeo Govind Shastree being perfectly aware on his own showing that the man had been dismissed, and indeed expressly resting on Major Candy's certificate, which alludes to the dismissal, appointed him schoolmaster at Jejooree, as a “ highly qualified ” person. In expressing my opinion that Mr. Mahadeo Shastree exhibited singular ignorance of what constitutes a highly qualified schoolmaster, and was guilty of culpable indiscretion or negligence in appointing the man, without first obtaining the sanction of the Board of Education, I feel bound to say that he seems to have been partly justified by the vagueness of Major Candy's certificate.

11. The Board of Education never had their attention called to the appointment, and the common name of “ Ballajee Vishnu ” appearing in the superintendent's return of schools as master of the Jejooree school does not seem to have attracted notice. If the name had been inserted in full, as therefore used by the carkoon, “ Bal Vishnu Shastree Arkar,” it probably would have attracted Dr. Stovell's attention.

12. I think that Government will be obliged to record their disapprobation : first, of Major Candy in giving the certificate before mentioned ; secondly, of Rao Saheb Mahadeo Shastree in appointing Bal Vishnu Shastree Arkar as schoolmaster of Jejooree, without obtaining the sanction of the Board of Education, or at least specially reporting the appointment for confirmation ; and for Bal Vishnu himself, I would have Captain Lester directed specially to visit the school

school at Jejooree, and report as minutely as possible on the conduct of the school since February 1853, and on its present state. I should rejoice to receive a report from the inspector that would justify me in believing that Bal Vishnu has been steadily at work endeavouring to retrieve his character.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Director of Public Instruction's Office,
Bombay, 26 February 1857.

(No. 730 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 1404.

Major *Thomas Candy*.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 23 March 1857.

THE Governor in Council has received with regret the evidence of Major Candy's culpable leniency afforded by Mr. Howard's report.

2. The grant of the certificate quoted in Mr. Howard's fourth paragraph, following as it did the proceedings quoted in his second, cannot be too strongly censured. It was calculated to induce anyone unacquainted with the circumstances of Ballajee Vishnu's dismissal to suppose that Major Candy considered that he might safely be re-employed in the public service. It does not even suggest inquiry, which would show that the recipient of the certificate had been guilty of rendering a false account of his disbursement, and had proved himself unworthy of Major Candy's confidence.

3. In fact this certificate is quoted by Mr. Mahadeo Govind, Deputy Inspector of Schools, as the grounds for his appointment of Ballajee Vishnu, notwithstanding his knowledge of his dismissal; and the consequence has been that the instruction of children has been entrusted to a man whose untrustworthiness is notorious. A notable instance of how much mischief may be done to the public interests, and to the character of a department which it is the peculiar duty of Government to preserve free from reproach, by a weak and injudicious yielding to personal feelings of compassion towards an individual.

4. Major Candy was, of course, not aware that, in certifying that there was no prohibition of Ballajee Vishnu's employment after his dismissal from the Poona College; he certified what was not the case, and that, in fact, the Honourable Court's order, that no person dismissed, as Ballajee Vishnu was, should be re-employed in the Government service, was in itself a prohibition of the strongest nature against his re-employment; but Major Candy's ignorance of this standing order of the Honourable Court does not exonerate him from the blame which must attach to every one who gives such certificates as must tend to give a false impression of the character of the persons to whom they are granted.

5. The censure of Government should also be communicated to Mahadeo Govind for his conduct in appointing, as schoolmaster, a person of the disgraceful circumstance of whose dismissal he must have been aware, notwithstanding the nature of Major Candy's certificate, the more especially without reporting the circumstance to his immediate superiors. It is only the fact urged at the close of Mr. Howard's tenth paragraph that deters Government from taking more serious notice of his conduct in this matter.

6. The Governor in Council regrets that, whatever may have been Ballajee Vishnu's conduct of late, he cannot approve of his continuance in the Educational Department, his admission into which was an abuse which has occasioned a notorious scandal.

7. The attention of all educational officers in this Presidency should be requested by the Director of Public Instruction to the Honourable Court's orders above referred to in paragraph 4, and to all other existing orders in respect to the employment of clerks, &c. (Government Circular, No. 2564, dated the 13th August 1856), and the Civil Auditor should be requested, to be

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careful to check all pay abstracts that are submitted without the usual declaration that these orders have been attended to.

V. 1405.

(No. 731 of 1857.)

To the Civil Auditor.

Sir,

AN instance having recently occurred, in which a person dismissed from the Poona College, was re-employed in the Educational Department, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be careful to check all pay abstracts, which are submitted without the usual declaration that the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, prohibiting the re-employment of any person previously dismissed, and all other existing orders, in respect to the employment of clerks, &c. (Government Circular, No. 2564, dated 13th August 1856), have been attended to.

Bombay Castle, 28 March 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

V. 1678.

(No. 835 of 1857.)

From the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to paragraph 7 of your letter, No. 189, dated the 26th January last, to bring to the notice of Government that Assistant Professor Krishn Shastree, though restored to his duties in the Poona College, has been deprived of four months' pay, or, in other words, subjected to a fine of four hundred rupees, a punishment of excessive severity, which, under the circumstances of the case, only requires, I believe, to be made known to Government to be remitted.

Rs. 400.

Bombay, 23 March 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Cowper*, Captain,
Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

V. 1679.

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction under Government Endorsement, No. 748, dated 31 March 1857.

(No. 548 of 1857.)

GOVERNMENT, in Resolution No. 135, dated 21st January 1857, have laid down a principle, in which I beg to express my respectful concurrence, "that no deficiency of supervision on the part of superior authority, can ever be regarded as palliating disreputable conduct, more especially on the part of teachers in the (Poona) College, of whom Government have a right to demand that they shall not bring scandal on the institution, nor set a bad example to their pupils." I thought myself justified in restoring Krishn Shastree to his duties, on the ground that, subsequent to his suspension, he had shown marks of amendment satisfactory to the acting principal of the college. But if Government were now to sanction the Shastree's drawing pay for the period during which he was under suspension and absent from the college, it would be in fact pronouncing the sentence of suspension erroneous and unjust. Whatever may be thought of the discretion shown by the Board, who decided to suspend Krishna Shastree, I think it would endanger the discipline of the Poona College to throw express discredit on their sentence, and it would be at variance with the principle above quoted, which Government laid down with reference to this particular case.

I think Government should decline to interfere without giving any reasons.

(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
3 April 1857.

(No. 898 of 1857.)

To the Revenue Commissioner for Alienation,
The Director of Public Instruction.

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V. 1680.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 13 April 1857.

GOVERNMENT entirely agree with the Director of Public Instruction in his opinion upon this matter.

(No. 1311 of 1857.)

V. 2400.

From the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of the Government resolution received with your memorandum, No. 898, dated the 17th instant, I have the honour to solicit a reconsideration of the subject to which it refers.

2. In pressing this matter upon the Government, I hope to be absolved from anything like want of respect, and equally so from improperly attempting to carry, against the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, a matter belonging to the department under his control. This under ordinary circumstances I could scarcely expect; but here it so happens that I also am directly concerned, and that I have a strong and justifiable personal interest in the decision which may be arrived at.

3. The request I have to submit is, that Government will remit a fine of 400 rupees inflicted upon Krishn Shastry Chiploonkur, one of the native professors of the Poona College.

4. I urge the remission of this fine on the following grounds:

1st. Because Krishn Shastree has done nothing whatever deserving punishment.

2d. Because the European heads of the college, to whom alone is attributable the state in which it was found, have not been punished in any way whatever.

3d. Because Krishn Shastry has already suffered much disgrace and punishment quite unmerited by him.

4th. Because the past proceedings in this matter have had the worst possible effect, and made the worst possible impression upon the youths of the Poona College, their friends and relations, and all others to whom they have become patent.

5th. Because the remission of such portion of Krishn Shastry's punishment as it is now possible to remit, would be assuredly considered an act of simple justice by all those connected with the institution, and would be appreciated accordingly.

5. With every respect for the ability of the Director of Public Instruction, and with all due deference to his position, I believe that I may declare myself better acquainted with the Poona College, and the feeling of the natives connected with it, than the director has yet had the time and means of becoming.

6. It will, I believe, be found that against Krishn Shastry nothing like "disreputable conduct" has been proved, and he most certainly has not brought "scandal on the institution." I venture unhesitatingly to affirm that whatever scandal now attaches to the institution, has been brought upon it wholly and solely by the conduct of those who for years have been highly paid for the performance of duties which they have entirely neglected, and for the exercise of supervision and control, of which there has not been a shadow.

7. In regard to the "marks of amendment" shown by Krishn Shastry subsequent to his suspension, there must assuredly be complete misapprehension. It is within my own knowledge that his conduct since his suspension has been, in so far as it can be known to any one but himself, just what it was for a length of time before it. Krishn Shastree's offence, or rather the offence with which he was charged, was that of being addicted to fornication; that he was at one time so addicted he admitted; indeed, besides his own voluntary admission,

there has been, from first to last, little if anything in the shape of proof against him ; but while admitting this, he also stated, that from the moment my examination of the Poona College gave him reason to believe alteration necessary, he at once conformed to the requirements of his position, and scrupulously continued to do so until suddenly singled out, disgraced and punished eight months afterwards.

8. All this I believe has never been questioned, but it has been urged that Krishn Shastree's motives for altered conduct were prudential merely, and this has been held to operate against him. To my apprehension a more extraordinary and utterly untenable ground of complaint against an individual thus circumstanced, it would be difficult to conceive.

9. But I must now go much further than this, and touch on ground which I would willingly have avoided. The late Professor, and for a time Acting Principal, Mr. Green, while at Poona always kept a native woman. He did so merely as thousands of others have done, but the fact was well known to all the Poona College, and with this knowledge what is it possible that they can think of the proceedings of such extraordinary severity which have been instituted against the comparatively irresponsible native.

10. To remit Krishn Shastree's fine would be, the director has pointed out, in fact, "pronouncing the sentence of suspension erroneous and unjust." I entirely concur with Mr. Howard, but believing the whole of the proceedings to have originated in error, and to have resulted in very great injustice, I am satisfied that such pronouncement is on every score imperatively called for. The authoritative opinion of Government would in such case I am sure simply endorse the general verdict already passed. Native opinion is, and has been unanimous, and has been, I am satisfied, in this case formed on facts which would produce a similar impression upon a community better able fully to appreciate their force and bearing.

11. From another opinion expressed by the director, that such remission "would endanger the discipline of the Poona College," I am compelled entirely to dissent, and here I speak from considerable knowledge which I do not think Mr. Howard has yet had the opportunity of acquiring. I know a great many of the lads of the Poona College, and I have from time to time given employment to every man educated there whom I have found qualified and available. From these sources I have necessarily learnt much regarding the general state of the institution. I know that the whole of the proceedings against Krishn Shastree and others have given rise to discontent and bad feeling, of which Government have not, I apprehend, heard anything, and will doubtless be surprised to learn that during the rains, at a public meeting held for the avowed purpose of discussing matters of science, improvement and beneficial reform, several of the college lads, undeterred by the presence of their immediate superiors, gave utterance to most improper and objectionable speeches and sentiments regarding the British Government, its justice and its advantages.

12. Fully satisfied that the remission of punishment solicited would have any effect but that of endangering the discipline of the Poona College, I would beg that it may be contrasted with the objectionable proceedings immediately following my examination, which in my several reports I specially brought to notice ; I allude to the promotion to better paid posts of some who avoided the examination altogether, to the bestowal of the stipends professedly reserved for the most deserving, upon other students specially condemned by me, and to the transfer on stipends to the engineering school, an affiliated institution, of several of whom I had made most unfavourable mention. Of these matters no notice whatever has, as far as I am aware, ever been taken. They were certainly calculated to injure the discipline of any institution, and I know that they have not escaped the notice of native youths quite at a loss to understand the system under which the examiner's exposure has really punished only Krishn Shastree.

13. I earnestly hope that Government will favourably consider this appeal, which had the assistant professor been in a position to make himself heard, it would not have devolved upon me to submit. In March 1856, I unhesitatingly placed before Government every fact connected with the Poona College, which
I believed

I believed calculated to impair its efficiency, and I have most certainly incurred no small amount of obloquy in many quarters, chiefly owing to the exposure of the deficiencies of the Principal, Major Candy. I have, I submit, established a considerable claim to be heard, and I trust that of the request now preferred, that portion which Government may not admit to be due to justice they will concede to my personal application; of the policy of such concession, I am thoroughly satisfied, knowing that the proceedings the rectification of which, as far as now practicable, I solicit, have already led "to results greatly to be deprecated, and very likely to leave permanently on the minds of a large section of the community, especially the native portion of it, an impression for which Government would, I am well assured, desire that there should be no legitimate grounds, an impression, in short, that equal justice has not been meted out, and that native subordinates have been severely judged and dealt with, if not for the faults of their European superiors, at any rate while those faults have been screened or lightly passed over."

Bombay,
30 April 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Cowper*, Captain,
Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

V. 2410.

I THINK that this is one of the most irregular and objectionable proceedings that has ever come under my notice. Of all men, Captain Cowper ought to be the most punctilious in addressing Government upon a subject not only unconnected with the duties of his own department, but belonging exclusively to those of another department; for no one is more ready to impute discourtesy, wilful disregard of orders, &c., to all who upon any occasion overlook his department, even in cases which may not at first sight appear to be necessarily referable to it.

But Captain Cowper is not satisfied with passing by the Director of Public Instruction; he arrogates to himself a greater knowledge of the duties of his office than the director himself possesses. He says, "With every respect for the ability of the Director of Public Instruction, and with all due deference for his position, I believe that I may declare myself better acquainted with the Poona College, &c." Again: "From another opinion expressed by the director, that such remission would endanger the discipline of the Poona College, I am compelled entirely to dissent; and here I speak from considerable knowledge, which I do not think Mr. Howard has yet had an opportunity of acquiring."

If we are to judge from this letter, Captain Cowper's ideas of what conduct is becoming in a professor are somewhat singular. I am not going to contend that a very high standard of morality is to be applied even to educated natives, but surely when a man admits that "his moral conduct had been for a considerable length of time very blameworthy, though for the last three months he had entirely abandoned his profligate course of life;" and when even this recent improvement is denied by 10 out of 12 persons whose evidence was taken (10 of them being Sanscrit professors), and who were decidedly of opinion that he had for years been leading a life of profligacy, and that there was no reason to believe in his assertion that, within the last three months, he had reformed, it was high time for the college council to interfere, and to suspend him.

Captain Cowper now alleges that his conduct since his suspension has been just what it was for a length of time before it. He states plainly that "his offence, or rather the offence with which he was charged, was that of being addicted to fornication." I must, in the first place, observe, that, whatever may have been the nature of the acts of immorality with which he was charged, it is clear that the council did not condemn him until after the most careful and lengthened investigation. I am not prepared, upon Captain Cowper's volunteer declaration, that Krishna Shastree has done nothing whatever deserving punishment, &c., to reverse the proceedings of the council. I presume they considered that he was setting a bad example to the students. Still less am I willing to reverse their decision, because, forsooth, in Captain Cowper's opinion, the

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heads of the college, to whom alone is attributable the state in which it was found, have not been punished in any way whatever."

I should certainly not (even if I admitted Captain Cowper's right, in a letter to Government, to impugn the justice of its acts) for one moment compare the cases of the rakish professor, and the well-meaning but somewhat supine Principal; and I cannot therefore speak of Major Candy's removal from the latter office as a punishment; yet surely if Captain Cowper were not blinded by personal feeling, or if his judgment were not warped by some other cause, he would perceive that Major Candy's incompetency has been treated with greater severity than Krishna Shastry's immorality.

There are only two points in this letter which appear to deserve any notice; one I have already touched upon. If it is true that Krishna Shastry continues to set a bad example to the students at the Poona College, I think the sooner he is transferred from it to some other appointment, where his example will be less pernicious, the better. I would therefore refer the beginning of the 7th paragraph to the Director of Public Instruction, and request him to report Krishna Shastry's case to Government, if upon inquiry he finds that he is notoriously debauched in his habits. The other part which seems to call for explanation is the assertion, in the 12th paragraph, that the stipends professedly reserved for the most deserving have been confined upon several of those of whom Captain Cowper made most unfavourable mention. I remember that an allegation of this nature was made by Captain Cowper some time last year, and was referred either to Mr. Erskine or to Mr. Howard, who promised that inquiry should be made, and that if any stipends had been improperly given they should be taken away.

9 May 1857.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

V. 2411.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *A. Malet.*

I CONCUR in the proposals of the Right Honourable the President.

10 May 1857.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

V. 2412.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *J. G. Lumsden.*

I ASSENT to the President's proposals. With reference to Captain Cowper's letter, I have to remark that what he calls a fine is simply the amount of pay Krishna Shastree would have drawn had he been employed during the period (four months) he was under suspension. I regret exceedingly that he ever was suspended. I condemn the prying inquisitorial proceeding which led him to admit that he had been (to use Captain Cowper's language) "addicted to fornication," and which admission was made the recorded grounds for suspension. There was no proof to my mind that he had ever become notorious for profligate habits, or had openly outraged decency, and so set a bad example; but having admitted his fault, and been suspended for it by a competent court, we cannot now, without an open violation of decency on our own part as constituting the Government, cancel the order, and restore pay which Krishna Shastree did not receive; to do so would be to place upon record the opinion of Government that fornication, in a professor too and an instructor of youth, was no offence at all, but justifiable.

12 May 1857.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*

V. 2413.

(No. 1315 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to your report, No. 548, dated 3d April 1857, and the resolution of Government, No. 898, dated 17th idem, I am directed to inform you that

that Government have received a further letter from Captain Cowper, in which the following passage occurs :—

“ In regard to the ‘ marks of amendment ’ shown by Krishu Shastree, subsequent to his suspension, there must assuredly be complete misapprehension. It is within my own knowledge that his conduct since his suspension has been, in so far as it can be known to any one but himself, just what it was for a length of time before it. Krishu Shastree’s offence, or rather the offence with which he was charged, was that of being addicted to fornication. That he was at one time so addicted he admitted ; indeed, besides his own voluntary admission, there has been from first to last little if any thing in the shape of proof against him ; but while admitting this, he also stated that from the moment my examination of the Poona College gave him reason to believe alteration necessary, he at once conformed to the requirements of his position, and scrupulously continued to do so, until suddenly singled out, disgraced and punished eight months afterwards.”

2. It does not clearly appear whether Captain Cowper means to argue that Krishu Shastree’s present course of life is respectable, and that it was the same for a length of time, eight months before his suspension ; or to imply that his conduct now, when he is supposed by Government to have altered his habits, is just the same as it used to be. The Governor in Council deems it necessary therefore to inquire whether there is any reason for supposing that Krishu Shastree is still a person of notoriously debauched habits.

Bombay Castle,
20 May 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 80, dated 21st September 1857.

Para. 15. WITH reference to our despatch, No. 73, dated the 12th August 1856, we request the attention of your Honourable Court to our further proceedings connected with the recommendation made by us to the Government of India, to assign to Major Candy a staff salary of 600 rupees per mensem, for his services as Murathee translator to Government in the educational department.

Salaries and Allowances, Candy, Major T., and Appointments, Arnold, Mr. E.
1856.
V. 6246 to 6248.
1857.
V. 702, 703.
2591 to 2595.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 3953.)

V. 6246.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department, under date the 22d August 1856.

READ an extract from the proceedings of Government in the Home Department (Education), No. 1195, dated 29th ultimo, forwarding for consideration and orders original correspondence with the Government of Bombay, respecting the appointment of Major Candy, Principal of the Poona College, as Mahratta translator to the Board of Education in that Presidency.

Resolution :—Under the circumstances explained, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the assignment of a salary of 200 rupees a month to the office of Mahratta translator to the Bombay Board of Education, and to permit Major Candy to hold it in addition to the principalship of the Poona College, of which the salary is 600 rupees a month, on the understanding that if Major Candy is permitted to vacate his appointments on leave of absence, the Government of Bombay may make such arrangements

III.
Bombay.

ments for the performance of his duties, during his absence, as they may think proper.

Order:—Ordered, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the home department for communication to the Government of Bombay, and that the original papers which accompanied the extract from that department be returned.

(No. 1111.)

COPY forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance with reference to letters, Nos. 1664, 1903, 1935, dated 23d May, 16th and 18th June last.

(signed) *R. B. Chapman,*
Officiating under Secretary to the
Government of India.

Fort William, Home Department,
3 Sept. 1856.

V. 6247.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 6th December 1856.

A Résumé of the proceedings of this Government respecting the appointments in the Poona College should be furnished to the Government of India, and their attention solicited to the fact that the application which was made in the letter from the general department, dated 12th January, No. 112 of 1856, to permit Major Candy to draw as Mahratta translator, a salary of 200 rupees, in addition to his salary (600 rupees) as Principal of the Poona College, was superseded by the subsequent letter of 23d May 1856, No. 1164, which recommended the separation of the offices of translator and principal.

2. The Government of India should be requested to communicate their orders on the latter at an early date, and informed that pending the receipt of those orders, the present resolution of the Governor General in Council which was probably passed without reference to the latter communication from this Government will not be acted on.

V. 6248.

(No. 3520 of 1856.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Officiating Under Secretary Chapman's endorsement, No. 1111, dated the 3d September 1856, and to forward, for the purpose of being placed before the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a résumé of the proceedings of this Government respecting the appointments of Principal of the Poona College and Mahratta translator in the educational department of this Presidency.

2. I am desired by his Lordship in Council to solicit the attention of the Government of India to the fact, that the application which was made in the letter from this Department, dated 12th January, No. 112 of 1856, to permit Major Candy to draw as Maratha translator, a salary of 200 rupees, in addition to his salary (600 rupees) as Principal of the Poona College, was superseded by the subsequent letter of 23d May 1856, No. 1664, which recommended the separation of the offices of translator and principal.

3. I am at the same time directed to request that this Government may be favoured at an early date with the orders of the Government of India on the later of the letters above referred to, and to intimate, that pending the receipt of those orders the resolution communicated with Mr. Chapman's endorsement under acknowledgment, and which was probably passed without reference to the communication

communication from this Government, dated the 23d May 1856, will not be acted on.

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Bombay-

Bombay Castle, 10 Dec. 1856.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1637.)

V. 702.

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2530, dated the 10th instant, regarding the appointments of Principal of the Poona College and Maharatta translator, and in reply to observe that your letter, No. 1664, dated the 23d May last, was before the Government of India when the resolution in the Financial Department, No. 3953, dated the 22d August last, was recorded, and that it is referred to in Mr. Under Secretary Chapman's endorsement, No. 1111, dated the 3d September.

Home Department-
Education.

2. On a consideration of that letter, it appeared to the Governor General in Council that if the united duties of principal and translator were such as Mr. Erskine at first thought could be performed by Major Candy alone, on a salary of 800 rupees a month, and if it were then desirable to give him that salary rather than deprive the Poona College of his services, there was not sufficient ground to create a new office of translator with a salary of 600 rupees a month, and to appoint Major Candy to it just as he was on the point of proceeding to Europe on leave of absence.

Fort William,
23 December 1856.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 365 of 1857.)

V. 703.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

By the Resolution communicated to this Department, under date 3d September, No. 1111 of 1856, the Government of India sanctioned allowances, as per margin, for the offices of Principal of the Poona College and Mahratta translator; and in your letter, dated 23d December, No. 1637, it is intimated that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is unable to perceive sufficient ground for acceding to the recommendation of this Government, that a salary of 600 rupees per mensem should be assigned to the translatorship.

Per mensem,
Principal, Rs. 600
Translator - 200

2. I am now directed to communicate for submission to the Government of India the following representation.

3. The assignment by the Government of India of a salary of 200 rupees per mensem to the office of Mahratta translator is in accordance with the recommendation made by the Bombay Government in my letter from the General Department, dated 12th January, No. 112, of 1856. At this date it was contemplated to permit Major Candy to hold the appointment, in addition to the principalship of the Poona College, to which a salary of 600 rupees per mensem is attached.

4. Subsequent experience, however, and an examination into the discipline of the Poona College, obliged Government to change its opinion as to the propriety of continuing Major Candy as principal, or of appointing any one individual in the two offices of principal and translator. It was accordingly intended that Major Candy should be relieved of the principalship, and should be required to devote himself entirely to the duties of translator, and it was proposed to attach to the latter appointment such a salary as would induce Major Candy to retain it, his attainments as a Maharatta scholar being remarkable.

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Bombay.

5. Under the above explanation, I am instructed to express the hope of this Government, that a salary of 600 rupees per mensem should, for the present, be assigned to the Maharatta translatorship, subject to reduction hereafter on Major Candy vacating the appointment.

6. With respect to the remark at the close of your letter, under reply, I am directed to state that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council will perceive from the explanation in para. 4, that the arrangement contemplated by this Government involved a reduction of Major Candy's allowances on his return to this country, and could not have increased them during his absence on leave in Europe.

7. In conclusion, I am instructed to request the attention of the Government of India to the remarks contained in the letter from Mr. Erskine, dated 25th April last, of which a copy accompanied my communication of 23d May, No. 1664 of 1856.

I have, &c.,
(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17 February 1857.

(No. 511.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Home Department.
Education.
V. 2591.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 365, dated the 17th ultimo, recommending that a salary of 600 rupees per mensem may for the present be assigned to the Maharatta translatorship, subject to reduction on Major Candy vacating the appointment, and in reply, to communicate the following observations and orders:

From Secretary to
Government of
Bombay, dated
19 May 1855.

2. In the letter, noted in the margin, out of which the correspondence regarding Major Candy's allowances arose, it was proposed by the Government of Bombay that an additional or personal allowance of 200 Company's rupees per mensem should be made to Major Candy on the ground that he would have been promoted, "were it not that his withdrawal from the Poona College, with which he has been so long connected, and for the charge of which he is so eminently qualified, is on every consideration to be deprecated." The Government of India did not consider this a valid reason for giving an increased allowance to Major Candy, and declined to sanction the proposal.

3. In the month of July following, the Bombay Government finding that the Government of India objected "to make Major Candy's emoluments equal to those of an office for which his services were desired, but could not be made available with justice to the Poona College," recommended that the additional allowance of 200 rupees should be granted to Major Candy, in consideration of his acquirements and services in connexion with native education. But these reasons were not considered by the Government of India sufficient to justify the proposal, which was again declined.

4. Subsequently it was proposed to give Major Candy the additional allowance on the ground that, besides being Principal of the Poona College, he also discharged the duties of Maharatta translator to the Board of Examiners; and, upon the Government of India consenting to this arrangement, provided the duties of the translatorship were authorised and real, the Government of Bombay reported that Major Candy was obliged to leave the country on sick leave, and proposed to give him 600 rupees a month as Maharatta translator, and to appoint a separate Principal of the Poona College on the present salary of 600 rupees a month.

5. The Government of India considered "that if the united duties of principal and translator were such as Mr. Erskine at first thought could be performed by Major Candy alone, on a salary of 800 rupees a month, and if it were then desirable to give him that salary, rather than deprive the Poona College of his services, there was not sufficient ground to create a new office of translator, with a salary of 600 rupees a month, and to appoint Major Candy to it

it just as he was on the point of proceeding to Europe on leave of absence." But the former proposal of the Bombay Government to assign a salary of 200 rupees a month to the translatorship, and to permit Major Candy to hold it in addition to the principalship, was sanctioned.

6. The Government of Bombay now again submit their proposal to appoint Major Candy translator, on 600 rupees a month, and the only ground on which the proposal is supported is that Major Candy, whose withdrawal from the Poona College was before reported as a measure to be on every consideration deprecated, by reason of his long connexion with the college, and his eminent qualifications for the charge of it, is now represented as an officer whose withdrawal from all concern of the college subsequent experience has shown to be proper.

7. It seems to his Lordship in Council that a review of the whole case from the beginning will probably satisfy the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council of the impossibility of acceding to this application. It is not alleged that any difference in the business of the Mahratta translatorship has occurred since the salary of that office was fixed, and the proposal now made is consequently a proposal to give Major Candy a personal allowance of 400 rupees a month, irrespective of the salary of the office or offices he may hold; exactly as the original proposal, in its original form, was to give him in like manner a personal allowance of 200 rupees a month, in addition to his salary as Principal. And as the Government of India saw nothing in the peculiar aptitude of Major Candy (as therein represented) for the office of Principal of the Poona College, to justify a recommendation to the Honourable the Court of Directors for a personal allowance of 200 rupees a month in his favour, much less can they see anything in the now reported inaptitude of the same officer for the same office, to justify a similar recommendation for a personal allowance of 400 rupees a month in his favour.

Fort William,
13 April 1857.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 1219 of 1857.)

V. 2592.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be good enough to inform Government what difference would exist between the duties performed by Major Candy as translator, while holding the office of Principal of the Poona College, and those which it was intended he should perform for the salary of 600 rupees per mensem as translator alone.

Bombay Castle, 12 May 1857.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 884 of 1857.)

V. 2593.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 1219, dated 12th instant, I have the honour to state that the difference between the duties performed by Major Candy as translator, while holding the office of Principal, and those which it was intended he should perform for 600 rupees as translator alone, is a difference in quantity of work rather than in kind.

2. Under the proposed arrangement he would devote his whole time to translation and revision of translations, which, of course, it is impossible for him to do as Principal.

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

Q Q 4

3. Major

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Bombay.

3. Major Candy is well known to be an enthusiastic and laborious Maratha student. In public esteem he stands among the very foremost of our vernacular scholars. There is a great and increasing demand for the kind of services which he is said to be particularly competent to perform. An entirely new series of elementary vernacular school books is urgently needed. This work alone will take several years to accomplish; our native vernacular scholars have not the art of rendering one language into another, and European collaboration is said to be absolutely necessary to ensure satisfactory translations from English into vernacular.

4. But it is not only as a translator or editor of translations that Major Candy would be employed. As Maratha translator he is at the head of a department, and he would be expected to give lessons in the art of translation to his subordinates. There is not at present any person in the department who could give methodical teaching of this kind except Major Candy (and perhaps Dr. Harkness, whose time is otherwise fully employed). I should require regular teaching to be given for at least an hour a day to the translation exhibitioners, on the solid systematic plan by which boys are taught to render Latin and Greek into English.

5. I will not expand this letter into an essay on the duties of the Maratha translator, but Government will see, I trust, that there will be ample employment, of the most laborious kind, for the whole of Major Candy's time, such employment as seems more suitable to his temper and abilities than the administration of a college.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. T. Howard,*
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
16 May 1857.

V. 2594.

(No. 1420 of 1857.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 511, dated 13th April 1857, communicating the remarks of the Government of India in review of the correspondence preceding the application of this Government, submitted in my letter, No. 365, dated 17th March 1857, that a staff salary of 600 rupees per mensem might be allotted to the Office of Mahratta Translator, subject to some reduction on the office being vacated by Major T. Candy, whom this Government proposed to appoint to it.

2. In replying to this letter, I am directed to point to two circumstances which do not appear to have been considered by the Government of India.

3. First, when Mr. Erskine, as Director of Public Instruction, assumed charge of the educational department in 1855, he could scarcely have done otherwise than depend on the high character for efficiency which Major Candy had obtained from the Board of Education, whom Mr. Erskine had just succeeded in the control of the department; nor could this Government have done otherwise than place confidence in Mr. Erskine's recommendation, based as it was on the experience and reports of the Board of Education.

4. Subsequently, when the result of the examination of the Poona College by Government examiners showed that Major Candy's efficiency as its principal had been over-rated, and that, at all events, the offices of translator and principal ought to be dissevered, it seemed to be the evident duty of this Government to abandon the position they had at first taken on erroneous grounds; at the same time, as there was nothing to throw doubt on Major Candy's high qualifications as a Maratha scholar and translator, they were naturally anxious that he should receive for his duties as such (without the principalship) a fair remuneration.

5. The

5. The amount of this remuneration is, I am directed to state, the second point which the Government of India do not appear to have fully considered. In your letter under acknowledgment it is assumed that a salary of 200 rupees per mensem is sufficient, but I am instructed to explain that when the office is held singly, and is not conjoined with another appointment of superior emolument, this is not the case.

6. Had Major Candy continued Principal of the Poona College and Maratha translator, he would have drawn, as Principal, a staff salary of 600 rupees, for which he would have had to discharge many onerous duties, leaving him but a portion of his time for additional work as translator, and for such additional duties as he would then have performed, an extra allowance of 200 rupees would have been sufficient; but when it was discovered that these double duties could not advantageously be entrusted to him, and it was resolved to relieve him from the charge of the Poona College, it was not considered that 200 rupees per mensem was an adequate remuneration for the whole of his time and labour. Mahratta is the language of the greater portion of the Bombay Presidency; and to the Maratha translator Government will now have principally to look for the reformation of the school books used in the schools of the Dekhan and Conkan. The office is one which requires an intimate and critical knowledge of English and Maratha, and of the very few persons to be found in this Presidency at present possessed of such knowledge, not one, it may safely be asserted, would undertake it for a salary of 200 rupees per mensem.

7. From the following extract from a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, the Government of India will perceive the increased amount of labour expected from a Maratha translator under the arrangement by which it was proposed to remunerate Major Candy, by a staff salary of 600 rupees, for devoting himself to the duties of that office, as contrasted with the partial employment for which it was originally suggested that he should receive an extra allowance of 200 rupees per mensem.

“ Under the proposed arrangement he would devote his whole time to translation and revision of translations, which, of course, it is impossible for him to do as principal.

“ Major Candy is well known to be an enthusiastic and laborious Maratha student. In public esteem he stands among the very foremost of our vernacular scholars. There is a great and increasing demand for the kind of services which he is said to be particularly competent to perform. An entirely new series of elementary vernacular school books is urgently needed. This work alone will take several years to accomplish; our native vernacular scholars have not the art of rendering our language into another, and European collaboration is said to be absolutely necessary to ensure satisfactory translations from English into vernacular.

“ But it is not only as a translator or editor of translations that Major Candy would be employed. As Maratha translator he is at the head of a department, and he would be expected to give lessons in the art of translation to his subordinates. There is not, at present, any person in the department who could give methodical teaching of this kind except Major Candy (and perhaps Dr. Harkness, whose time is otherwise fully employed). I should require regular teaching to be given for at least an hour a day to the translation exhibitioners, on the solid systematic plan by which boys are taught to render Latin and Greek into English.

“ I will not expand this letter into an essay on the duties of the Maratha translator, but Government will see, I trust, that there will be ample employment, of the most laborious kind, for the whole of Major Candy's time; such employment as seems more suitable to his temper and abilities than the administration of a college.”

8. If a staff salary of 600 rupees had been sanctioned for the appointment, Major Candy would no doubt have willingly accepted it; but it can scarcely be expected that a man of his standing would devote his whole time to the duties of a translator, for a monthly allowance of 200 rupees.

9. In conclusion, I am directed to report that, acting on the intimation of the Government of India that 600 rupees is to be regarded as the usual salary of

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Bombay.

of the principal of a provincial college, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has communicated to Mr. Arnold (mentioned in my letter, No. 863, dated 11th April 1857), his willingness to appoint him Principal of the Poona College on that salary, in lieu of Major Candy. His Lordship in Council trusts that this proceeding may be approved by the Government of India, as the Poona College has now been for some time without a head.

Bombay Castle,
30 May 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

V. 2595.

(No. 1454.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

REFERRING to my letter to your address, No. 864, dated the 11th April 1857, I am directed to convey to you the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to offer to Mr. Arnold the office of Principal of the Poona College, on a salary of 600 rupees per mensem, if he will undertake to report his arrival in Bombay within six months from this date, for which period the appointment should be kept open for him.

Bombay Castle,
6 June 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 80, dated 21 September 1857.

1857.
V. 1614 to 1617.
V. 2595.

Para. 16. We take this opportunity to state, with respect to our proceedings as per margin, of which a copy accompanies, that we have offered to Mr. E. Arnold, M.A., of University College, Oxford, the appointment of Principal of the Poona College, on the salary of 600 rupees per mensem, sanctioned by the Government of India.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

V. 1614.

(No. 516 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying original letter, dated 23d ultimo, and accompaniments, from Edwin Arnold, Esq., M.A., of University College, Oxford, applying for the headship of Poona College.

2. I have some knowledge of Mr. Arnold's reputation, which always stood high for scholarship and general talent. I believe him to be a gentleman of sense and honour, and I should consider myself fortunate in securing his services at Poona.

3. Government will observe that some of Mr. Arnold's testimonials come from persons of the highest academical distinction. From personal knowledge I can say, that Mr. Stanley and Mr. Conington observe uncommon caution in giving certificates of this kind.

4. I have the honour strongly to recommend Government to apply to the Honourable Court to appoint Mr. Arnold Principal of the Poona College, in succession to Major Candy.

5. I beg

5. I beg further to state that Mr. Arnold, in a private letter, informs me, that in the event of his appointment, he would not be able to leave England before October next, in consequence of his wife's approaching confinement.

6. I do not think this any practical objection to his appointment, although the Poona College stands in urgent need of additional superintendence. I contemplate fixing my head quarters at Poona during the rains, principally for the purpose of reorganizing the college, the state of which, at present, I regret to say, is far from satisfactory, owing to the smallness of the European staff. No substantial improvement however can be effected until the commencement of next term, in June.

Bombay, Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
28 March 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 6 April 1857.

V. 1616.

THE Government of India should be informed of Mr. Arnold's application, and it should be represented to them, that this Government hope that they will, by according an early sanction to the measure advocated in the letters from this Government (No. 1664) dated 23d May 1856, and (No. 365) dated 17th February 1857, enable the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to avail himself of the desirable opportunity which is now offered of obtaining Mr. Arnold's services as Principal of the Poona College.

(No. 863 of 1857.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed to report for the information of the Government of India, that Mr. Edwin Arnold, M.A., of University College, Oxford, has applied for the principalship of the Poona College; and as he has been strongly recommended for that appointment by the Director of Public Instruction at this Presidency, I am desirous to express the hope of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that the Government of India will by according an early sanction to the measure advocated in my letters, Nos. 1664 and 365, dated respectively the 23d May 1856, and 17th February 1857, enable this Government to avail themselves of the desirable opportunity which is now offered of obtaining Mr. Arnold's services as Principal of the Poona College.

Bombay Castle,
11 April 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 864 of 1857.)

V. 1617.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 516, dated the 28th March 1857, and in reply to inform you, that the Government of India have this day been informed of Mr. Arnold's application for the principalship of the Poona College, and the hope of Government expressed, that they will, by according an early sanction to the measure already advocated by this Government for providing for the superintendence of that college, enable his Lordship in Council to avail himself

Vide Para. 2, Government Letter to Mr. Erskine, No. 1680, dated 20 May 1856.

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Bombay.

of the desirable opportunity which is now offered of obtaining Mr. Arnold's services as principal.

2. The accompaniments to your letter under reply are herewith returned.

Bombay Castle,
11 April 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

V. 2595.

(No. 1454 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

REFERRING to my letter to your address, No. 864, dated the 11th April 1857, I am directed to convey to you the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to offer to Mr. Arnold the office of Principal of the Poona College, on a salary of 600 rupees per mensem, if he will undertake to report his arrival in Bombay within six months from this date, for which period the appointment should be kept open for him.

Bombay Castle,
6 June 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 80, dated 21 September 1857.

Temporary transfer
of certain scholars
from the Poona
College to the
Elphinstone Insti-
tution.

1857.

V. 2471 and 2472.

Para. 19. IN consequence of the scantiness of the present tutorial staff of the Poona College, we have, at the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, authorised the transfer temporarily to the Elphinstone Institution, to prosecute their studies there, of certain students who have recently obtained scholarships at Poona, and the grant to them of travelling allowance from Poona to Bombay, at the rate of 10 rupees each.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

V. 2471.

(No. 758 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

THERE are at present about 40 students in the Elphinstone College under a principal and five professors.

2. At the Poona College there will be the same number of students under a principal and one professor.

3. As a temporary measure, I have the honour to recommend that the "senior scholars" of the Poona College who will be or have been elected at the pending examination, should be required to proceed to Bombay, and study in the Elphinstone College till further orders.

4. Their scholarship money, 8 rupees and 7 rupees, will suffice for their support in Bombay; but they should be allowed a sum for travelling expenses, say 10 rupees each. The total expense will not exceed $Rs. 10 \times 12 = Rs. 120$.

5. Of course any scholar who declines to proceed to Bombay, would forfeit his scholarship.

6. There seems no reason for prolonging this letter by setting forth the obvious reasons for my recommendation; but I may observe that as under the new arrangement, the "senior scholarships" at the Poona College are seven
rupees

rupees and eight rupees per mensem, in lieu of five rupees and six rupees, the scholars can hardly complain of being shifted from their own college, which is temporarily crippled, to the Elphinstone College, which (owing also to temporary circumstances) has a tutorial staff of superfluous power.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
4 May 1857.

(No. 1350 of 1857.)

V. 2472.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 758, dated the 4th instant, and in reply to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the adoption of the measures therein proposed.

2. The Governor in Council agrees with you in opinion that the scholars of the Poona College whom you propose to transfer temporarily to the Elphinstone Institution, can hardly complain of being shifted from their own college; at the same time he trusts that the measures which have been sanctioned, and especially Mr. Arnold's appointment as Principal of the Poona College, will in a very short time render that institution efficient, and thus enable the Deccan students to complete their education in their own country and climate.

Bombay Castle,
22 May 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC LETTER from Bombay, No. 95, dated 17 December 1857.

Para. 1. IN continuation of the proceedings which accompanied, as Collection No. 6, our Despatch, No. 80 (Educational, No. 1), dated the 21st September 1857, we beg to forward herewith, for the information of your Honourable Court, a transcript of the vouchers noted in the margin, which we trust will be the last instalment of our proceedings connected with the examination of the Poona College in 1855.

1857:
V. 2418A & 2418B.
V. 3268 to 3271.
V. 5167 to 5169.

2. While admitting that the matters brought to notice by Captain Cowper have not all been satisfactorily explained, we agree with the Director of Public Instruction in opinion that any further discussion with respect to them has ceased to have any practical value for the interests of the Poona College.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 966 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 2418A-

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 1315, dated 20th ultimo, I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that the Acting Principal of the Poona College reports as follows:—

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

R R 3

“ In

III.
Bombay.

"In reply to your letter. No. 908, dated the 23d ultimo, I have now the honour to state that I have not the shadow of a reason for supposing that Krishna Shastree is still a person of notoriously debauched habits."

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, 4 June 1857.

V. 2418 B.

(No. 1620 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

IN a letter some time ago addressed by Captain Cowper to Government, he gives the following summary of what he alludes to as "objectionable proceedings, immediately following his examination," of the Poona College, in December 1855.

"I allude to the promotion to better paid posts, of some who avoided the examination altogether, to the bestowal of the stipends professedly reserved for the most deserving, upon other students specially condemned by me, and to the transfer on stipends to the engineering school, an affiliated institution, of several of whom I had made most unfavourable mention. Of these matters no notice whatever has, as far as I am aware, ever been taken."

2. I am directed to request that you will submit such explanation with regard to the above matters as you deem requisite with reference to para. 2 of the Government letter, No. 190, dated 26th January 1857, and that you will state what further measures you propose adopting for the correction of any error or oversight, pointed out by Captain Cowper, which may not have yet been remedied.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23 June 1857.

V. 3268.

From Major *T. Candy*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Government Resolution, General Department, No. 730, dated 23d March 1857, furnished to me on the 28th idem.

2. I beg to express the deep concern and pain I feel at having incurred the displeasure of Government, and at having been deemed deserving of severe censure.

3. With respect to the act which has brought this censure upon me, the giving a certificate to Bal Vishnoo Arkur, the dismissed carcoon of the Poona College, I respectfully solicit permission to submit a few words of explanation.

4. I beg to say that in giving the certificate I had not the least idea of suggesting the propriety of the man's being re-employed. He applied to me for a certificate that his dismissal had not been accompanied by any prohibition of his being elsewhere employed (as has often been the case with dismissals from the public service); and as I did not feel that I could refuse this to him without hardship, I endeavoured to frame a certificate which should express only this.

5. I earnestly solicit permission to point out that the certificate does not plead for the man, does not extenuate his fault, does not express a wish for his being employed, does not express any opinion respecting him; it simply certifies the circumstance, that, though he had been dismissed from the college, there had been no prohibition of his being employed elsewhere, if he could get employment.

6. That

6. That I was ignorant of the Standing Order referred to in para. 4 of the resolution, the terms of the certificate show, and is admitted by Government.

7. Submitting this explanation to the favourable consideration of Government, in the hope that it will present the matter in a light different from that in which it has been viewed,

2, Priory Buildings, Cheltenham,
15 May 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Candy*, Major.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 3 July 1857.

V. 3269.

GOVERNMENT very much regret that there is nothing in Major Candy's letter, now before them, to alter their opinion of his conduct in the case to which it refers.

2. In his letter to the Board of Education of the 19th January 1852, Major Candy, while reporting the disgraceful fraud of which Bal Shastree had been guilty, suggested that he should not be dismissed, stating that he indulged "the hope that he would profit by clemency shown to him, and would endeavour to redeem his character." This suggestion the Board of Education very properly at once rejected, and it was to the proceedings on this occasion that allusion was made in para. 2 of the Government resolution, against which Major Candy remonstrates.

3. Had Major Candy, in the same certificate, in which he merely certified that there was no prohibition against the re-employment of Bal Shastree Arkur, explained why he had been dismissed, the officers to whom he applied would have been in a fair position to judge as to whether or not the absence of a peculiar prohibition affected the desirableness of re-employing him. As it was, they were in a false position, for the certificate, however guardedly worded, could not but tend to lead those who read it to the conclusion that Bal Shastree's re-employment would not be objectionable.

(No. 1760 of 1857.)

V. 3270.

To Major *Thomas Candy*, Bombay Army, Cheltenham, England.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th May 1857, and to transmit to you a copy of the resolution passed by Government thereon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8 July 1857.

(No. 1761 of 1857.)

V. 3271.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government Resolution, No. 730, dated the 23d March 1857, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information, copy of a communication from Major Candy, dated the 15th May 1857, and of the resolution passed by Government thereon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8 July 1857.

(No. 1711 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge your letter, No. 1602, dated 23d June 1857, and to hand up the accompanying explanation or rather defence made by Major Candy, against the particular imputation thrown out by Captain Cowper, and summarised in your letter under reply. In my opinion Major Candy's statement meets all the points referred to by Captain Cowper, and I respectfully recommend that Government should put an end to a discussion which has ceased to have any practical value for the interests of the Poona College.

2. The new scholarship regulations adopted in the Poona College with the sanction of Government, have removed all traces, real or supposed, of capriciously awarded stipends in the Poona College.

3. As regards the Engineering School, Captain Cowper is mistaken in supposing it to be affiliated to the college. It did not, therefore, come within the scope of his commission to censure the nomination of stipendiary pupils to the engineering school; otherwise Mr. M'Dougall's explanation herewith transmitted seems satisfactory.

4. Whatever error, however, Captain Cowper may have made in particular cases wherein he may have censured the Poona College, there can be no doubt that the leading idea which re-appears in all his reprehensions is sound. There has been too much personal indulgence and too little strictness of law in its administration.

5. The appointment of independent examiners was the first and fundamental measure of improvement. It was the essential condition and constituted the possibility of all subsequent improvements.

6. The next point was to sweep away the lax and arbitrary system on which stipends were awarded to students to confine such benefices to the college where alone such encouragement is needed, to reduce their tenure from ten to two years, to lay down intelligible scholarship standards, junior and senior, designed to mould both the school and college studies of intending candidates, and to bring the Poona College into a healthy competition with the Elphinstone College.

7. A similar policy was introduced with reference to the admission of boys, free of charge, into the College School; such admissions were conceded on an extravagant scale; sometimes there were as many boys in the school free as fee-paying. I restricted the free admissions to 20 per cent. of the paying boys. A free admission, or "poor scholarship," can now only be gained by examination, and after the production of a certificate of poverty. The consequence has been an increase of the free collections, and I hope an elevation of the tone of the school.

8. European teachers were introduced into the school with the best effect.

9. When I lately visited Poona, I constantly visited the college and school, and did my best to enforce the necessity for order and activity, but I saw clearly that though the inmates were "on their best behaviour" in my presence, there was a lax and slovenly spirit, inherited from the practice of years past, which pervaded the institution. A certain lounging, indolent manner was almost universally perceptible, reaching its culminating point of *nonchalance* in the Sanskrit Department.

10. It was clear that the daily and hourly supervision of a person full of energy, and with a taste for discipline verging on sternness, would be necessary to eradicate the traditions thus indicated. A similar task has been performed with eminent success by Mr. Smith at the Central School, Elphinstone Institution. I have reason to hope that Mr. Arnold will be found possessed of the requisite character, and my personal co-operation shall always be at his disposal if he should find that he is not sufficiently supported by those around him.

11. I directed

11. I directed a definite separation to be established between the college students and school-boys. Intercourse between the two classes had previously caused much confusion and irregularity. By degrees I hope the former may be distinguished by the practice of private study and manly self-control from overgrown school-boys, and that the school classes may be inspired with a spirit of smartness and prompt obedience, which at present I look for in vain.

12. Two influences must combine to impress a new character on this institution, the spirit of law and the force of personal influence. The former element is operating, and shall operate, so far as my observations extend, with all possible regularity, however distasteful it may be to those whose wills have not as yet been broken in to obey law.

13. As regards the latter element, I must speak with some reserve. The arrival of a perfect stranger to take the place of principal will, I feel sure, be of great service. Meanwhile Captain Lester, who has my full confidence, constantly visits the college school and normal school, with great advantage to those departments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
24 October 1857.

(No. 113 of 1857.)

To *Edward J. Howard*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

V. 5168.

Sir,

As requested by Major Candy, I have now the honour of forwarding to you the accompanying copy of memorandum in reply to the extracts from Captain Cowper's letters given in your letter, No. 1364 of the 15th August 1857, to my address.

2. I take this opportunity of stating that the young men whom Captain Cowper mentions as having been admitted into the engineering school, immediately or shortly after passing a very bad examination in the vernacular department of the Poona College, were in every way qualified to be entered as engineering students. Vernacular is not one of the qualifications for admission into the engineering school. But even had it been one of the necessary qualifications, I was, at the time that the young men were admitted, entirely ignorant of the appearance which they make before Captain Cowper.

3. None of the young men in the engineering school can be said to be stipendiary students in the proper sense of the expression. It is true that the lads made mention of by Captain Cowper did enjoy six rupees per mensem; only however as a temporary accommodation. Before they could draw one pice, we made them bind themselves to pay back by regular instalments every rupee which they received while prosecuting their studies.

4. Hence, ever since they were admitted into the Public Works Department, a fractional portion of their pay is regularly set apart for the purpose of liquidating the amount advanced to them by Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James M^c Dougall*,
Acting Principal of the Poona College.

Poona College, 1 October 1857.

MEMORANDUM in reply to the Extracts from Captain Cowper's Letters, given in Mr. Howard's Letter, No. 1361 of the 15th August 1857, forwarded to me by the Acting Principal of the Poona College, with his Letter, No. 110 of the 17th September 1857.

1. CAPTAIN COWPER'S summary of objectionable proceedings contains three points, viz.:-

1st. The promotion to better paid posts of some who avoided the examination altogether.
2d. The bestowal of the stipends professedly reserved for the most deserving upon other students specially condemned by him.

3d. The transfer on stipends to the engineering school (which he terms "an affiliated institution") of several of whom he had made most unfavourable mention.

2. The same matters (or a part of paras. 33, 34, 36, and 37 of another letter from him to Government.

Para. 33 complains that one student, of whom he had made very unfavourable mention in his special letters to the principal of the college, had been rewarded with a stipend. Para. 34 complains that one of the senior normal students, who avoided the examination altogether on the plea of sickness, was, within a few days of its close, appointed school-master at Mahabuleshwar; and on his being returned from that place as incompetent, was allowed to re-enter the college as a stipendiary normal student. Para. 36 refers to proceedings connected with one of the senior students and Professor Draper. Para. 37 refers to the discovery that several specimens of the prize papers of previous years were literal copies from the class books in use.

3. I take up these subjects in order.

4. With regard to the first point in Captain Cowper's summary of "objectionable proceedings," I have no idea of the parties to whom he alludes. It is probable that the normal student to whom he refers in para. 34, subsequently quoted, is one of those meant here; but who the others are I cannot tell. I append a list of all the students who left the college, or were admitted to stipends, or were promoted to higher stipends, in the months of January, February, March, and April 1856, i. e. from the time of the examination to the time of my quitting the college, to proceed on sick leave to England, with notices of the remarks made on them respectively by Captain Cowper, and of other circumstances. This list will show how far Captain Cowper was justified in making the charge contained in this point of his summary. Of the normal scholar I will treat below.

5. The second point of the summary refers to several students, of whom, without doubt, the "one" student referred to in the subsequently quoted para. 33 was one; who the others were I do not know. I refer my superiors to the appended list.

6. The third point contains a perfect misrepresentation of the matter to which it refers. It is true, I believe, that some students left the college, and entered the engineering school; but it is not true that they were transferred from one to the other. I had no connexion with or control over the engineering school. The students left the college of their own accord, and I had no more to do with their obtaining stipends in the engineering school than Captain Cowper himself. The college and the engineering school had no other connexion than that most of the students in the latter had been students in the former, and that the head of the engineering school was professor of mathematics in the college.

7. The student referred to in para. 33 is Waman Agurkar, who is still a student in the college. The case was this: as several scholarships were vacant, an examination of competitors for them was held in the month of February 1856. The candidates were of the candidate class, and of the two school classes next to it. Waman Agurkar, of whom Captain Cowper had made unfavourable notice, was in the candidate class. The unfavourable mention made of him by Captain Cowper would of course have been a sufficient bar to his obtaining a stipend without examination; but it did not seem to me to be sufficient bar to his appearing as a competitor. The competitors were subjected to a strict examination which lasted for several days, and Waman Agurkar was one of the successful ones. The stipend, therefore, was a reward for successful competition, not for having been unfavourably mentioned by Captain Cowper, as is wrongly implied by his phraseology.

8. Captain Cowper's remarks are calculated to give the impression that I entirely disregarded the judgment which the examiners passed on the students. To show the erroneousness of this supposition, I beg to refer to my letters to the Director of Public Instruction, Nos. 22, 58, and 89 of the 19th January, 15th February, and 21st March 1856, respectively.

9. Two of the students, admitted to stipends in February 1856, were taken from the Sanscrit department on account of their progress in it, and of their general quickness and intelligence, with a special view to their being trained for translation exhibitions. Of one of those, Balkrishna Bapat, Captain Cowper had remarked that he was "indifferent" in arithmetic.

10. A detailed report of all these students was made by me to the Director of Public Instruction, in my letter No. 97 of 26th March 1856.

11. With

11. With regard to the normal student, alluded to in para. 34, Captain Cowper has made another misstatement. Captain Cowper says the student "avoided the examination altogether on the plea of sickness, a plea which I then suspected, and am now satisfied was a false one." Notwithstanding this positive assertion, I have to state that Sakharam Phadka, the student in question, was not absent from the examination on the ground of sickness at all. He was absent on account of the death of his mother or some near relative, and of the ceremonial impurity consequent upon it. Captain Cowper himself, in para. 11 of his letter to me, No. 55 of the 28d January 1856, states "mourning" to be the ground of the student's absence; yet in the para. under consideration, he states that "sickness" was the plea for absence, and he would lead Government to believe that he had satisfied himself that the plea was a false one. This is a specimen of Captain Cowper's bold and reckless assertions about the college.

12. The case of the student was this: in December 1855, I received an application for a schoolmaster for Mahabuleswar, and the superintendent of the station wrote to me, that he must possess certain qualifications. I communicated this to assistant professors Kern Lakshman, and Krishna Shastri, who were in immediate charge of the normal department, and asked them which student they recommended. They both recommended Sakharam Phadka. I had a misgiving that he did not possess the energy that Dr. Winchester required in the schoolmaster, and expressed it to the assistant professors, but they assured me he would be found suitable. On this he was sent. After a short time Dr. Winchester wrote to say that the man did not suit, and begged me to change him, on which I selected and sent one Kashinath Thathey, who gave great satisfaction. As Sakharam Phadka was sent back, not because of any deficiency of knowledge, but because he had not the special qualifications which Dr. Winchester required, he was considered as having been on probation for that particular school, and was allowed to resume his place in the normal department.

13. Para. 36 refers to a case which had nothing to do with Captain Cowper's examination of the vernacular department of the college, and which nothing but a bitter feeling against myself, and hostility to the college, would lead him out of his way to adduce. The case was one between Professor Draper and Purshotum Narayan Bhat, one of the assistant teachers. The whole matter was submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, and was adjudicated on by him. He expressed no sentiment on it similar to the sentiments which it draws from Captain Cowper. Whether the correspondence was submitted to Government or not I know not, so far as I am personally concerned, and the case bears on my conduct as principal: I am most willing that Government should call for the correspondence. How did Captain Cowper know that the case was once much discussed by the college community?

14. With reference to para. 37, I beg to state that the professors of the college have always selected the specimen essays and answers of their respective classes. They (or rather the professor of English literature, for it was only in his department that these cases occurred) of course should have detected the fraud, but when the papers were handed to me by the professor, I did not consider that I had anything else to do with them than to forward them to the Board of Education. I beg to quote here a part of a paragraph from my reply to Captain Cowper's stricture on this subject, para. 42. "Paras. 42-50. Captain Cowper has here represented a circumstance which is very painful, but he has not stated that it was I who pointed it out to him, and greatly deplored the discovery; on the contrary, he leaves it to be understood by implication, that he made the discovery, and that I am responsible for the evil. It is evident that the papers referred to do not contain the original thoughts of the students whose names are subjoined to them, and that they were either copied at the time or written from memory. I believe the latter to have been the case."

Letter to the
Director of Public
Instruction,
No. 131 of 18th
April 1857.

15. I have thus gone over the points on which explanation is requested. I feel I need not remark further on the misrepresentation and tone of exaggeration manifested in Captain Cowper's charges against me.

Poona, 25 September 1857.

(signed) T. Candy, Major,
Late Principal of the Poona College.

V. 5168.

A P P E N D I X.

ROLL of STUDENTS who were admitted to Stipends during the Months of January, February, March, and April 1856.

No.	NAMES.	From which Class.	Date of Appointment.	Monthly Value.	Remarks by Captain Cowper.	Place at the Examination in Literature and Mathematics.	REMARKS.
1.	Nana Ghate - -	Candidate class	1 February 1856	6	"Acquitted himself with great credit."	2d in Literature, 4th in Mathematics.	
2.	Rama Gokle - -	Ditto - -	1 February 1856	5	Not named - - -	20th in Literature, 15th in Mathematics.	
3.	Trimbak Saramjeme -	Ditto - -	1 February 1856	5	"Has done well; best"	7th in Literature, 7th in Mathematics.	
4.	Munnhar Rishi -	School class -	1 February 1856	5	"Passed the best examination (of the class)"	No places assigned in school classes.	
5.	Ramakant Bhide -	Ditto - -	1 February 1856	5	Not named - - -	Ditto.	
6.	Govind Balal -	Ditto - -	1 February 1856	5	Ditto - - -	Ditto.	
7.	Martand Patkar -	Candidate class	1 February 1856	5	"Has done well" - -	19th in Literature, 21st in Mathematics.	
8.	Waman Agarkur -	Ditto - -	1 February 1856	5	"Unfavourable mention," did very badly, but may improve.	25th in Literature, 17th in Mathematics.	
9.	Gopal Nene - -	School class -	1 February 1856	5	Not named - - -	No places assigned in school classes.	
10.	Wasudeo Jagannath -	Ditto - -	1 February 1856	5	Ditto - - -	Ditto.	
11.	Waman Baput -	Ditto - -	1 February 1856	5	Ditto - - -	Ditto.	
12.	Narayan Deshpande -	Ditto - -	1 February 1856	5	Ditto - - -	Ditto.	
13.	Balkrishna Bapat -	Ditto - -	15 March 1856 -	5	"Indifferent in arithmetic."	Ditto - - -	Nos. 13 and 14 were appointed to scholarships in the English Department from their quickness and progress in Sanscrit, with the view of providing a supply for translation exhibitions.
14.	Gemdee Tailing -	Ditto - -	15 March 1856 -	5	Not named - - -	Ditto - - -	
15.	Thari Mabaldeva -	Normal - -	1 February 1856	5	"Acquitted himself with great credit."	Ditto.	

ROLL of STUDENTS who were promoted from Stipends of Five rupees to Stipends of Six rupees during the above Months.

No.	NAMES.	Remarks by Captain Cowper.	Place at the Examination in Literature and Mathematics.
1.	Baba Gokle - - - -	"Acquitted himself respectfully" -	5th in Literature, 9th in Mathematics.
2.	Bala Nagnath - - - -	No mention - - - -	3d in Literature, 8th in Mathematics.
3.	Krishna Bhecajee Gokle - -	"Respectable" - - - -	4th in Literature, 5th in Mathematics.
4.	Bhan Gokle - - - -	"Acquitted himself well" - -	11th in Literature, 11th in Mathematics.
5.	Bala Patil - - - -	"Done well" - - - -	5th in Literature, 2d in Mathematics.
6.	Moru Dharep (Normal student) -	"Did well" - - - -	Normal.

ROLL of STUDENTS who ceased to be Stipendiaries in the above Months.

No.	NAMES.	Date.	In which Class.	On what Ground.	REMARKS.
1.	Hari Bhatawdekar - - -	11 January 1856	Junior College Class	The period of his scholarship had expired, he was then free; struck off.	I have not given the places at the examination of those who left; most of them were reported as bad or very bad. I believe some of these became stipendiary students of the Engineering School.
2.	Bapee Abajee - - -	11 January 1856	Ditto - - -	Resigned.	
3.	Narayan Gopal Patwardhun -	16 January 1856	Senior College Class	Ditto.	
4.	Khasinath Wittal Abhyankar -	16 January 1856	Ditto - - -	Ditto.	
5.	Dado Sakaram - - -	16 January 1856	Candidate - - -	Ditto.	
6.	Ramchundra Godbole - - -	16 January 1856	Junior College Class	Ditto.	
7.	Wamon Ok - - -	16 January 1856	Ditto - - -	Ditto.	
8.	Bala Gokle - - -	18 January 1856	Candidate - - -	Resigned, as he had entered or was about to enter the Engineering School.	
9.	Ramjee bin Manajee Mane -	18 January 1856	Ditto - - -	Ditto.	His name had been handed up for dismissal.
10.	Yedneshwin Lalit - - -	2 February 1856	Junior College Class	Resigned.	
11.	Vishun Ranade - - -	20 March 1856	School Class - -	Dismissed for want of progress.	
12.	Govinda Bhatawdekar - - -	20 March 1856	Ditto - - -	Ditto.	
13.	Ramchundra Dewasthal - - -	20 March 1856	Ditto - - -	Ditto.	
14.	Vishun Joshi Pawarkur - - -	4 March 1856	Normal - - -	Resigned to avoid being dismissed	

ROLL of ASSISTANT TEACHER promoted to High Pay.

No.	N A M E.	Degree of Promotion.	Remarks by Captain Cowper.	Place in Literature and Mathematics.
1.	Chintaman Sakharam - - -	From 10 to 11 rupees	"Middling ; good knowledge of grammar."	4th in Literature ; was not in a mathematical class.

REPORT of NON-STIPENDIARY STUDENT appointed Acting Assistant Teacher.

No.	N A M E.	On what Salary.	Remarks by Captain Cowper.	Place in Literature and Mathematics.
1.	Wyankat Rumchundra - - -	10 rupees - - -	Not examined - - -	Not at the examination in Literature ; 2d in Mathematics. He was a non-stipendiary student studying in one of Professor M'Dougall's mathematical classes.

(signed) *Thos. Candy, Major,*
Late Principal of the Poona College.

(No. 2870 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 5 November 1857.

V. 5169.

THE Governor in Council agrees with the Director of Public Instruction, that the discussion referred to in the first paragraph of his letter, No. 1711, of 24th October 1857, ought to be put an end to ; at the same time he is constrained to observe that his adoption of this opinion has arisen from the fact noticed by the director, that it is a discussion which "has ceased to have any practical value for the interests of the Poona College," rather than from a conviction that the matters brought to notice by Captain Cowper have all been satisfactorily explained by Major Candy and Mr. Macdougall. Captain Cowper, in noticing some of these matters as causes and instances of the general laxity of discipline of which he complained, may have exceeded the scope of his commission, and appears to have been mistaken in some details ; but this does not render the cases referred to by him less striking in their essential particulars, as examples in some cases of a want of acquaintance on the part of principal and professors with the conduct and antecedents of the candidates noticed by him, and in others, of the absence of vigilance and general management, which have brought the Poona College and school to the condition described in Mr. Howard's 9th paragraph, but the early correction of which, Government are glad to learn he has now reason to anticipate.

EDUCATION Letter from Bombay, No. 4, dated 4 February 1858.

Para. 1. WE regret to state, that the hope expressed by us in our Despatch, dated the 17th December 1857, that the documents therewith forwarded would be the last instalment of our proceedings connected with the examination of the Poona College in 1855, has not been realised.

2. A further correspondence on the same subject has ensued, which we beg to transmit for the information of your Honourable Court.

3. With the above correspondence we also transmit, in a separate collection, our proceedings as per margin, from which it will be observed that, on Major Candy's return to India from the sick leave granted to him by us in 1856, we did not consider it advisable for the interests of the Poona College that he should resume his appointment as principal of that institution.

4. We, however, permitted him to resume his duties as Marathee translator in the Educational Department.

1858 :
V. 461 to 463.
1857 :
V. 3621 to 3623.
V. 3825 and 3826.
V. 3828 to 3831.
V. 4006 and 4007.
V. 4239 to 4241.
V. 4253 and 4254.
V. 4723 to 4725.
V. 4862 and 4863.
V. 4943 and 4944.
V. 6037 to 6039.
1858 :
V. 342 and 343.

III.
Bombay.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

V. 461.

(No. 1976 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit in original two letters from Major Candy addressed to me, but virtually appeals to Government in the matter of his controversy with Captain Cowper.

2. The first of these letters refers to Government Resolution, No. 2182, of 20th August 1857, on the subject of the severance of Major Candy's connexion with the Poona College, and his further employment in the Educational Department.

3. Paras. 1, 2, 3, 4, are merely introductory, and call for no remark.

4. Paras. 5, 6, 7, relate to a conversation that took place between Major Candy and Captain Cowper, of which the two gentlemen give different versions. It does not seem necessary to suppose that there was any wilful misstatement on either side, and Government will probably not think it advisable to call for the evidence of the persons who seem to have been present at the time, especially during the absence of Captain Cowper from India. If I may offer an opinion, I think that Major Candy may be implicitly believed; when he asserts that he never made or intended to make the proposal as understood by Captain Cowper, and that the latter gentleman may have perfect credit for truthfulness in stating it as his impression, that the proposal was in fact made. It is to be regretted that Major Candy should have thought it necessary to deny the charge, irritating as it no doubt must have been to him, and unfounded as I verily believe it to have been in fact, by attributing wilful falsehood to Captain Cowper.

5. Paragraph 8 contains a number of minor contradictions of statements made by Captain Cowper. The issues thus raised are collateral to the main point in question, namely, Major Candy's qualifications as Principal of the Poona College, and could not be inquired into without much waste of time, leading to no useful result. Government will not, perhaps, object to assuring Major Candy once for all, that they do not for a moment suspect him of having wished to interfere in any way with the free and fair conduct of the college examination. In justice, however, to Captain Cowper, it should be said that it was an error of judgment in Major Candy being present at the examination at all, except as a mere spectator. A very wary and discreet person would probably have withdrawn himself altogether.

6. Paras. 9-15 relate almost entirely to Captain Cowper's general censure of the Poona College as governed by Major Candy. On this point Government have pronounced, and I see nothing in Major Candy's observations that is likely to induce Government to review their decision. (As respects para. 15, Major Candy has the best of the argument. Captain Cowper probably meant to say "imperfect in theory.")

7. Paragraphs 16 to the end are a vindication of Major Candy's character and abilities. It would be highly ungenerous and unbecoming for me to step between Major Candy and Government, or to try to weaken any one of his claims to their good opinion. But I think that it should be observed that Major Candy is taking to himself an amount of censure, which neither the acts nor the language of Government show that they intended to pass on him.

8. As regards the loss of salary suffered by Major Candy, and which he looks upon (*vide* his 29th para.) as a "virtual punishment," Government have already explained in their Resolution, No. 2182, of 28th August, that they never intended Major Candy to suffer any pecuniary loss by his transference from the college.

9. The degradation which Major Candy complains of at the end of his 29th paragraph, was never meant to be such. Government may be aware that when

Mr.

Mr. Bhasker Damodhur was appointed to officiate as Marathee translator, he was also put in charge of the Poona College press and depository. When Major Candy resumed his appointment as Marathee translator, he also took up the latter office pending the arrangements of the school-book department, which will in a few days relieve him of this duty. I cannot see the degradation involved in superintending the press and depository. Certainly it never was intended to degrade Major Candy. I am very sorry that it did not occur to me to make a new arrangement on his return to Bombay that would have relieved him from a distasteful duty.

10. Again, as Major Candy has been disconnected with the Poona College by his resignation, not by dismissal, it does not seem to lie in his mouth to protest now against the hardship of Government "refusing to allow him to resume" the principalship. That expression is not technically applicable to his case. Government had no occasion to resort to such a measure, which certainly would have been a "degradation" if carried into effect.

11. Thus Major Candy has exaggerated the censure conveyed by the acts and language of Government respecting him. I trust, however, that Government may be able to make the arrangements for employing Major Candy, mentioned in paras. 3, 4, and 5 of their letter to the Government of India, forwarded to me with your memorandum, No. 2701, dated 20th October 1857.

12. The other letter herewith forwarded relates to the imputation cast on Major Candy of having overlooked the existence of immoral practices among the students and teachers of the Poona College. Major Candy in the 10th para. challenges Government to point out to him what he ought to have done which he did not. I fear that the answer is, that if he had been less easy and good-natured, and possessed of more tact, observation, and knowledge of character, he would have had more influence over the members of the college, and more perception of what was going on there during his absence.

13. I do not think this letter calls for further remark, save that Major Candy promises in the 13th para. to continue his self-vindication hereafter.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
24 December 1857.

To *E. J. Howard*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

V. 462.

Sir,

As in response to the appeal contained in my letter to Government of the 20th August last, I have been put in possession of the correspondence regarding me that was carried on in my absence, I lose no time in endeavouring to effect the object for which I asked for the correspondence, viz., to clear my character in the eyes of Government with respect to certain points on which I am considered reprehensible.

2. I begin with that which I feel the most, which is the subject of the documents noted in the margin,* viz., that I was careless about the moral character of the Poona College, and that I permitted the college building to become a scene of vice and immorality. This is the judgment of Government respecting me, expressed in their letter, No. 136, of the 21st January 1857, and in their resolution, No. 135 of 1857. But I hope to show that I have not deserved the censures passed upon me.

3. The case is briefly this: Captain Cowper, in paras. 117-125 of his report on the college, noticed the circumstance that many students habitually slept in the college; and he endeavoured, in highly coloured and exaggerated language, to give the impression that great immoralities must be practised in the college at night. He stated no instances, nor did he support

* Paras. 117-125 of Captain Cowper's Report on the College, No. 153 of the 13th March 1856.
Paras. 71-73 of Major Candy's letter to the Director of Public Instruction in reply to the above, No. 181 of the 18th April 1856.

Letter to Government from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1998 of 15th August 1856.

Letter to ditto from ditto, No. 2012 of the 15th August 1856.

Government Resolution of the 12th January 1857, No. 135.

Major Candy's letter from Cheltenham, forwarded by the Director of Public Instruction with his letter No. 2658 of 11th December 1856.

Letter from Government to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 136 of 21st January 1857.

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support his opinion by any facts, except this, that one of his subordinates had one night seen some of the students come out of the college and collect as spectators round a dancing boy. To these paragraphs I replied in paras. 71-73 of my remarks on Captain Cowper's report, and explained that students had slept in the college from the beginning, that oil was allowed them for the prosecution of their studies, and that no one could go out or in without the cognizance of the sentry at the door. In reply to Captain Cowper's surmises of evil conduct, I could say only that I knew of no immoral practices carried on at night; but that as the subject had been thus forcibly brought before me, I was endeavouring to form a plan for securing supervision of the students who slept in the college.

4. In a few months (subsequently to my departure from India) Mr. Erskine came to Poona, and instituted inquiries into the moral condition of the college. Intimation seems to have been given by the college authorities, that information was wanted, and the members of the college were encouraged, if not required, to come forward and accuse each other. The result of these proceedings were reported to Government by Mr. Erskine in two letters, No. 1998 and No. 2012, dated the 15th of August 1856. In the former, he did not enter into particulars, but stated generally that the condition of the college was much worse than he had anticipated, and indicated a greater laxity of discipline than had been accounted for in my letters; that great immoralities had prevailed even among the college teachers, and ever since warning has been given of their prevalence. In the latter, he reported that a student had been guilty of gross vice in the college; that an assistant professor and an assistant teacher had confessed that they had been in the habit of resorting at night to the houses of courtezans; and that an assistant professor of the Sanscrit department had been accused of the same conduct, but the charge had not been sustained. This person seems to have been subjected to medical inspection that it might be ascertained whether he had any venereal disease. Of the first letter (No. 1998), a copy was sent to me in England, but not of the second, though it concerned me as much as the other.

5. The statements in the letter No. 1998 filled me with alarm. I feared that discoveries had been made showing the college to have been turned into a brothel, or, which is worse, into a place for the practice of unnatural crime. As the statements of the letter were all general, I could offer no explanation, nor defend myself from the implied charge that all had happened through my neglect of discipline. Still I thought that, while I reserved my defence of myself till I should be in possession of particulars, I might advantageously state the kind and degree of supervision which I had felt it my duty to exercise over the morals of the native professors and students, and I felt that I could also fully vindicate myself from the charge of having neglected warning. With this view I wrote the letter which was forwarded to Government with your letter, No. 2658, of the 11th December last. My letter was acknowledged and commented on in Government letter No. 136 of the 21st January 1857, a copy of which was sent by you to me.

6. In this letter Government say (para. 2) in reference to my statement of my supervision of the native professors and teachers, "Although the Governor in Council does not expect or desire the principals of colleges to exercise any espionage over the professors, and although he admits that heathens are not to be judged by the same rules that would be properly applied to Christian professors, still he thinks that a principal should endeavour, as far as possible, to discountenance immorality, and even indecorum on the part of the professors, and that he should insist upon their conduct being such, as to bring no discredit upon the college to which they belong." And in reference to my supervision of the students, Government say (para. 3), "A principal can hardly be said to pay sufficient attention to his duties who permits the college building to become a scene of vice and immorality, such as the Governor in Council fears the Poona College too often exhibited."

7. I will not attempt to describe the distress which the above letter caused me. Though Mr. Erskine in his letter, No. 1998, had expressed his anxiety (para. 5) "to give no occasion for a hint of unfairness" towards me in my presence, and had purposely refrained (para. 7) from attempting to form a judgment, while I was away, on my position and proceedings, Government had judged and condemned me, and in the terms of the above quoted letter recorded a severe censure upon me. Conscious of my innocence of the misconduct attributed to me, my first impulse was to write at once, and in the most solemn and emphatic manner deny the charge; but when I considered that my previous letter had entirely failed of any good effect (you were directed to tell me that there was nothing in it to induce Government to alter their previous formed opinion); that I knew not what discoveries might have been made of evil practices secretly carried on within the college, forming a ground for this severe censure; and lastly, that I should soon return to India, when I should be in a better position for clearing my character, I thought it well to wait till I had returned to my duty, and had obtained the information necessary to enable me to act. As I have now obtained a copy of Mr. Erskine's letter, No. 2012, specifying the discoveries that had been made, and have made inquiries at Poona, I am in a position to speak in my own defence.

8. With respect to my having permitted the college building to become a scene of vice and immorality, I beg most respectfully but most earnestly to deny the charge. The only cases of gross immorality* committed within the college building that I have ever heard of are two; one, which occurred many years ago, soon after I joined the college, was a case of unnatural crime committed by some students; the other, the case of the same crime reported by Mr. Erskine.

* There have been petty thefts.—T.C.

Erskine. The students concerned in the first case I immediately reported, and they were expelled. The second case occurred after I had left the college. Of no other case of the kind have I ever heard. Of fornication or any other such kind of immorality having been committed in the college I have never heard, though from time to time I used to question the carkoon and other officials of the college. Nor so far as I can learn was there anything discovered at the investigation which took place last year, which showed, or tended to show, that such things were practised in the college building. The acting principal of the college tells me, that at the investigation it was not even hinted at that licentiousness was practised within the walls of the college. The cases of the assistant professor, the assistant teacher, and the Sanscrit professor were cases of licentiousness practised out of the college; which, therefore, however reprehensible in themselves, formed no ground for a censure on me for having permitted the college building to become a scene of vice and immorality. If Government know of any instances in which I permitted the college building to be so abused, I beg that they may be adduced; if not, I earnestly solicit that the censure passed upon me may be recalled.

9. With regard to the supervision of the morals of the native professors, teachers, and students out of college, I beg to assure the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that I cordially concur in the principles laid down by him in Government letter, No. 136, of the 21st January last; and that it was my anxious desire and effort to act upon such principles in the Poona College. Though I refrained, on principle, from espionage, and from all attempts to induce the professors and teachers to tell tales of each other, for this I felt would involve to them the loss of self-respect, and would injure right influence, I was not careless about their morals. I never connived at vice, nor passed over any discreditable conduct that came under my cognizance. I earnestly desired to raise the tone of morals in the college, and I often introduced the subject, and pressed it upon the teachers and senior students.

10. As Government consider me to have been negligent and remiss in this matter, I respectfully solicit that it may be pointed out to me what I ought to have done that I did not do. Without the exercise of espionage (which Government do not wish to be practised), how was I to know that members of the college left their houses at night, and resorted to improper houses? and I will venture to ask, whether, if a case of simple fornication committed by a native professor or teacher had come to my knowledge, it would have been my duty to take official notice of it, and report the offender. My private rebuke, or exhortation, or counsel would not have been wanting, but that is not the point. If the supposed case had been attended by any public scandal or gross breach of decorum, I should have promptly noticed it.

11. Far be it from me to excuse or palliate immorality of any kind. I would that every member of the Poona College was chaste and pure; but I cannot help thinking that the Poona College has been dealt harshly with in being held up as pre-eminently bad. If it be the case that vice is secretly practised in our English public schools, and the confessions of some who have attended them show us this, and if fornication be a notorious evil at our universities, can it rightly be a ground of surprise that some members of the Poona College (heathens) were found to be unchaste? Natives think so little of fornication, view it as so venial, that I fear, that if recourse was had to the means that were used at the investigation in the Poona College, this evil would be found in every educational institution in the country that contains them.

12. Before closing this letter, I will briefly advert to Mr. Erskine's charge against me, in letter No. 1998, of having neglected warning. The warning of course was what Captain Cowper said in his report. Now I knew nothing of Captain Cowper's sentiments on this point till I received a copy of his report, which did not reach me till about the middle of March. Immediately on the receipt of it, I was obliged to leave Poona for Sinhgur on account of my health; but as soon as I had read his report at Sinhgur, and saw the suspicions that he entertained, I made inquiries as to the existence of any evil practices at night; and I directed the carcoon and two or three of the influential members of the college to consult together, and to report to me on the best means of supervising the students who slept in the college, and of preventing as far as could be all irregularities. I subsequently drew up a set of rules on the subject; but as I was about to quit the college in a few days, I left it to my successor to put them in force, or not, as he thought fit, as the responsibility would therefore rest on him. I cannot therefore acknowledge, that I neglected the warning said to have been given. On the contrary, I acted on it as soon as I became aware of it. I defended myself on this point in my letter from Cheltenham, but no notice was taken by Government of what I said.

13. There are some other points contained in the correspondence that has been communicated to me, on which it will be my duty to address you; but as I am anxious to clear myself as soon as may be from the charge which is the subject of this letter, I will not detain it to enter on them.

14. Committing this my defence of myself to the favourable consideration of Government,—

I have, &c.
(signed) T. Candy, Major,
Late Principal of the Poona College.

Poona, 18 November 1857.

To *E. J. Howard, Esq.*, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

GOVERNMENT having given their sanction (in para. 4 of their Resolution of the 26th August last, accompanying the memorandum, No. 2182, of the 28th idem) to my having access to all correspondence regarding me to which Government have been a party, and I having consequently been furnished by you with copies of the letters noted in the margin,* I beg leave respectfully to submit to Government, through you, the following observations on points contained in this correspondence, or in the Government Resolution above quoted.

2. As in paragraph 1 of the Government Resolution quoted above I am informed that Government have had no intention of withdrawing the assurance recorded in their Resolution of the 26th May 1856, that they saw no reason for doubting that under difficult and unfavourable circumstances I had acted to the best of my ability, and deserved commendation as a diligent and conscientious public servant, I might claim the right to refrain from further notice of Captain Cowper's allegations respecting me and my management of the Poona College; but there are one or two passages in the Government Resolution, No. 134, which seem to make it necessary that I should advert to the points involved in them.

3. In the third paragraph of this Resolution (No. 184) Government remark, that though my letter of the 10th May stated that Captain Cowper's letter of the 5th of the same month contained statements which I emphatically, and, in one case at least, indignantly denied, there was no specification to show which of Captain Cowper's statements I referred to.

4. In explanation, I beg to say that I had no copy of Captain Cowper's letter, and could not, therefore, be sure that I gave his very words, if I specified them; that I had had only a cursory perusal of it in a short interview with Mr. Erskine; that I was sick and on the point of embarking for England (my letter was written on Saturday, and I embarked on the Monday following), and therefore I thought it best to write in general terms.

5. I now beg to supply the omission. The statement of Captain Cowper which I indignantly denied is the following: "My first attendance at the college was, at his invitation, in the early morning, when I found him examining one of the vernacular classes, and this examination it was suggested to me that I should sit and listen to; and, having done so, report to Government my entire concurrence in Major Candy's own opinion of their performances. Without the slightest hesitation I gave Major Candy to understand that I could do nothing of the sort," &c., &c. I repeat my indignant denial of this statement; it is an audacious untruth. I solemnly declare that I said nothing that could possibly be understood to suggest that Captain Cowper should take my opinion of the classes, and report to Government his entire concurrence in it.

6. If I made such a proposal to him as he here states, of what a gross dereliction of duty was he guilty! Averse as I allow I am constitutionally to harsh measures, neglectful of duty as I am represented to be by Captain Cowper, and lax and remiss as Government seem to think me, I feel that, if I had been in Captain Cowper's place, I could not have passed over such a grievous offence as that which he represents me to have committed. I should either have stopped further proceedings, and have reported the matter at once, or I should have stated it prominently in my report of the examination; and I feel perfectly sure that if I had been so unprincipled and foolish as to make the dishonest suggestion ascribed to me, Captain Cowper would not have spared me. Again, supposing for a moment that I really made the suggestion which Captain Cowper says I made, how was it that he never said a word to me as to the disgraceful nature of the suggestion, nor even put me a question to make sure that he rightly understood me?

7. When Captain Cowper professed his incompetence to examine the vernacular department, which he repeatedly did, I offered to render him all the assistance that was in my power; I offered to put for him any questions which he might wish to be put, and told him that he could form his own opinion of the answers given to them. He declined my offer of assistance, saying, that as Government had put the duty upon him, he would discharge it as well as he could; but he never said a word to intimate that he understood my offer in the sense which he now puts upon it. My offer was so totally different from the suggestion which he says I made to him, that it could not be mistaken for it. As the conversation took place in the presence of a vernacular class, and, I believe, of the two native assistant professors, it can be easily ascertained who is speaking truth.

8. With

* Letter from Captain Cowper to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 57 of the 5th May 1856. Letter from ditto to ditto, No. 60 of the 6th May 1856. (Letter No. 60 has only just reached me, or this letter would have been written earlier.)

Letter from Major Candy to the Director of Public Instruction, of the 10th May 1856.

Letter from Captain Cowper to Government, No. 860 of the 28th August 1856.

Letter from Government to Captain Cowper, No. 139 of the 26th January 1857.

N. B.—A copy of Government Resolution of the 12th January 1857, accompanying the Memorandum No. 134 of the 21st January 1857, was furnished to me before.

8. With regard to my "emphatic" denial of Captain Cowper's statements, it applies to many of the statements which he made in his letter, especially to his account in various passages of what passed between him and myself. I emphatically deny that I at any time took the examination out of his hands; I emphatically deny that I examined the students in the way he describes; I emphatically deny the correctness of the statement he makes respecting his proposed examination of English mathematical classes; and I emphatically deny that I suggested that the examiner of the classes of English mathematics should report on the vernacular classes of mathematics. If Government wish it, I am quite ready and most willing to go through Captain Cowper's letter, paragraph by paragraph; but, under present circumstances, I will not otherwise occupy their time by so doing. His letter consists of remarks on my letter, No. 101, of the 28th March, which again consisted of remarks on his report of his examination. I am willing to let the case stand as it is, my remarks by his remarks, and be judged on its merits. I beg it to be understood, however, that I adhere to the statements I made in my letter, No. 101, and do not accept any of Captain Cowper's corrections of them in this letter.

9. Paragraph 6 of Government Resolution, No. 134 of 1857, states the correspondence that was appended to Captain Cowper's report of the 13th March 1856, which was submitted with Mr. Erskine's letter, No. 1006, of the 17th May 1856, and the next paragraph (para. 7), dwells upon the nature of the last letter named in the list. The paragraph is as follows: "In this last letter, Captain Cowper represents that the existence of all material facts stated in his report is admitted by Major Candy, and is unquestionable; that it therefore seems to him to be unnecessary for him to reply to the further assertions made by Major Candy; that to do so would involve an obligation on his part to arraign Major Candy's qualifications and arrangements to an extent which he (Captain Cowper) was desirous to avoid; and that he would not reply unless desired to do so, but that in that case he must necessarily lay aside the reserve and scruples by which he had been hitherto restrained from noticing more than he had considered absolutely indispensable to the due performance of the task which had been originally allotted to him."

10. Why this letter alone, of all the correspondence, should be so distinguished as to have an abstract of its contents given in the Government Resolution I cannot think; but as the paragraph presents me in a most unenviable position, as being entirely in Captain Cowper's power (according to Captain Cowper's account), and indebted solely to Captain Cowper's moderation and delicacy for not having been entirely exposed, I cannot but express to Government my full consent for Captain Cowper to make a clean breast, and to disclose all that he knows against me. If his previous reports and letters have been written with moderation, and under the restraints of delicacy towards me, they have certainly entirely failed to give that impression to me. When I consider that I was selected in 1837 to be the head of the Poona College on account of my qualifications for the post, that I laboured earnestly and unremittingly for 19 years, and that I year by year received the approbation of my superiors, I can hardly believe that it was about myself the above was written.

11. While expressing my entire willingness that Captain Cowper should disclose all that he knows against me, I must draw attention to an extraordinary request of his in connexion with his future disclosures contained in para. 7 of his letter, No. 60, of the 6th May 1856; it is as follows: "Should you, however, entertain no doubt that each and all of the assertions contained in Major Candy's last letter should be fully met and explained by me, I desire to defer to your opinion. In this case I beg the favour of your directing the principal of the college to furnish me with whatever information I may require on my return to Poona early next month." Is Captain Cowper to make allegations injurious to my character, and then to ask to be allowed to seek information in support of them? Though perfectly willing that he should tell all that he knows against me, I object on principle to such a procedure as this.

12. I have read Captain Cowper's long letter to Government, No. 860 of the 28th August 1856, with great astonishment, and with no less pain. If I were to enter on a consideration of it, I might write a letter as long; but I refrain. I am content to let my replies to his allegations contained in my letter, No. 131, of the 18th April 1856, stand without further remark. This letter, No. 860, up to the 31st paragraph, contains nothing new against me; the matter alluded to in para. 32 I need not go into again, as it is before Government, after having been decided on by Mr. Erskine. But the assertion of Captain Cowper that I "endeavoured to screen and justify" the offending student is untrue. My letters on the subject will show that my object was to arrive at a thorough understanding of the matter. The new allegations in para. 33, and on to the end, I have already answered; most of them I replied to in a memorandum dated 24th September last, in which I showed that they consisted of reckless and untrue assertions, exaggerations, and false colouring of what was true.

13. I feel it a dishonour to me that Captain Cowper should hold me up as more culpable than the members of the college who were punished for immorality; of whom he says that they "have been severely judged and dealt with, if not for the faults of their European superiors, at any rate while those faults have been screened or lightly passed over." And again (para. 18), he records his "opinion that punishment should on no account commence with and be confined to the native subordinates; that as it had not been thought necessary

Letter No. 860,
para. 1.

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to press matters in higher quarters, these subordinates should receive a pardon for past improprieties and offences, among themselves viewed as venial, and for the commission of which the door had been thrown so widely open to them." I emphatically and indignantly deny that I ever threw open the door to immorality, and I challenge Captain Cowper to adduce any act of mine that can be so characterised. As I have in another letter defended myself from the charge of conniving at immorality, I will say no more on the subject here; Captain Cowper's wounded sense of justice has received, no doubt, a sufficient balm in the fact not only of the offenders for whom he interceded having been restored, but that far heavier punishment has fallen on myself. When he heard that Government had refused to allow me to resume my principalship, on the ground that to do so would be to sacrifice the welfare of the college, and that my salary had been reduced more than one-half, he must have felt that his efforts had not been fruitless.

14. Captain Cowper glories over my admissions of defects in the college; he says that I have admitted evils in stronger terms than any he ventured to use, and that I have materially strengthened his cause. At all events my admissions show that I have candour. I am quite ready to repeat my admissions; but I beg that my explanations also may be candidly considered and weighed. What have been my admissions? I have admitted that the college classes generally did not pass a good examination in the vernacular; but I have also explained, with much care and minuteness, how they came to be deficient. Is my explanation worth nothing? I have admitted that the attendance of some students was very irregular, but I have also explained the causes of it, and the hindrances that existed to a thorough correction of the evil. I have admitted that the class rolls were defective; but I have explained that I had committed the oversight of the details of the department to the two assistant professors who were in immediate charge of it, and that I regretted they had not attended to this point. I have admitted that there were four or five students in the receipt of stipends who were not worthy of them, but I have explained how these came to remain so long; they might have lost their stipends at the examination of 1855 even if Captain Cowper had not come to examine the college, as others before them had lost theirs through want of progress. It would have been well if these unworthy students had been dismissed before, but I kept hoping that they would improve, as I am averse to extreme measures if they can be avoided. These are the admissions that I have made. Do they, taken with the explanations given, prove that the college was wholly inefficient, that I was both incompetent and neglectful of duty, and that the state of the institution was disgraceful? Captain Cowper says, yes. I say, no. Let our superiors judge.

Letter No. 57,
para. 2.

15. With regard to the general efficiency of the college, I am content to let the case stand on Captain Cowper's own statement of it. He says, "It is very desirable that I should not be misunderstood, and that I should distinctly record my opinion that the examination has not been discreditable to the great body of the lads belonging to the institution. The clever, industrious, and well-behaved scholars have done well in spite of a system scarcely less perfect in theory than defective in practice; while it can be matter of surprise to no one, that those naturally idle and worthless should under such a system have so remained," &c. &c. I solicit attention to the admission made by Captain Cowper. The examination was not discreditable (that is, it was creditable) to the great body of the students. The clever, industrious, and well-behaved did well; while the "naturally idle or worthless" did ill. This is, I should suppose, the experience of most educational institutions; but if the great body of the students did well, then the college was not in an inefficient state, even though it be admitted that there were four or five students in it who ought not to have been in it. I cannot concur in Captain Cowper's logic in the above quotation; he thinks the system of the college almost perfect in theory, though very defective in practice; yet he says that the good scholars did well in spite of the system. Surely, if the system was so excellent in theory, it must, so far as it was carried out, have facilitated progress. It could not have been in spite of the system that any one did well; for if so, the more the system had been carried out, the less would have been the progress of the students.

Para. 4.

16. Government inform me in their letter, No. 2075, of the 17th August last, that the ground of their refusal to permit me to resume my office of principal, was my having failed to maintain such discipline in the Poona College as ought to have been maintained; and in their Resolution which accompanied Mr. Secretary Hart's memorandum, No. 2182 of the 28th August, they inform me further, that their opinion of my unfitness for my office, "an office which calls for a very high degree of promptness, firmness, sound judgment, and tact," was formed as much from my own letters (especially my letter to Mr. Erskine, No. 131 of the 18th April 1856, and my letter from Cheltenham laid before them on the 18th December 1856) as from facts otherwise apparent.

17. I make my humble request to Government that they will do me the great favour of specifying the passages in my two letters referred to by them which formed the ground for their opinion of my unfitness for the office of principal of the Poona College.

18. It is not for me to say that I possess "a very high degree of promptness, firmness, sound judgment and tact;" but I humbly beg to be permitted to adduce some testimonials from my superiors that, in past times, I have been considered to possess at least some of the qualities in which Government now consider me so deficient, that to permit me to resume the principalship would be to sacrifice the welfare of the college. And first, I humbly beg to represent that in 1837 the Right Honourable (Sir Robert Grant) the Governor in Council selected me to be head of the Poona College because I possessed the qualifications deemed necessary

Vide Government
Letter, No. 308 of
General Department,
of the 9th
February 1837.

necessary for the post. I had not joined the college long before an occasion arose which tested my fitness to be at the head of it; and in reference to it, Mr. Chief Secretary Wathen wrote to me, "I am directed to signify to you the approbation of Government for the caution, temper and judgment with which you have conducted yourself in the discussions under consideration, and to express its confident hope that you will persevere in the same discreet and commendable course." It was my endeavour to proceed in the course thus commended by Government.

19. In the course of 1840 the college was placed under the Board of Education, and I had the happiness of receiving from the Board many expressions of their satisfaction with my "zeal, tact, and discretion," with my "steady and skilful management," and with "the able and successful manner" in which I discharged my duties. To show the opinion which the Board had of my fitness to be at the head of a college, I beg to mention that on the departure of Principal Harkness to Europe in 1849, the Board wished to transfer me from the Poona College to the Elphinstone Institution, that I might keep order in it. And on my representing that I did not consider myself suited in some respects for the post they wished me to occupy, the Secretary to the Board wrote to me, "I am desired to state that the Board consider you eminently qualified for the performance of the duties which it wishes you to undertake as Principal of the Elphinstone Institution, since the Board does not wish you to teach there, but to superintend, and to enforce that discipline which your knowledge and experience of the character of the natives, and their educational wants, seem fit to dictate." As Government gave me my option, I preferred remaining with the Poona College.

20. On the amalgamation of the former Poona College and the Government English School, I was appointed Principal of the new Institution, and continued to possess the confidence and to receive the approbation of the Board of Education. In their first report after the amalgamation, after the President of the Board, accompanied by one of the Secretaries to Government, had paid a visit to the college, and had personally inspected it, the Board say, "The large experience, the sound judgment, and the tact of Major Candy, the Principal, have been of the most essential service in smoothing difficulties and in removing prejudices." The acknowledgments of my qualifications and services in subsequent reports by the Board are of the same character, and therefore I refrain from quoting them.

21. As Captain Cowper would say that these acknowledgments and commendations were the result of my own reports of the college, I will adduce the testimony of the Committee who presided at the annual examinations of the former college (when the Governor did not take the chair), and of Professor Patton, of the Elphinstone Institution, whom the Board of Education deputed to examine the former college towards the close of 1850. In 1841 the committee A. Bell and R. Mills, Esquires), after examining the college, left the following opinion on record: "The committee were much gratified with the examination passed by the scholars at the Sanscrit College, and with the progress which they appear to have made in their respective studies, which was such as reflected much credit on the superintendent, Captain Candy." In 1842 the committee (A. Bell, J. Simson, J. Warden, and P. Stewart, Esquires) addressed me a letter, after the examination of the college, in which, after expressing the satisfaction they had experienced, they said: "The committee feels it due to you to express their belief that the march which has thus been taken towards the formation of a class of educated persons in the Deccan is mainly to be ascribed to your vigilant supervision and influence, which your intimate acquaintance with their language and knowledge of their peculiar feelings enables you to exercise with so much benefit over those entrusted to your care." In 1849 the committee (A. Bell, E. H. Townsend, and H. W. Reeves, Esquires) addressed a letter to me, of which I append a copy instead of transcribing it here.

22. With regard to the testimony of Professor Patton I attach great importance to it, as he was a professional examiner and a disinterested and impartial judge. I regret that I have not a copy of the report of his examination, which was made to the Board of Education; but he expressed himself to me as greatly pleased with the state of the English and vernacular departments of the college, and the Board of Education wrote to me, to express their pleasure at having received "a highly satisfactory and very gratifying report from him."

23. As a further proof that I was not unfit for my post I may mention, that the highest places in the amalgamated institution were occupied by the pupils whom I had trained in the former college.

24. In the review of the above abstract of testimonies borne to my personal qualifications, and to my discharge of duty, I would humbly ask, can it be that the Government which selected me as a fit person to be at the head of the Poona College; that the different Governments, which for 20 years expressed their approbation of my services in that Institution; that the Board of Education, who thought so highly of me; that the Committee, who from time to time presided at the examination, and lauded my labours; and that Professor Patton, who was specially deputed to examine the college, and reported most favourably of it, were all mistaken; that the Institution, which they considered to be a valuable one, was all the while utterly worthless, and that the head of it, whom they commended, was both incompetent and neglectful? Can it be, that the character, neither of the Institution, nor of its head, was understood till Captain Cowper revealed the worthlessness of the one and the incapacity of the other?

Government
Letter, No. 2224,
General Department,
of the 28th
August 1837.

Letters from the
Board:
No. 216 of
31 August 1841;
No. 286 of
14 July 1842;
No. 319 of
24 July 1843,
&c. &c. &c.
Letter No. 331 of
15 June 1849.

Board's Report
for 1851-52.

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25. But Government inform me in para. 5 of their Resolution No. 2182 of 1857, that the condition of the college, so far as it was looked to in forming their opinion of my unfitness to be principal, was the condition in which it was found to be, on being carefully looked into, after the establishment of the educational department as at present organised; by which I understand a reference to be made to Captain Cowper's examination, and to Mr. Erskine's subsequent investigation.

Vide my letter of
18th Nov. 1857.

26. With reference to the results of the latter, I have already shown,* I trust, that Government were under a misapprehension as to what had taken place in the college; so I will not touch again on the subject. With reference to the former I would humbly represent that, admitting that great defects existed in the college, due consideration should have been given to the circumstances in which I had been situated (being sick and oppressed with other duties), which were great obstacles to the efficient discharge of my duty as principal; and the question should have been, not whether there were great defects, but whether the defects were more and greater than were to be expected under the circumstances of the case.

27. When I consider that I have been 36 years in the service, nearly 30 years of which have been spent in educational labours; that I had been 20 years at the head of the Poona College; that I was originally selected to be the superintendent of it because of my fitness for the work; that for 20 years I had received continual commendations from my superiors; that for the sake of the college I had relinquished all increase of military rank, pay, and pension; that the defects which I acknowledged to exist in the college were the result of circumstances, not of my incapacity or neglect; that even the present Government concede to me "the best intentions" and the discharge of duty to the best of my ability, I cannot but feel that in having been condemned in my absence and unheard in my own defence, and in having been required to resign the principalship or suffer the alternative of being removed from it as unfit for it, I have been treated with great harshness and severity. I would humbly represent that when the Government of India refused to sanction the proposal to make me translator on my full allowances, while full pay was sanctioned for the principalship, my past services required that I should have an opportunity given to me unfettered by other duties to show my competency for the principalship. If under these circumstances I should fail, then indeed my removal from my post would be required from Government.

28. In connexion with the above, I beg to say, in reference to the separation of my appointments, that when I proposed to Mr. Erskine that I should give up the principalship and be translator only, I did not do it on account of anything that Captain Cowper had written, but because I understood that he wished to put the college on quite a different footing, which seemed to me to make it desirable that a graduate of some university should be at the head of it. I particularly drew Mr. Erskine's attention to the point that my proposal was not in consequence of Captain Cowper's reports.

Government
Letter, No. 2877,
of 18th Oct. 1847.

29. Government say in their Resolution, above quoted (para. 5), that the use of a word which implies an intention to punish, is regarded as wholly inapplicable to my case. But I humbly represent that I am suffering virtual punishment. Though in 1847 the Honourable the Governor in Council (Sir G. Clerk) thought 500 rupees a month "to be very moderate remuneration for an officer of Major Candy's qualifications, who has been upwards of 26 years in the service, and for more than 10 years in the Department of Education," I am now, after 36 years service, and more than 20 years in the Poona College, receiving only 267 rupees a month, which to a man with a large family is a heavy punishment. But what I feel more than the loss of pay, is that after my long and laborious services, after having toiled more than many, after having received so many times the approbation of Government, I have been told, as the ground for refusing to allow me to resume my principalship, that "Government have to remember that they owe to the pupils of the college a duty which must be with them paramount to their consideration for Major Candy's personal interest," i. e. that to allow me to resume my office would be to sacrifice the welfare of the college. I feel this to be punishment indeed! And lastly, after having been for 20 years the head of the Poona College, I am now, by order, superintendent of the Poona College Press and Depository. The mortification of this degradation I feel to be a punishment.

30. As in the correspondence that has taken place there has been no specific acknowledgment by Government of any good service done by me in the college, and as in accepting my resignation of the principalship, which severed a connexion with the college of more than 20 years' duration, Government said not a word of my services in the college, I am led to apprehend that Government do not consider that I have done any good service as head of the college. The reference to my services which appears here and there, I suppose to apply to my compilation of the English and Marathi dictionary, and to other literary labours. I therefore humbly beg the permission of Government to say a few words on my labours in the college. When I joined the college in 1837 it was an institution closed to all but Brahmans, and the studies carried on in it were confined to the sacred Sanscrit language. I introduced first the study of the vernacular, and communicated through it to the students the same practical education that scholars in the Government vernacular schools were receiving. I then introduced the study of English, both in combination with the study of Sanscrit and Marathi, and without combination with Sanscrit. I threw open the college to all classes of natives. I established a printing press in connexion with the college, the works lithographed at which were commended through a good part of India. I trained

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up a body of young men in a critical knowledge of their own language, as well as of English, to be translators. I did what I could (for in the former college I had no appliances for a Normal Department) to train schoolmasters; and I sent out some who were much superior to the great body of schoolmasters elsewhere educated. And, lastly, I prepared the way for opening the study of Sanscrit to those who were not Brahmans. And all this I did without violently shocking the prejudices of the natives, but on the contrary, carrying them with me. I will not enter into further detail, but beg to refer Government to a sketch of my connexion with the college which I submitted to the Director of Public Instruction in April 1856. I know not whether it reached Government. I received no acknowledgment of it, nor have I seen any notice of it.

Letter to the
Director of
Public Instruction,
No. 142, of the
29th April.

31. I regret that I have felt obliged to write so long a letter; but I cast myself on the kind consideration of Government, and plead that my character is dear to me. My object is not to regain the principalship, but to clear myself in the eyes of Government, and to place on record a vindication of myself, which I hope will reach all those to whom have been communicated the assaults made on me, and the censures passed upon me.

I have, &c.

(signed) T. Candy, Major,

Late Principal of the Poona College.

Poona, 30 November 1857.

To Major Candy, Superintendent Poona College.

Sir,

HAVING in accordance with our previous arrangement attended the examination of the college of which you are president, we have the pleasure to communicate to you the impression left on our minds by what we witnessed of the attainments of the scholars.

2. The Sanscrit classes, with which the examination commenced, appeared to answer to the questions put to them with intelligence and alacrity. As, however, our want of acquaintance with this language disqualifies us from judging of this department, we shall proceed to notice that of the vernacular tongue.

3. The attainments of the scholars in this branch of education appeared to us highly creditable; they read and parsed well, were quick and correct in algebra and geometry; did some propositions of Euclid in very creditable style, and showed an extensive knowledge in geography. The scholars also exhibited some beautiful specimens of Balbodh and Morhee writing.

4. The pronunciation of some of the English scholars struck us as very correct; and on the whole this department gave proofs of careful instruction. They translated well some difficult pieces, and showed a good acquaintance with the construction of the language, and a correct knowledge of etymology. Their knowledge of English history was also creditable and extensive.

5. We were glad to notice a new feature in the college, in a class of children of the native gentry, who pay for their education; this is satisfactory as showing the increasing appreciation by the natives of this country of the advantages of European literature, and of the importance of their sharing in the education, which through the liberality of Government is now attainable by the humble classes of society.

6. On the whole, what we witnessed afforded us much gratification, and we are of opinion that the results thus far of your superintendence are calculated to give you every encouragement in the prosecution of your highly interesting labours.

We have, &c.,

(signed) A. Bell,

Visiting Commissioner.

E. H. Townsend,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

H. Reeves,

Acting Collector.

Poona, 11 October 1849.

(No. 269 of 1858.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 463.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated the 26th January 1858.

THE Governor in Council regrets having received the two letters from Major Candy, which have now been submitted by the Director of Public Instruction.

2. Major Candy might have perceived that it was the wish of Government to treat him personally, throughout the proceedings to which these letters refer, 186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

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with the utmost consideration and respect. Had it not been for their consideration for his long and valuable services in the Educational Department, and for their respect for his high personal character, they could not have expressed their disappointment at the want of discipline observed in the Poona College, in such mild terms as those against which he remonstrates.

3. While willing to make every allowance for Major Candy's feelings, it is the duty of Government to condemn in the most unqualified manner the intemperate and unbecoming charge of "audacious untruth," which Major Candy brings against Captain Cowper in the 5th paragraph of his letter of the 30th November last; and the expressions which he has permitted himself to make use of in the 12th paragraph of the same letter. The use of these expressions in such a letter no feeling of disappointment or personal irritation can excuse.

4. Major Candy, in repudiating the intention ascribed to him by Captain Cowper, which he might have denied as positively without making use of such expressions, declares that he "said nothing that could possibly be understood to suggest that Captain Cowper should take (his) opinion of the classes, and report to Government his entire concurrence in it." It does not, however, appear at all impossible or improbable that the fact admitted by Major Candy in his 7th paragraph may have been thus misunderstood by Captain Cowper. Major Candy's offer to assist or put questions for any purpose in an examination which was not intended to test his opinion, or of eliciting from his own pupils what they knew, was open to misconception, and there does not seem in Captain Cowper's conduct throughout, whether in his refusal to accept Major Candy's offer, or afterwards, anything to show that he had not from the first imagined that Major Candy intended so to question the classes as to supersede his (Captain Cowper's) office. The Governor in Council has not for a moment hesitated to accept as conclusive Major Candy's assertion of the incorrectness of this supposition, but he must utterly repudiate Major Candy's idea that Captain Cowper has been guilty of an "audacious" (and therefore wilful) "untruth."

5. With respect to Major Candy's letter of 18th November, Government will only observe, first, that they have never considered Major Candy to have "connived" at vice; and secondly, that they consider that an efficient supervision may be exercised without descending to espionage. Government regret that Major Candy should have asked the questions contained in the 10th paragraph of this letter, and in the 17th of that dated 30th November 1857. They could not be replied to in detail without entering into particulars which would occupy much time, and increase Major Candy's present distress, without serving any good end.

6. In several of the matters referred to by Major Candy in his letter of 30th November, he appears to have misunderstood Captain Cowper, and in others to have attributed to his representations alone the belief of Government that there has long been a want of genuine and wholesome discipline in the Poona College; a belief which is, however, not based on Captain Cowper's evidence only.

7. The Governor in Council has not forgotten, that although he has been compelled to come to the conclusion that Major Candy's administration of the Poona College has not, in the maintenance of discipline, been so successful as it might have been, Government have already several times placed on record their high opinion of him in other respects; but his Lordship in Council, without in any degree diminishing the force of what has already been recorded in his favour, cannot but feel what Major Candy himself must perceive, that the present would be an inappropriate occasion for repeating it.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 88 of 1857.)

V. 3621.

From the Senior Joint Superintendent, Bombay Education Society's Press,
dated 10th June 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, that in September last the final cash statement of the proceeds of sale of Candy's English and Maharattee Dictionary was forwarded to

to the Collector of Bombay, together with the sum due on that account. Supposing the fact, that the final statement had been rendered, would be reported to Government from the Collector of Bombay, I did not report that the Dictionary was "out of print" (*i. e.* copies all sold); but lest it may not have been officially brought to the notice of Government, I have now the honour to report that all the copies printed have been disposed of, and the constant requisitions of the public for copies cannot now be complied with.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Firth,*

Senior Joint Superintendent Bombay Education
Society's Press.

Bombay, Education Society's Press,
10 June 1857.

(No. 1574 of 1857.)

REPORT by the Collector of Bombay on the Government Endorsement, dated
18 June 1857.

V. 3622.

(No. 245 of 1857.)

UNDER instructions from the Accountant General, No. 1537, dated the 11th March 1853, a sum of 1,963 rupees was brought to account in the books of this office, as the value of 130 copies of Candy's English and Maharatta Dictionary, in the custody of the Superintendent of the Bombay Education Society's Press, on the 4th May 1853, and from that time the Superintendent has furnished the Collector annually with a statement of sale proceeds, and of the balance in hand of that work.

1,963 rupees.

2. The whole of the 130 copies have been disposed of by the Superintendent, as appears from the last statement received from him, dated 30th August 1856.

3. The stock in hand in 1852 was brought on the books of this office merely that the value of the same might be exhibited in the public accounts. When, therefore, the whole was disposed of by the Superintendent, and the account was adjusted, this department ceased to have any concern with the work.

(signed) *F. Hutchinson,*
Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office,
6 July 1857.

(No. 1965 of 1857.)

To the Senior Joint Superintendent Bombay Education Society's Press.
The Collector of Bombay.
The Accountant General.
The Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3623.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 30 July 1857.

OF the 1,400 copies of Candy's English and Marathee Dictionary, ordered by this Government to be printed in 1843, 1013 copies were, in 1852, reported by the Accountant General to have been disposed of, leaving a balance on hand of 387 copies, *viz.*, 130 copies at the Education Society's Press, and 257 at the Poona College.

2. It is necessary to ascertain whether all the copies at Poona have been disposed of, and what have been the actual receipts and disbursements on account of this Dictionary. The Accountant General should be requested to furnish the requisite information.

3. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to state whether he can suggest any arrangements for the publication of a revised edition of the Dictionary.

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V. 3825.

From the Principal of the Poona College and Translator.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report my return this day from leave to Europe on sick certificate, for 15 months, from the 12th of May 1856, granted me by Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. Candy*, Major,

Principal of the Poona College and Translator.

Colaba, Bombay,
5 August 1857.

V. 3826.

From the Principal of the Poona College.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 5th instant reporting my return from Europe, I have the honour to solicit the permission of Government to resume the duties of my appointment as principal of the Poona College.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. Candy*, Major,

Principal of the Poona College.

Colaba, Bombay,
7 August 1857.

V. 3827.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

It is greatly to be regretted that the resolution to remove Major Candy from the principalship was not communicated to him at the time. It should now be communicated.

(signed) *Elphinstone*.

12 August 1857.

V. 3828.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Lumsden*.

I WOULD certainly not allow Major Candy to resume his position as principal of the Poona College ; what would that be but to appoint a man whom we had decided to be unfit ?

I would tell Major Candy that he was removed, and that the reason was that we had been satisfied from the whole correspondence before us that he had not been an efficient principal of the college. From his own letters and acts (the improper lenity which he exhibited on the affair of granting the certificate for instance) we were satisfied that he was not qualified to be the principal of such an institution, and had accordingly removed him.

As for the adjustment of pay, to that I cannot now attend.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden*.

13 August 1857.

V. 3829.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *A. Malet*.

ON the 25th April 1856 Mr. Erskine, Director of Public Instruction, suggested the separation of the appointment of principal of the Poona College and Marathe translator to Government, their conjunction being incompatible with the due discharge of the duties. He stated that Major Candy acquiesced in that view, and he therefore proposed to appoint him Marathe translator, and superintendent of the Poona depository, on a salary of 600 rupees per mensem. Government concurred on the 20th May ; therefore, consequent on the intended departure of Major Candy on sick certificate to England, Professor M'Dougall was appointed to conduct the duties of the college as a temporary arrangement, and on the 23d idem the Government of India was requested to sanction the measures

measures proposed by Mr. Erskine, the matter being reported to the Honourable the Court of Directors in letter No. 73, dated 12th August 1856.

On the 3d September the Government of India accorded their sanction to a salary of 600 rupees a month for the principal of the Poona College, and 200 rupees a month for the Mahratee translator, permitting the two offices to be held by Major Candy. On the 10th December the misunderstanding on which it was supposed that this order of the Government of India had been issued was pointed out, and consideration of the letter of the 23d May requested. On the 21st January 1857 Government recorded, in para. 2 of a resolution of that date, that a state of things in the Poona College "could only have existed without the knowledge of the principal, owing to a degree of ignorance on his part as to the real state of the college, and the general character of some of its instruction, which is not sufficiently excused by what has been urged by him, and on his behalf freely admitted by Government."

A further censure was recorded against Major Candy on the 23d March for granting in January 1852 to a karkoon of the Poona College, who had been dismissed on Major Candy's report by the Board of Education for dishonesty, a certificate in which, after mentioning his dismissal, it was stated "there has been no prohibition of his being employed elsewhere if he can get employment." Major Candy's explanation on this subject, dated 15 May 1857, did not alter the opinion of Government on his conduct.

On the 23d December 1856 the Government of India stated their reasons for their formal refusal to grant a salary of 600 rupees per mensem to the translator, and again on the 13th April 1857 refused a further application by this Government to the same effect, thus definitively fixing the salary of the principal at 600 rupees, and that of translator at 200 rupees per mensem; and on the 6th June the appointment of principal, which had been solicited by Mr. Arnold, was offered to that gentleman on condition of his arrival in Bombay within six months from that date.

I have thus briefly recapitulated some of the matters connected with this case, to show that, although, it is considered expedient to obtain for the Poona College a new principal, it was always desired by Government to obtain for Major Candy honourable employment on a suitable salary; and that Major Candy, after very long employment in the educational department, certainly has grounds for considering himself personally hardly treated on finding himself, without any official intimation to that effect, deprived of his office, to retain which he has returned to India within the term of his leave of absence.

I am not aware that the temporary appointment of Mr. M'Dougall precludes the possibility of Major Candy's return to Poona until Mr. Arnold's return, but although he has not been removed, it is not desirable that Major Candy should rejoin temporarily an appointment for filling which permanently other arrangements are so nearly completed.

Major Candy's antecedents, and his present position, however, appear to me to give him strong claims to consideration, and I shall be very glad if he can be employed on a suitable salary; perhaps the appointment of translator on 200 rupees a month, and 400 rupees a month for the special office of preparing a new edition of the English and Marathee Dictionary, which is urgently required, might be made for him. His abilities eminently qualify him for both these occupations; the former he has long held, and he was the author of the excellent English and Mahratee Dictionary, which is now out of print.

14 August 1857.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

FURTHER MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

V. 3830.

I AGREE generally in the view which my honourable colleague has taken of Major Candy's case. It would be, I think, most inexpedient to allow that officer to resume his appointment of principal of the Poona College, but he is entitled from his character, his attainments as an oriental scholar, and his long connexion with the educational department, to great consideration at our hands. I regret that the decision of the Government of India should prevent us from carrying out our original intention of providing for him in a manner in which he would

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have been suitably and beneficially employed; I think that under existing circumstances my honourable colleague's proposal, that he should resume his appointment as Maratta translator, and that he should receive some special allowance for preparing a new edition of his dictionary, which is now out of print, is the best way in which we can reconcile our duty to the students of the Poona College with the claims of Major Candy, as one of the pioneers of native education in this Presidency.

15 August 1857.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

(No. 2075 of 1857.)

V. 3831.

To Major *T. Candy*, &c., &c., &c.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 5th and 7th August 1857, reporting your return from leave to Europe, and requesting the permission of Government to resume the duties of your appointment as principal of the Poona College.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council regrets that he is for the following reasons unable to comply with this request.

3. In reporting the failure of your health in April 1856, Mr. Erskine, then Director of Public Instruction, called the attention of Government to the fact, which he stated was one admitted by you also, that looking to the present necessity of reconstructing the college, and of revising and enlarging the series of vernacular school books, the efficient discharge by one person of the duties of Principal of the Poona College, and of Marathee translator, was no longer possible.

4. Mr. Erskine having at the same time suggested to Government the expediency of making such an arrangement as would secure your services in the latter capacity on a salary not less than that already held by you for the two offices which it was deemed necessary to dis sever, a measure by which this might have been effected has since been repeatedly, and in the strongest terms, urged upon the Government of India, who have, however, in a letter dated 16th ultimo, finally refused to sanction for the Marathee translatorship any higher salary than 267 rupees per mensem.

5. While recognising your attainments as a Marathee scholar, and entertaining the belief (which Government have hitherto seen nothing to shake) that your continuance in the appointment of Marathee translator would be in every respect advantageous to the community, and would afford you a fair scope for your desire to devote yourself to the improvement of the vernacular literature of the country, and the cause of education generally, the Governor in Council has been unable to escape from the conviction that, with the best intentions, you have not, as Principal of the Poona College, been successful in maintaining such discipline as ought to have been maintained in that institution, and that your resumption of the office of Principal would be inexpedient.

6. This conviction, I am directed to add, has resulted from inquiries into the condition of the Poona College, which have been the subject of much correspondence both before and since you left India on leave.

7. I am now directed to invite your return to the office of Marathee translator, on the salary sanctioned by the Government of India; and to state that, if you will, in addition to the ordinary duties of this appointment, undertake to prepare for the press a revised edition of the English and Marathee dictionary, originally compiled by you, the Governor in Council will endeavour to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to your receiving such an extra allowance for this duty as will raise your total emoluments to the amount which you formerly received for the combined duties of Principal of the Poona College and Marathee translator.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17 August 1857.

From Major *Thomas Candy*.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2075, of the 17th August 1857, informing me that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council regrets, for reasons that follow, that he is unable to comply with my request to be permitted to resume the duties of my appointment as Principal of the Poona College.

2. With respect to my return to the college, I beg to submit myself entirely to the pleasure of Government. I have the welfare of the institution at heart, and if that welfare will be promoted by the headship of the college being committed to other hands, I am content to resign it; I shall rejoice if Government have found a better qualified principal than myself.

3. When I left the college on sick leave to England, it was with the understanding that I should not return to it; but that as the combined duties of the principalship and translatorship had been found more than one person could efficiently discharge, these appointments should be separated, and I should devote myself wholly to translation, receiving at least a salary equal to what I had as principal and translator. Had this arrangement been carried out, and my connexion with the college severed on this ground, I should have no room for complaint.

4. But I am informed by your 5th paragraph, that I am removed from my appointment on the ground of inefficiency. The Governor in Council, you tell me, has been unable to escape from the conviction that, with the best intentions, I have not been successful in maintaining proper discipline in the college, and therefore my resumption of the office of principal would be inexpedient. This conviction, I am informed, has resulted from inquiries which have been the subject of much correspondence both before and since I left India on leave.

5. I will not attempt to describe the deep pain and the surprise which this announcement has caused me. I was wholly unprepared for it, except indeed from common report, which told me that I had been judged and condemned in my absence, and without having had an opportunity of defending myself.

6. On the 26th May 1856, after I had quitted India on leave, Government considered the subject of the college with the following papers before them, viz., the reports of Captain Cowper on the college, my replies to them, and the letters of the Director of Public Instruction handing them up, and passed a resolution, the 4th paragraph of which is as follows:—"The arrangement already recommended for the sanction of the Government of India, by which Major Candy's valuable services as Marathee translator will be retained by Government, while the management of the college is made over to a resident principal, who will be able to devote his undivided attention to college duties, renders it unnecessary to go into the matters relating to him personally which have arisen in this correspondence, further than to assure him, that Government see no reason for doubting that, under difficult and unfavourable circumstances, he has acted according to the best of his ability, and deserves the commendation contained in the last paragraph of Mr. Erskine's letter, No. 977 A, dated 12th May 1856." The commendation by Mr. Erskine referred to consisted in the expression of his hope, "that in spite of many obvious imperfections in the discipline and organization of the College, Government continue to regard Major Candy as a diligent and conscientious public servant, who has done much to promote the spread of education in this Presidency, and has always been anxious under many difficulties to perform the duties entrusted to him to the best of his judgment and ability." To higher praise than this I do not aspire; I have not commanding talents nor varied acquirements, but I am conscious of having diligently and earnestly laboured to do my duty.

7. It is clear from the above resolution, that Government did not at the end of May 1856 deem me deserving of the disgrace of being removed from my appointment on the ground of inefficiency, and that the change in their opinion respecting me was subsequent to that time. But the only document, so far as I know, that has since then been laid before Government respecting me is the

letter of Mr. Erskine, No. 1998, of 15 August 1856, reporting the discovery of immoralities in the college, a copy of which he communicated to me.

8. As this letter contained only vague general statements, surmises, and charges by implication, as it did not specify what immoralities had been committed, nor show how I was responsible for them, it was impossible for me to defend myself against the charges brought against me. Reserving, therefore, my defence of myself till I should be in possession of particulars, I still thought it right to address a letter to the Director of Public Instruction, to show that I had not neglected warning, as had been asserted, and to point out the kind of supervision I had felt it my duty to exercise over the native teachers and students of the college. This letter was submitted to Government by Mr. Howard, with his letter No. 2658, of the 11th December 1856, and acknowledged by Government letter No. 136 of 1857, General Department, of the 21st January 1857. Government also passed two Resolutions, Nos. 134 and 135, of the same date, on the subject of Mr. Erskine's letter, a copy of one of which, viz., No. 134, was communicated to me by Mr. Howard. This Resolution, though it manifests a change in the feeling of Government towards me, still passes no opinion on my conduct as Principal. I deferred replying to it till I should be in possession of particulars. My letter does not appear to have been before Government when the above Resolution was passed.

9. To enable me to endeavour to clear myself, I now feel it my duty most earnestly to solicit the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to favour me with a copy of the correspondence (referred to in your fifth paragraph) that has convinced Government that I ought not to be permitted to resume my appointment of Principal, and also to specify the instances in which I am deemed to have failed in the discharge of my duty. I beg to remind the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that I have been upwards of 36 years in the Honourable Company's service, upwards of 20 years at the head of the Poona College, and that I gave up military promotion, and consequent increase of pay and pension, to devote myself entirely to the cause of education. I have been so happy hitherto as to enjoy the constant approbation of Government, under different administrations; and only two years ago I was deemed so deserving a public servant that an honorary personal allowance of 200 rupees a month, in addition to my pay of 600 rupees a month, was granted to me. I cannot, therefore, but deeply feel my present reverse, and the stigma put upon me by my being removed from my appointment on the ground of inefficiency.

10. I beg respectfully to ask whether the condemnation passed on me in your fifth paragraph, of having failed to maintain discipline, applies to the whole period of my connexion with the college, or only to the period since the amalgamation of the former college and the English school? If the former, I beg respectfully to appeal to the records of Government, which contain evidence to the contrary. I appeal to the opinion expressed from time to time by the committee that presided at the examinations of the college, and to the report made by Professor Patton of his examination of it shortly before the amalgamation took place. If the latter, I beg to be permitted to state that before the amalgamation actually took place (though it had been ordered), I was urged by several medical gentlemen to seek renovation of health by sick leave to Europe; but my desire to discharge the duty assigned me of carrying out the amalgamation and to finish some works in hand made me put off my departure from time to time, till at length I was obliged to go at a most inopportune juncture. If under these circumstances a diminution of vigour was manifest, it should not excite surprise, still less be visited with dismissal.

11. I beg to observe further, and to press the observation on the consideration of Government, that from my first connexion with the college to the time I left India, I never was in a position to give that attention to the college that was necessary to establish and maintain a perfect state of discipline. When I was appointed head of it, I had at the same time the Government schools in the Deccan placed under my superintendence, which required me to be absent from the college a great part of the year. Then I was requested to take up and finish the English and Marathi Dictionary, which absorbed the greater share of my time and attention; and when that was finished, I was made translator, and had duties to perform which were incompatible with constant presence in the college

college and vigilant supervision of its details. That under these circumstances there should be defects of discipline ought not to cause wonder; I did the best I could, and I might be thought worthy of commendation in leaving the college so efficient as it was, instead of condemnation for its not being better.

12. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council (in para. 5) has severed my connexion with the college (a connexion of 20 years) without one word of recognition of any services performed by me in it. I found the college confined to the study of Hindoo sacred literature, and open only to Brahmans. Under the auspices of Government, I introduced the study of the vernacular, and then the study of English; I established a press department, and I opened the college to all classes; and while I did this, I conciliated the Brahmans, which was one great object Government had in view in appointing me. Nothing of this, however, is recognised in your letter; nothing is accorded to me but good intentions.

13. I beg to conclude this subject by repeating that I do not wish to embarrass Government by pressing my claim to my appointment. I submit to the decision of Government. But I do most earnestly desire that the stigma put upon me may be removed.

14. With reference to paragraph 7 of your letter, I beg to express my willingness to undertake the revision of the English and Marathee Dictionary, in combination with the ordinary duties of Marathi translator, as proposed by Government, and to say that I am ready to commence work. But I feel it necessary distinctly to point out, that the work of revising the dictionary will be of so engrossing a character, that while engaged at it I shall be able to do little or nothing as translator, beyond supervising the work of subordinates. It is necessary to state this at the commencement, lest I involve myself in the same predicament as translator and reviser of the dictionary, that I am in as principal and translator. Government will, of course, grant an allowance for establishment in connexion with the revision of the dictionary, as granted to Mr. Molesworth.

15. I should be disposed to undertake the new work assigned me with alacrity, but the parenthesis at the commencement of your fifth paragraph quite damps me. I see no meaning in it, except an intimation that there is so little confidence to be placed in me, that though hitherto Government have seen nothing to shake their belief that my continuance in the office of translator would be advantageous, it is quite probable that I may be found as inefficient in the work as I am considered to have been in my former appointment. It is a most discouraging parenthesis.

16. In closing my letter I would gratefully acknowledge that though Government, looking at the subject in a particular light, have felt compelled to refuse to allow me to resume my appointment as principal, it is evident that there has been an endeavour to communicate that decision, so as to hurt my feelings as little as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. Candy, Major.

Bombay, 20 August 1857.

(No. 2182.)

To Major T. Candy.

The Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4007.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 26 August 1857.

MAJOR CANDY should be informed that Government have had no intention of withdrawing the assurance recorded in their Resolution quoted in the 6th paragraph of his letter of the 20th August 1857, now before them. That Resolution stated that the adoption of an arrangement which it was then hoped the Government of India would sanction, rendered it unnecessary to record any observations affecting Major Candy personally, further than to assure him that Government entertained no doubt as regarded his having always acted with the best intentions and according to the best of his ability.

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2. Major

III. Bombay.

2. Major Candy has, as he mentions, already been furnished with a copy of the Government Resolution, No. 134, dated 21st January 1857. When this resolution was passed the expectation of this Government, that sanction would be accorded to the proposed arrangement above referred to, seemed to render it still unnecessary to communicate to Major Candy or to publish abroad, any marked expression of their opinion that he had failed to uphold the necessary discipline of the college; and therefore, as it was intended to circulate this resolution to the officers mentioned at its close, Government determined, as was stated in its 14th paragraph, that the condition of the Poona College in respect of particular matters therein referred to, should form the subject of a separate minute of Government.

3. The purport of that minute is comprised in a resolution passed with especial reference to the letters enumerated in the margin,* and was issued as No. 135 on the same day as No. 134 above-mentioned, viz., the 21st January 1857. At this date the letter† referred to at the close of Major Candy's 8th paragraph had been considered by Government, and the minute (dated 28th November 1856) from which the Resolution, No. 134, was drafted, was kept back until after it had been so considered, in order that Government might judge whether or not there was any statement made in it, which ought to modify the opinions first recorded on the 28th November.

† Major Candy's letter from Cheltenham, laid before Government on 18th Dec. 1856.

4. Major Candy now requests that he may be furnished with a copy of the correspondence referred to in the 6th paragraph of the Government letter, No. 2075, dated 17th August 1857. He and the Director of Public Instruction should be informed that Government wish Major Candy to have access to all correspondence regarding him to which Government have been a party, and which may be on the Director's records. At the same time, Major Candy should be informed that the opinion formed by Government as to its being desirable that he should give up an office which calls for a very high degree of promptness, firmness, sound judgment, and tact, in the enforcement of necessary discipline among the collegiate staff and pupils, has been formed as much from his own letters (especially his letter to Mr. Erskine, No. 131, dated 18th April 1856, and that written from Cheltenham referred to above) as from facts otherwise apparent.

5. In reply to his 10th paragraph, Major Candy should be informed that the condition of the college, so far as it has been looked to in forming the above opinion, is the condition in which it was found to be, on being carefully looked into, after the establishment of the Government Educational Department, as at present organized; with respect to his deprecation of what he terms a dismissal, it should be stated to Major Candy that the use of a word which implies an intention to punish, is regarded as wholly inappropriate to his case. The intention of Government was, as he has already been made aware, to transfer him to an appointment of equal emolument, and that the transfer is attended with pecuniary loss to him is a subject of much regret on their part, but beyond their control. At the same time, while regretting Major Candy's loss, Government have to remember that they owe to the pupils of the college a duty which must be with them paramount to their consideration for Major Candy's personal interest.

6. Major Candy should be assured that it was not from any wish to depreciate his acknowledged merits that Government omitted to renew their recognition of them, when intimating their conviction that the interests of the college required an adherence to the arrangement determined on at Major Candy's departure to Europe, so far as to withdraw him from the principalship. The arrangement which Government desired to carry out would have involved the voluntary resignation by Major Candy of this office for another of equal emolument, and although Government have been prevented from carrying out one part of this arrangement, which is of much pecuniary importance to Major Candy, they would be glad that the severance of his connexion with the college should even now be understood to be owing to his resignation of it; and if Major Candy means that

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* From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2012, dated 15 August 1856.
From the Acting Director of ditto, No. 2562, dated 26 November, and No. 2667, dated 13 December 1856.

the second paragraph of his letter may be interpreted as assenting to such an understanding, Government will notify the change of appointments accordingly.

7. With reference to the 15th paragraph of his letter, Major Candy should be informed that the intention of the parenthesis noticed by him was not to imply an anticipation of his failure as translator, but to intimate that none of the circumstances which had led Government to deem it desirable that a new principal should be appointed, had been regarded as in any degree militating against the opinion they had formed of his ability as a Marathee translator.

8. The necessary orders for Major Candy's resumption of his duties as Marathee translator, and for his appointment to prepare a new edition of the English and Marathee Dictionary, should be issued to the Director of Public Instruction; but the notification to be published on the occasion should be withheld, pending Major Candy's reply to the question stated at the close of para. 6 of this resolution.

9. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested, after communicating with Major Candy, to ascertain what establishment will be required to assist the latter in his revision of the dictionary, in order that the requisite application for sanction may be made to the Government of India.

From Major *Thomas Candy*.

V. 4239.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, No. 2182, of the 28th August 1857, forwarding copy of a resolution of Government, dated the 26th August 1857.

2. With reference to paragraph 6th of the above resolution, I respectfully submit my resignation of the office of Principal of the Poona College for other employment in the Educational Department.

3. I solicit the sanction of Government to my proceeding to Poona in the course of the ensuing week.

I have, &c.

Bombay, 29 August 1857.

(signed) *Thomas Candy*, Major.

(No. 2332 of 1857).

To Major *T. Candy*.

V. 4240.

The Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 12 September 1857.

MAJOR CANDY'S resignation of the office of Principal of the Poona College should be notified, and the permission to proceed to Poona applied for by him should be granted.

2. It should also be notified that Major Candy has been permitted to resume charge of his duties as Marathee translator.

3. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to expedite the information required from him by paragraph 9 of the Government Resolution, No. 2182, dated the 28th August 1857, pending the receipt of which the contemplated application to the Government of India regarding the preparation of a revised edition of the English and Marathee Dictionary, must be deferred.

NOTIFICATION.

V. 4241.

MAJOR T. CANDY has been permitted to resign the office of Principal of the Poona College, and to resume charge of his duties as Marathee translator in the Educational Department.

By order, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart*,

Bombay Castle, 15 September 1857.

Secretary to Government.

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1 September (No. 37) 1858, paras. 5 to 8.

(No. 72 of 1856.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable
East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

General Department.

WE beg to submit for your Honourable Court's information, copies of our proceedings in the case of Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, lately charged by some of the native newspapers of Bombay with having taken advantage of his situation, as a teacher in the Elphinstone Institution, to disseminate the doctrines of Christianity among his pupils.

2. Of this charge he has been completely absolved; but as it appeared from the correspondence laid before us, that no fixed principle had been observed by the teachers in their mode of treating passages in the approved text books of the institution, which may contain allusions to the doctrines of Christianity, and that an unreasonably jealous dread of charges, such as that above alluded to, had in some cases led to passages in which mention is made of the name of Christ being treated as if therefore essentially improper, and to students being left in ignorance of such explanations regarding them as would be required in the merest secular instruction, we considered it our duty to record our opinion on this subject in our resolution of the 19th instant, to which we beg your Honourable Court's attention. Our proceedings in this matter we believe to be strictly in accordance with your Honourable Court's views, as expressed in paragraph 84 of your Despatch, No. 49, dated 19th July 1854.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elphinstone.*
A. Malet.

Bombay Castle, 28 July 1856.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

MEMORANDUM.

GOVERNMENT subscribe to these papers, taking two copies for the Honourable Court of Directors, and one for record, after examination by the Oriental translator, who has standing orders to report anything requiring notice in the tone of each native paper taken in. He has made the accompanying demi-official report apparently in conformity with that order. It is submitted for the information of the Honourable Board.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary.

24 June 1856.

My dear Sir,

THE Jamé Jumsheed (a daily Guzerathee paper) of the 20th of June, contains an article to the effect that Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, a teacher in the Elphinstone Institution, teaches Christianity to the boys of his class contrary to orders, and that Mr. Erskine should inquire into the matter, and remove Mr. Ardaseer from the institution if the charge be true.

The Parsee Punch of the 22d June, also contains a very long article, the purport of which is that Government should remove the missionaries from India, and that if Government will not do so, the few Englishmen in the country will be driven out of it by the natives ultimately.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Venayek Wassoodew.*

23 June.

P.S.—The Parsee Punch also recommends to the natives to memorialize Her Majesty the Queen on the subject.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable *A. Malet*.

THE Oriental translator's note may be sent to Mr. Erskine, but I doubt the expediency of taking any notice of these native papers, which are often merely the vehicles of personal spite. Mr. Erskine will however know at once whether Mr. Ardaseer Framjee is likely to have infringed the orders of Government.

The other is undeserving of attention.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*
A. Malet.

26 June 1856.

(No. 2057 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3588.

Sir,

IN transmitting to you the annexed copy of a demi-official letter to my address from the Oriental translator to Government, noticing certain articles which have appeared in the Jamé Jumsheed (a daily Guzerathee paper) and Parsee Punch, I am directed to suggest that it may be desirable to ascertain whether Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, teacher in the Elphinstone Institution, is likely to have infringed the orders of Government in teaching Christianity to the pupils of his class as alleged.

General Department.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30 June 1856.

(No. 1639 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3976.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter, No. 2057, of the 30th ultimo, and accompaniments.

2. Before these papers reached me, I had communicated privately with the principal of the Elphinstone Institution on the subject to which your letter refers. I have this day received from Mr. Harkness the accompanying documents, which explain the step taken to ascertain whether or not Mr. Ardaseer Framjee has been guilty of a dereliction of duty and infraction of orders as alleged.

3. It was necessary to inquire whether or not Mr. Ardaseer had used books which he was not authorised to use, or had used authorised books as texts whereon to hang unauthorised expositions, and whether he had done this in the school, and during school hours.

4. There seems to be no reason to suppose that Mr. Ardaseer has offended in any of these ways. The inquiries made in presence of the Principal, the Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, and Mr. Hore, who was kind enough to attend on the occasion, appear to establish that Mr. Ardaseer has merely taught in a conscientious manner, and not without circumspection, the books which it was his duty to teach; and that he has been solicitous not to infringe any of the rules of the institution in regard to religious instruction.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine,*
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
10 July 1856.

(No. — of 1856.)

V. 3976.

To *C. J. Erskine, Esq., P. D. I.*

Sir,

THERE has been a good deal of excitement for some time past among the Parsi community in consequence of four pupils of the Elphinstone Institution having gone over simultaneously to Dr. Wilson and Mr. White, missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland here, and expressed their belief in the truth of Christianity, and their desire to be admitted into the Christian Church through the ordinance of baptism.

2. During this time several articles have appeared in the native newspapers, some alleging that one of the teachers, contrary to the rules of the institution, is in the habit of inculcating religious doctrine, and others by name charging Ardaseer Framjee with teaching Christianity both publicly and privately.

3. In these circumstances it was deemed proper to institute an investigation, at which I requested Dr. Peet to preside. Mr. Hore also was kind enough to come over and hear the statements of the different witnesses read over to them, and declared to be true in his presence. These statements, with Mr. Hore's attestation, appended, I have the honour to forward in original.

Elphinstone Institution,
Bombay, July 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Harkness.*

The following statements were made and recorded in our presence, at the Elphinstone Institution, on Friday the 4th day of July 1856.

(signed) *J. Harkness.*
J. Peet.

Bomanjee Pestonjee.—I AM the master of the central school of the Elphinstone Institution, and have been so for nearly 12 years.

I have at different times taught all the classes in the English school. It has been the practice to omit certain passages which were wholly of a religious nature, but other passages, containing allusions to Christian truths, were retained, if they conveyed historical or other information; but in no cases were comments made upon the religious portion of them, although the meaning of individual words was explained.

(signed) *Bomanjee Pestonjee.*

Babje Amritrao.—I HAVE been a teacher in the Elphinstone Institution for 11 years. I have taught the first three classes. I have been in the habit of omitting all passages in which the name of Christ was mentioned, but others in which he was indirectly referred to were sometimes retained.

(signed) *Babje Amritrao.*

Shapoorjee Eduljee.—I AM a pupil in the central school of the Elphinstone Institution, in the fourth class, third Guzeratee Division. That class is taught by Ardaseer Framjee. The book now and lately used by that class is M'Culloch's Series of Lessons. Passages were read to us containing the name of Christ; the meaning of that word was explained to us; we were told it meant the Son of God or God himself, according to the belief of Christians; so far as we have read, only one lesson has been omitted, which is the one headed "The Bible," when a passage was read to us, having reference to Christianity; its meaning was explained, but beyond this no comments were made.

(signed) *Shapoorjee Eduljee.*

Ardaseer Framjee.—I HAVE been a teacher in the Elphinstone Institution since the year 1847. The books used by me at present are M'Culloch's Series of Lessons, M'Culloch's Geography, and English Grammar.

I have not, as a general rule, been in the habit of omitting any passages, but one whole lesson, that headed "The Bible," p. 83 of the Series of Lessons, has been altogether left out. I have never received any instructions to omit any passages of the books I teach. I have explained every sentence read. My explanations have been solely with the view of rendering the sentence intelligible. I have had no other object in view at any time. I have explained passages having reference to Christianity in the same way as other passages, simply and solely with the view of rendering them intelligible to the pupils. I have discouraged at all times questions bearing upon particular forms of religion. As an illustration, I may mention, that when the passage at page 61 of the Series of Lessons was read—the sun, &c., a boy asked, "Then, are we to worship the sun?" I answered, it was not my business

business to express any opinion upon such a subject, but merely to explain the meaning of the passage. I have never given any religious instruction in private to any boy belonging to the institution.

(signed) *Ardaseer Framjee.*

Mahomed Jewan Rojal.—I AM a pupil in the class taught by Ardaseer Framjee in the central school of the Elphinstone Institution. The work read by that class at present, and for several months, is M'Culloch's Series of Lessons. Passages containing the name of Christ and having reference to Christian doctrines were sometimes read by us, and the meaning explained in the same way as other passages of our lessons.

(signed) *Mahomed Jeevan.*

(No. 2312 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3977.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 19 July 1856.

General Department.

HIS Lordship in Council concurs with the Director of Public Instruction in considering that the result of the inquiry instituted by the latter has been to establish that Mr. Ardaseer has, as a teacher, used only the authorised class books of the institution, and that he has used these in a strictly authorised manner, and without any attempt to uphold by their means the dogmata or doctrines of any system of religion.

But on reading the correspondence and "statements" submitted by the Director of Public Instruction with reference to this matter, it appears to the Governor in Council that there is some reason to fear that an overstrained jealousy against doctrinal expositions may be allowed to operate unfairly as regards the pupils of the Elphinstone College, by interfering with their progress in an acquaintance with the literature of England and other countries, simply as literature, and without reference to the religious opinions of the writers with whose works all persons pretending to any degree of literary knowledge must have more or less acquaintance. As there could be no correct appreciation of the literature of ancient Greece and Rome, were all passages of Greek and Latin authors which bear upon their religious tenets to be altogether omitted, or left unexplained, and as few, if any, Sanscrit books could be understood without some knowledge of the systems of Hindoo religious philosophy, which knowledge is required also in order to understand the existing vernacular literature of the country and its laws, so it appears utterly impossible that pupils can ever become acquainted with even the most purely secular literature of any other people (though they may be with its language) if all passages in which reference is made to the religion of that people be omitted or ignored.

The Governor in Council has considered it necessary to record these remarks from observing the apparent apprehension of disapproval with which some of the instructors, whose statements are before him, have explained the really unobjectionable mode in which they have proceeded, and the assurance of another that he has been "in the habit of omitting all passages in which the name of Christ was mentioned," and of only sometimes retaining those in which he was "indirectly referred to." His Lordship in Council cannot imagine that this course can be acceptable to the intelligent natives of this country, whether Hindoos, Mahomedans, or Parsees, and he cannot consider it necessary or justifiable to omit such passages, or withhold explanations necessary to illustrate their meaning any more than he does to omit passages referring to Vishnoo, Shiva, Mahomed, or Hormuz.

In no case should such passages be made use of by a teacher in any Government school to advance his own religious views, or to offend the religious feelings of others.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, dated 16 November (No. 88) 1857.

(Educational, No. 2 of 1857.)

7. WE request your Honourable Court's attention to a resolution dated the 29th June 1857, passed by us on a petition from certain native inhabitants of Bombay, complaining that in the Elphinstone Institution and other Government

Education,
Religious Instruction,
1857:
V. 3207 to 3210.

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

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ment schools there has been "a departure perhaps unconscious from the avowed principle of religious neutrality."

8. Our previous proceedings, to which reference is made in paragraph 5 of our Resolution of the 29th June 1857, were reported to your Honourable Court in our Despatch No. 72, dated 28 July 1856.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

V. 3207.

LETTER from Messrs. *Jugganath Sunkersett, Bouranje Hormasjee*, and other Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

Sir,

WE beg leave respectfully to solicit the favour of your laying before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the following expression of our views on an important subject connected with the work of native education as carried on in this Presidency under the patronage and direction of Government.

2. Ever since the formation of the Native Education Society in 1823-24, Government had, on many occasions, pledged itself to the principle of religious neutrality in all its acts relating to the diffusion of education amongst the native inhabitants of this Presidency; and, moreover, to prevent the introduction of religious books and religious instruction in schools established under its sanction or countenance.

The 2d fundamental regulation of the Native Education Society still in force in the Elphinstone Institution is to the following effect:—

"II. It shall form no part of the design of the society to furnish religious books. A restriction, however, very far from being meant to preclude the supply of moral tracts or books of moral tendency, which, without interfering with the religious sentiments of any person, may be calculated to enlarge the understanding and improve the character." In reference to this rule, Government wrote on the 10th March 1824 to the committee of the said society in these terms:—

"The Governor in Council relies on your carefully adhering to the rule of your society that religion, whether Christian or heathen, should not be touched upon in any of your schools, books, or publications, and directs me to observe that the rule should be extended to every topic likely to excite discontent amongst the natives." Our countrymen have from time to time contributed large sums of money in furtherance of the cause of native education, under the assurance that Government would adhere strictly to the principle of non-interference to which it had pledged itself. The Elphinstone College, which has been amalgamated with the Native Education Society since 1840, has also been established and maintained on the same principle, as is apparent from the following rule of the institution.

"2d. That the college be established on the same footing as the Native Education Society, with regard to religious matters, under the prohibition contained in regulation No. 2 of the Native Education Society, and in accordance with the sentiments expressed in the concluding paragraph of the Government letter No. 362, bearing the date 10th March 1824."

3. The above quoted rules have hitherto been enforced in the Elphinstone Institution and other Government seminaries, but in the under-mentioned particular, to which we beg to invite the attention of Government, there has been, perhaps unconsciously, a departure from them.

4. The class books authorised to be used in the school department of the Elphinstone Institution, and in Government schools throughout the Presidency, are those edited and published in Great Britain by Doctor J. M. McCulloch and Messrs. W. and R. Chambers. Though we have no hesitation in admitting that these books, prepared as they avowedly are in adaptation to the improved system of teaching recently introduced in well-conducted seminaries in the United Kingdom, contain a series of progressive lessons "well fitted to stimulate youthful curiosity and enrich the mind with the knowledge of useful and interesting facts."

facts." Yet we beg respectfully to submit, they are, in one important particular, very ill suited to the thousands of native children who are made to learn from them in the Elphinstone Institution and other educational institutions established by Government. These class books have been prepared expressly for the use of, and are, therefore, adapted for, children professing the Christian religion. Each book has its quota of religious lessons, which form one of the principal features of, and are introduced in these school books for the express purpose of imparting religious education, and communicating a knowledge of the principle doctrines and tenets of Christianity, as deduced from the Bible and propounded by Christian theologians. In proof of this assertion, we beg to annex herewith the headings of the lessons which occur in three of these books, and which impart a knowledge of almost all the doctrines of Christianity. A careful examination of all the religious pieces will convince the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that books which abound in lessons founded on the Old and New Testaments, in which our countrymen do not believe, and doctrines such as original sin, the fall of man, the atonement, the miraculous conception, the crucifixion, the miraculous ascension, Sabbath observance, prophecy, Christian miracles, vicarious sacrifice, Christian salvation, the Trinity, the Mosaic law, the Christian dispensation, &c., &c., doctrines which have no connection with secular instruction, and which are totally incompatible with, and directly opposed to, the tenets and doctrines of the religions professed by the Hindu, Parsi, and Mahomedan pupils attending the schools belonging to the Elphinstone Institution, and those established by Government in the Mofussil. Chambers' Moral Class Book is interspersed with numerous texts taken *verbatim* from the Christian Scriptures, and concludes with a chapter on religion as revealed in the Bible and the decalogue, or laws of Moses, extracted from the Pentateuch, and numerous precepts taken from the writings of the Evangelists. The objectionable character of his class book has already been acknowledged by the late Board of Education, for when a Goojeratee translation of this book was published several years ago, all the religious lessons and scripture texts were expunged from it by the Board's directions.

5. Though a sort of tacit understanding exists in the Elphinstone Institution that all pieces of a purely religious and sectarian character should be omitted by the teachers, yet there is no distinct or formal prohibition issued on the subject, and any teacher would feel himself justified in taking full advantage of the authorised class books, and would consider himself at liberty to impart to the native pupils such religious instruction as is embodied in the vehicles placed at his disposal by the principal or superintendent. Such a contingency, which is possible, is sure to lead to consequences disastrous to the cause of native education espoused by Government.

6. The introduction of such objectionable class books as those just described will, we trust, be held to be contrary to the above quoted rules of the Elphinstone Institution, and to the wishes of Government as conveyed to the Committee of the Native Education Society so far back as March 1824.

7. We beg leave to represent to Government the strong feeling of the generality of our countrymen, who entertain serious apprehensions on this point, and consider it highly dangerous to place into the hands of their children such books of instruction as are calculated to interfere with and undermine their faith, and lead to the conversion of their beloved offspring to Christianity. The alarm prevailing for a considerable time amongst the native community has, as Government are well aware, increased of late, and created immense excitement and strong dissatisfaction.

8. Under these circumstances we feel it to be a duty which we owe to ourselves and our community to submit the present expression of our sentiments, and to pray that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council would adopt such measures as his wisdom and his unquestionable desire for the happiness and prosperity of the people of India may dictate, with the view of placing this subject on a right and satisfactory footing.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Jugganath Sunkersett,*
Bowanjee Hormusjee,
Cursetjee Jamsetjee,

Bombay, 15 April 1857.

And other Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

Doctor M'Culloch's Educational Course.

A Third Reading Book.

	Page.		Page.
God made all things - - -	13	Death of a child - - -	68
The Sabbath morning - - -	30	Duty of prayer - - -	69
The Sabbath evening - - -	31	Christians should love one another -	115
Thou God seest me - - -	35	The Sabbath day, a dialogue - -	124
Evening hymn - - -	45	God in all things - - -	140
The human soul - - -	67	Christ our example - - -	141

A Series of Lessons.

	Page.		Page.
Value of the Bible - - -	45	Christ's glory visible in his humilia-	
The Saviour's faithfulness - - -	50	tion - - -	114
Christmas hymn - - -	61	Christ's entry into Jerusalem - -	115
The child Jesus - - -	61	The Jewish people - - -	127
Scripture names and phrases - -	82	The keeping holy the Sabbath day -	137
The Bible - - -	83	The Scottish public worship - -	138
The claims of Jesus Christ to the		Martyrs - - -	144
love of Christians - - -	90	The destroying angel - - -	149
The Crucifixion - - -	91	The Christian salvation - - -	168
A good man - - -	112		

A Course of Elementary Reading in Science and Literature.

	Page.		Page.
The incarnation - - -	12	Prophecy - - -	181
What is the use we make of the		The day of judgment - - -	185
Scriptures - - -	14	What a change - - -	192
Claims of the Jews - - -	26	Christian missions - - -	194
The first Sabbath - - -	107	Miracles - - -	204
Sufferings of the early Christians -	118	The death of Christ, the malignity of	
A change of character as necessary as		sin - - -	283
a change of state - - -	153		

(No. 1496 of 1857.)

Document to whom sent.	For what purpose.
The Director of Public Instruction.	For Report.

V. 3208.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 9 June 1857.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1042 of 1857.)

REPORT.

THE petitioners complain (paragraph 3) that there has been a departure, perhaps unconscious, from the avowed principle of religious neutrality in the Elphinstone Institution and other Government schools.

2. This departure from principle consists in the use of M'Culloch's and Chambers' class reading books, which contain religious papers. In the absence of any formal rule prohibiting the practice, any teacher might give religious instruction in Christianity by the aid of these papers, which would produce effects disastrous to "the cause of native education espoused by Government."

3. The

3. The petitioners, therefore, consider it highly dangerous to put these books in the hands of native boys.

And they pray (rather vaguely) that the Governor in Council will adopt such measures as he may think proper, "with the view of placing this subject on a right and satisfactory footing."

5. Apparently it will be sufficient to promulgate an order prohibiting the teachers in Government schools from reading or teaching the particular lessons complained of. Should Government desire it, I will immediately issue this order, which will be merely declaratory of the well-understood rule at present existing on the subject.

6. I beg leave, however, to add a few words of explanation for the satisfaction of Government, with respect to the books complained of. As the petition is worded, it may well be understood as throwing a reflection on the faith of the Educational Department.

7. These books of McCulloch and Chambers were not introduced into Government schools by me, or by my predecessor, or of late years.

8. They were the recognised text books introduced and continued by the Board of Education, of which the gentlemen who head the present petition were members to the last.

9. I think the books, in many respects, are bad books; and have ordered large quantities of the series published by the Irish Commissioners, with the view of supplying the defects of and partially superseding the Scotch series.

10. But it is unavoidable, unless we bring out a series of our own, but that any set of books prepared in Great Britain will contain some kind of religious teaching.

11. I do not recommend that Government should undertake the task, which in this country would be most arduous, of preparing a set of books absolutely free from religion; and, as the petitioners make no practical suggestion of any kind for the provision of an unobjectionable series, I think we have no alternative but to use the best European books we can find.

12. The Irish books, being written for indifferent use by Roman Catholics and Protestants, are at all events free from the pronounced Presbyterian character which pervades the religious teachings of McCulloch's series.

13. Still the Irish books do contain religious lessons. Such of these as contain dogmatic teaching may be marked as not to be read or explained in class. Lessons on natural religion ought to be read, in my opinion. In lessons on literature, history, and miscellaneous subjects, religious allusions should be explained as facts, not enforced as dogmas. But the Government have already expounded the principle which regulates such explanations with perfect clearness in their Resolution No. 2312, dated 22d July 1856; a copy of which, perhaps, might be transmitted with the answer to the petition.

14. In conclusion, I beg to say that I do not believe there is the slightest ground for supposing that the department, or any one employed in it, has been guilty of a breach of religious neutrality in favour of Christianity. Indeed, it is unlikely in the extreme, seeing that we employ six, only six, Christian masters in the entire Presidency, who would be instantly denounced by their pupils if they took advantage of their position to inculcate their own religious doctrines.

(signed) *E. J. Howard,*

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
16 June 1857.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 29 June 1857.

V. 3209.

THE petitioners should be informed that the books of which they complain were not introduced into the educational institutions by Government, or by the Educational Department, as now constituted, but by the late Board of Education, 186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

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tion,

III.
Bombay.

tion, of whom the first two gentlemen whose names appear attached to the petition now before Government were decidedly respected members.

2. These gentlemen and their fellow-petitioners are, of course, aware that the alarm to which they refer in the 7th paragraph of their petition, cannot have any reasonable grounds in any act or intention of Government, and the Governor in Council confidently expects that the petitioners will lose no opportunity of disabusing the minds of their countrymen on this point.

3. The Director of Public Instruction has reported that he has already observed the deficiency, as educational books, of Chambers' and McCulloch's publications, and has taken measures for introducing books of the Irish Commissioners' series, with the view of supplying the defects of and partially superseding the Scotch series.

4. Government approve of the Director of Public Instruction's suggestion that an order should be issued by him prohibiting the teachers in Government schools from reading or teaching the lessons complained of by the petitioners, who should however, be informed that this order will be merely declaratory of a rule already existing. Mr. Howard will also take care that any lessons liable to similar objections which may exist in the Irish series shall be in like manner prohibited.

5. Government have, as observed by Mr. Howard, already sufficiently expounded the principle which regulates explanations of or allusions to religious opinions, of whatever nature (when such occur in general literature, history, &c.), in their Resolution, No. 2312, dated 22d July 1856, a copy of which should be sent to the petitioners, with a transcript of this resolution, which should be communicated to them as a reply to their petition.

(No. 1725 of 1857.)

v. 3210.

To *Juggernath Sunkerset*, Esquire, *Bomanjee Hormusjee*, Esquire, *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*, Esquire, and other Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

Gentlemen,

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, dated the 15th April 1857, and in reply to transmit to you transcript of a resolution passed thereon by Government, under date the 29th June 1857.

2. I am further directed to transmit for your information copy of a resolution which was passed by Government under date the 22d July 1856, and is alluded to in the last paragraph of the above.

Bombay Castle, 6 July 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

—16.—

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 1 September (No. 37) 1858, para. 13.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 77, dated 29 August 1856.

Grants-in-aid
schools in Jagheer
villages.
1856 :
V. 3008 and 3009.

Para. 7. REFERRING to the rules for the regulation of grants-in-aid of Education in this Presidency, copy of which accompanied our Despatch, No. 43 of 1856, as Collection No. 9, we beg to state that, under date the 17th May 1856, the Director of Public Instruction reported that, in answer to an inquiry made by the Educational Inspector, Deccan Division, he had communicated to that officer his opinion that schools in Jagheer villages might claim Government assistance and grants-in-aid, and should by all means be encouraged to do so; and that the Jagheerdars themselves should always be appealed to through

through the political authorities, to exercise their influence in educational matters within the limits of their jagheers.

8. These views being in accordance with our own, we have approved of the communication made by Mr. Erskine to the Educational Inspector.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 1011 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3008.

Sir,

THE Educational Inspector, Dekhan Division lately asked, "whether a town included in the inam granted to a Jagheerदार be entitled to Government assistance" (towards its schools) "or excluded from the Government system of grants-in-aid;" and in putting this question he stated as follows:

"My impression is that great benefit would accrue should the schools in question be allowed to participate in the system, as they would then be brought under inspection. At present so laxly are the duties carried on, and so insufficient the mode of instruction, as altogether to render them useless."

2. In reply to the above question, I gave the following answer, which I trust will meet with the approval of Government:

"I beg to state that, in my opinion, schools in Jagheer villages may claim Government assistance and grants-in-aid, and should, by all means, be encouraged to do so.

"Great care should be taken, as I have already repeatedly explained, to communicate with political authorities on all matters connected with Jagheer estates.

"The Jagheerदars themselves should also be always appealed to, to exercise their influence in educational matters within the limits of their jagheers."

I have, &c.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, 17 May 1856.

(No. 1764 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3009.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 30 May 1856.

MR. ERSKINE'S view of the duty of Government towards schools in Jagheer estates is in accordance with that of Government, and the instructions given by him to the Dekhan Inspector are approved.

—17.—

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1 September (No. 37) 1858, paras. 16 to 21.

EXTRACT Public Despatch from Bombay, No. 77, dated 29 August 1856.

Para. 11. WITH reference to your Honourable Court's Despatch to the Government of India, No. 46, dated 8th December 1852, and to para. 19 of our Despatch, No. 141, dated 15th November 1855, we beg to transmit 40 printed copies of a Report on Education in Sindh, by Mr. H. B. Ellis, Assistant Commissioner, together with a copy of the correspondence specified in the margin.

12. Your Honourable Court will observe from these papers that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, and

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subject

Sindh,
Organization of an
Educational
Agency.
1856: V. 1268.
V. 1270 to 1272.
V. 1306 and 1307.
V. 1614 and 1615.
V. 1616.
V. 1788 to 1791.
V. 1827 to 1829.
V. 2265 to 2268.

III.
Bombay.

subject to the approval of the Government of India, we have sanctioned the appointment of an Educational Inspector, and a Mahomedan and Hindoo visitor of schools in the province of Sindh, the two latter as a provisional arrangement.

13. We beg at the same time to refer your Honourable Court to the letter from the Commissioner in Sindh, No. 551, dated 24th December 1855, in which that officer reports that the introduction of Sindhee, as the language of official business in Sindh, has been carried out with much less difficulty and practical inconvenience than was anticipated.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 206 of 1856.)

V. 1268.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

A LETTER from the Commissioner in Sindh, which had not reached me at the date of my report (No. 49 of the 17th ultimo), has since been received. It had apparently been delayed *in transitu*, owing to some postal miscarriage. I have the pleasure to forward a copy of it, and of its accompaniments, for the information of the Governor in Council.

2. It will not be expected at this stage of the proceedings that I should make any detailed remarks on the educational plans recommended for Sindh, and already partially introduced into the province. My information on this subject is very imperfect, and it will be much more advantageous, I am sure, to accept in its integrity the system designed by Mr. Ellis, under the directions of Mr. Frere, and merely to introduce hereafter such modifications and reforms as experience may from time to time suggest.

3. I beg, therefore, to urge upon Government the propriety of immediately naming an officer to perform the duties of educational inspector in Sindh. He should proceed to take charge of his office with the least possible delay. I will send him copies of the instructions issued to inspectors and visitors in the Indian districts of this Presidency, and request him at once to compare these with the proposals contained in Mr. Ellis's report, and with the present actual requirements of his division, and then to submit, by the 1st of April next, any suggestions which may occur to him for the future regulation of the department.

4. The resolution adopted by Mr. Frere, of causing the Sindhee language to be written in Arabic character for Mahomedans, and in the Devanagaree character for Hindoos, appear to be perfectly just and wise. He laments that the departure from Sindh of Rao Saheb Wisswanath Narayan (now visitor of schools in the Tannah collectorate), should have deferred the preparation of a Hindoo-Sindhee alphabet, on which that gentleman was occupied. I trust, however, that if his Lordship in Council will sanction the appointment of a Hindoo visitor for Sindh, as recommended, it may be possible to secure the services of Rao Saheb Wisswanath Narayan in this capacity, at least as a temporary measure, and until the Hindoo-Sindhee alphabet shall be fixed, a series of Hindoo-Sindhee school books prepared for publication, and the new organization generally brought into effective operation.

5. As a provisional arrangement, I would suggest that Seyud Ameenooddeen, now head moonshee in the Commissioner's Office, be appointed to officiate as Mahomedan visitor for the province. This person was named to me by Mr. Frere as the gentleman best qualified of those immediately available for this work.

6. His Lordship in Council will not understand from the above that I concur in every suggestion contained in Mr. Ellis's report. I may doubt whether Arabic should be taught in the district (or, as we would call them, village) schools; and, whether the high rates of remuneration proposed for scholars and official candidates can really be maintained. But these are questions of

detail,

detail, which may well be regarded at present as open questions; and in the general principles propounded in these papers I am able entirely to concur.

7. There is one important point which Mr. Frere has not particularly noticed, but to which I feel it right to direct the special attention of Government. It is the proposal explained and defended in paras. 92 and 99 of Mr. Ellis's report. I had occasion, some time ago, to express my belief that the present provision for primary education in this Presidency is, in principle, defective and inadequate. That did not, however seem to be the opinion of Government. I am happy, therefore, to find that Mr. Ellis and Mr. Frere have been led by practical observations to the conclusion, that, in this country, all communities should be encouraged in their corporate capacity to take upon themselves the obligation of imparting common knowledge and training to all their members, that the schools thus maintained should be wholly free to all within their reach; and that, provided the municipal grants be appropriated, not to higher studies, which can never be the portion of all, nor to particular schools, or districts or classes of the community, but really to all men, everywhere, they are the most suitable, the most practical, and the most acceptable method of supporting education which has been proposed or can be attempted in India.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
12 February 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 815 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.
The Acting Commissioner in Sindh.
The Acting Civil Auditor.

V. 1270.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 19 February 1856.

IN conformity with Mr. Erskine's advice, submitted in para. 3 of his letter, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has appointed Lieutenant J. Lester, 10th Regiment N. I., educational inspector in Sindh.

2. Should the Government of India assent to the scale of consolidated salaries, proposed by this Government in their letter, No. 663, dated 25 February 1856, this inspector's salary will be 1,000 rupees. In the meanwhile, he should be permitted, subject to future adjustment, to draw salary at the above rate, with the usual travelling allowance.

3. Government are willing to sanction the appointment of Rao Saheb Wisswanath Narayan as Hindoo visitor, at any rate as a temporary measure, on the grounds stated by Mr. Erskine in his fourth paragraph. The provisional appointment of Syud Ammeennoodeen as Mahomedan visitor is also approved of by Government.

4. On the other points noticed, Government will expect Mr. Erskine's further opinion hereafter; the subject of his seventh paragraph is under separate consideration, and is at present pending a reply to a reference made to the legal remembrancer.

NOTIFICATION.

V. 1271.

RAO SAHEB WISSWANATH NARAYAN is appointed Hindoo visitor of schools in Sindh as a temporary measure.

Seyud Ameennoodeen is provisionally appointed Mahomedan visitor of schools in Sindh.

By order, &c.

Bombay Castle,
7 March 1856.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

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Bombay.

(No. 816 of 1856.)

V. 1272.

To Lieutenant *J. Lester*, Educational Inspector in Sindh.

Sir,

Rs. 1,000.

I AM directed to intimate, that, pending the decision of the Government of India on a scale of salaries proposed by the Director of Public Instruction for educational inspectors in this Presidency, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council authorises you to draw, subject to future adjustment, a consolidated salary of one thousand rupees per mensem, with deputation allowance at the rate of five rupees per diem while travelling on duty.

Bombay Castle,
7 March 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 305 of 1856.)

V. 1306.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

* Dated the 29th
December 1854.

As I was not prepared to adopt immediately every one of the views maintained in Mr. Ellis's report* on education in Sindh, and had not the means of immediately preparing detailed instructions for the guidance of officers in the Department of Public Instruction throughout the province, my letter of the 12th instant contained no special allusion to the recommendation of Mr. Frere†, that Mr. Ellis's report should be published along with any orders which might be issued on its receipt.

† In para. 18 of his
letter, No. 3969 of
the 24th December
1855.

2. But now that Government have arranged for the appointment of an inspector and visitors in the Sindh division, and that the inspector has received such provisional instructions as my knowledge of the general state of the province appears to warrant, I take the earliest opportunity of recalling the attention of Government to Mr. Frere's proposal, and of expressing my hearty concurrence in the commendations which he has bestowed upon Mr. Ellis, and upon the report in which his proceedings are described.

3. There can be little doubt that much of the success which is said to have attended these measures, and of the merit which the Commissioner has so freely transferred to his assistant, must be due originally to Mr. Frere's own excellent judgment and great influence in the province; but still after every deduction on that account, enough certainly remains to justify his expressions of approbation and confidence.

4. I beg to suggest that Mr. Ellis's report of the 29th December 1854, and Mr. Frere's letter of the 24th December 1855, be printed for distribution among the officers of this department, and all officers in executive charge of districts in Sindh.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, 27 February 1856.

(No. 833 of 1856.)

V. 1307.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 305, dated 27th February 1856, and to request that you will be so good as to have Mr. Frere's letter of the 24th December 1855, and the valuable report by Mr. Ellis which accompanied it, printed at the Bombay Education Society's press for circulation, as recommended in the fourth paragraph of your letter.

Bombay Castle, 8 March 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 551 of 1856.)

From the Commissioner in Sindh.

V. 1614.

My Lord,

IN reply to the Government letter noted in the margin,* I have the honour to state for the information of your Lordship in Council, that I have addressed the Director General of Public Instruction on the subject of education in Sindh, and annexed to my letter thereon a copy of a very full and able report by Mr. B. H. Ellis, late Assistant Commissioner, giving a succinct but complete account of the present state of education in the province, and of the measures which have been adopted and are proposed for its extension and improvement.

2. The subject was one to which Mr. Ellis devoted a large portion of his time and attention, and I am sanguine that the results will be found to exceed what Government had been led to expect.

3. As regards the introduction of Sindh as the official language of business, the measure has been carried out with much less difficulty and practical inconvenience than was anticipated. In all judicial transactions, Sindh has been for the last year exclusively the language of record, and the change has been carried out without inflicting any hardship on the existing class of native Government servants.

Commissioner's Office,
Camp Larkana, 24 December 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*,
Commissioner in Sindh.

P.S. I have not gone into details, as I conclude the Director General of Public Instruction will communicate to your Lordship in Council what is likely to be of general interest to Government. But I would beg to record my sense of the value of Mr. B. H. Ellis's services, as to him is due the chief credit of all that has been done, both in the Educational Department generally, and in rendering Sindhi the official language of the province, and had this been his exclusive and peculiar duty, he would not have devoted himself to it with greater zeal, nor I think with better success.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*,
Commissioner in Sindh.

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction on Government Endorsement,
No. 30, dated 4 January 1856.

V. 1615.

(No. 49 of 1856.)

MEMORANDUM.

THE communication alluded to by Mr. Frere has not, up to this date, been received in this office.

2. When it is received, the director will not fail to address Government on this subject.

3. In the meantime he has retained copies of these papers.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
17 January 1856.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 19 March.

V. 1616.

MR. FRERE'S letter, dated 24th December, No. 551 of 1855, should be recorded.

* No. 816 of the 11th March 1853. On the adoption of measures for the introduction of education in Sindh, &c., and forwarding Despatch from the Honourable Court regarding the Sindh language.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 491 of 1856.)

V. 1788.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to the P.S. of the Government Resolution, No. 815, of the 7th instant, I have the honour to submit a statement showing the proposed monthly salaries of educational officers in Sindh, and to request that Government will be pleased to solicit the Government of India to sanction the same, if approved.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
19 March 1856.

V. 1789.

STATEMENT showing the proposed Monthly Salaries of Educational Officers in Sindh.

	Per Month.	Per Annum.	Total per Annum.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Salary to the Educational Inspector, Sindh Division - - - - -	1,000 - -	12,000 - -	
Establishment :			
1 Clerk - - - - - <i>Rs. 50</i>			
1 Carcoon - - - - - " 25			
1 Naique - - - - - " 7			
5 Peons, at <i>Rs. 5</i> each - - - - - " 25			
	107 - -	1,284 - -	13,284 - -
Salary to the Hindu Visitor, Sindh Division -	200 - -	2,400 - -	
Establishment :			
1 Carcoon - - - - - <i>Rs. 25</i>			
2 Peons, at <i>Rs. 5</i> each - - - - - " 10			
	35 - -	420 - -	2,820 - -
Salary to the Mahomedan Visitor, Sindh Division - - - - -	150 - -	1,800 - -	
Establishment :			
1 Carcoon - - - - - <i>Rs. 25</i>			
2 Peons, at <i>Rs. 5</i> each - - - - - " 10			
	35 - -	420 - -	2,220 - -
TOTAL per Month - - - <i>Rs.</i>	1,527 - -		
		TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	18,324 - -

N.B.—With travelling allowance to the Inspector at *Rs. 5* per diem, and to the Visitors at *Rs. 3* per diem each, when actually on duty.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 1097 of 1856.)

V. 1790.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed to intimate that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has, at the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, sanctioned, subject to the approval of the Government of India, the appointment of an Educational Inspector and a Hindoo and Mahomedan Visitor of Schools in the province of Sindh; the two latter as a provisional arrangement.

2. The

2. The scale of salaries and establishments proposed for these officers is shown in the annexed tabular statement, and I am desired to solicit the sanction of the Government of India to the same.

3. I am instructed to add that the salary proposed for the Educational Inspector is the same as that recommended in my letter, No. 663, dated 25th February 1856; and Lieutenant Lester, on whom this appointment has been conferred, has been permitted, pending the orders of the Government of India, and subject to future adjustment, to draw salary at the proposed rate, with a deputation allowance of five rupees per diem when travelling on duty.

Bombay Castle, 3 April 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1098.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 1791.

Sir,

I AM directed to intimate that the sanction of the Government of India has been solicited to the scale of salaries and establishments for the educational officers in Sindh, recommended in your letter, No. 491, dated 19th March 1856.

Bombay Castle, 3 April 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 516 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 1827.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 3 of the Government resolution forwarded with your memorandum, No. 815, of the 7th instant, and to the notice in the Government Gazette of the 13th idem, I regret extremely to be obliged to submit the annexed certificate from the medical attendant of Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narrayan, advising that he ought not to be sent to Sindh at this season.

2. Mr. Wishwanath is just recovering from a very sharp attack of the complaint to which he is subject; I had hoped that a sea voyage to Kurrachee, and residence on the coast there, would have been decidedly serviceable to him; but with this professional opinion before me, I do not like to propose that he should be desired to go.

3. With the permission of Government, therefore, I will use every endeavour to discover some other competent person for the office of Hindoo visitor in Sindh. I have already written to the Inspector and consulted Mr. Harkness on the subject, but am not able immediately to name any one.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, 24 March 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

V. 1828.

RAO SAHEB WISSWANATH NARRAYAN has been suffering for a long time past from weakness of the stomach and looseness of bowels, the sequel of a previous long-continued sickness, in consequence of which his constitution has been weakened, and I am of opinion that a stay in Kurrachee during the hot season will be very prejudicial to his health.

I give this opinion the more confidently, as I had an opportunity of witnessing last season the effects the heat of that place had on him during his stay there, and consequently do strongly recommend him not to remain in Kurrachee or any other part of Sindh during the hot season.

Bombay, 15 March 1856.

(signed) *Annunta Chundroba*,
Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kurrachee.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 115 of 1856.)

V. 1829.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 31 March 1856.

MR. ERSKINE'S proceedings so far are approved. Government will await his further propositions regarding a Hindoo visitor for Sindh.

(No. 611 of 1856.)

V. 2265.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 1098, of the 3d instant, I have the honour to forward the annexed extract para. 2 of a letter from the Educational Inspector, Sindh division, No. 31, of the 25th ultimo, and of my reply thereto, No. 610, of this day's date.

2. I trust that Government will approve of the injunction conveyed in para. 2 of my letter to Lieutenant Lester.

3. I also annex copy of a letter from the same officer, No. 30, of 25th ultimo, and beg to be informed whether the provisional salary therein proposed may be allowed, pending receipt of the instructions of the Government of India.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, 5 April 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

V. 2266.

EXTRACT para. 2 of a Letter, No. 30, of the 25th March 1856, from the Educational Inspector, Sindh Division, to the Director of Public Instruction.

2. I SHOULD feel obliged by being informed whether I am authorised at once to entertain my own office establishment, and to proceed also in the entertaining of establishments for visitors as soon as they are ready to take charge of their duties. This, however, I presume, they will not be until I have received your detailed instructions as to my duties in Sindh, which you have promised to send me after receiving my report on the present state of educational establishments in Sindh.

(No. 610 of 1856.)

To Lieutenant Lester, Educational Inspector, Sindh Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 2 of your letter, No. 31, of 25th ultimo, I beg to inform you that the establishment proposed by me in my letter to Government, copy of which was forwarded to you with my memorandum, No. 492, of 19th ultimo, have not yet been sanctioned by Government, so that I am not in a position to authorise you to entertain them.

2. You may however, if necessary, at once entertain, in anticipation of sanction (and report that you have done so), one clerk and two peons as a temporary arrangement.

3. I shall lose no time in communicating to you the orders of Government when they reach me.

4. With regard to para. 3, I beg to draw your attention to the request contained in my letter, No. 716, of 10th November last, copy of which was forwarded

forwarded to you ; the subject of the paragraph referred to is noticed in a separate communication, of this day's date.

III.
Bombay.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, 5 April 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 30 of 1856.)

From the Educational Inspector in Sindh to the Director of Public
Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 439, of the 12th instant, requesting my opinion as to what salary should be assigned as a provisional arrangement to Syed Amroodeen, Mahomedan visitor in Sindh, I have the honour to recommend that a salary of one hundred and twenty-five (125) rupees be assigned him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. F. Lester*, Lieutenant,
Educational Inspector in Sindh.
Kurrachee, 25 March 1856.

(No. 1396 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 2267.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 24 April 1856.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of the Government of India, the Governor in Council ratifies the authority given in para. 2 of Mr. Erskine's letter to Lieutenant Lester, No. 610, dated 5 April 1856. The salaries of the clerk and two peons to be engaged by Lieutenant Lester should not exceed the rates specified in the scale submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, on the 19th March 1856.

He also sanctions, subject to like confirmation, the salary proposed, as a provisional arrangement for Syud Amroodeen, Mahomedan visitor in Sindh.

(No. 1397 of 1856.)

To the Civil Auditor.

V. 2267 A.

Sir,

I AM desired to inform you that, pending the orders of the Government of India on a scale of salaries and establishments proposed for the educational officers in Sindh, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has authorised the entertainment by the Educational Inspector in that province, if necessary, of the establishment specified in the margin as a temporary arrangement.

2. His Lordship in Council has also sanctioned the grant of a provisional salary of 125 rupees per mensem to the Mahomedan visitor in Sindh.

	Rs.
1 clerk	- 50
2 peons, at	
5 rupees	
each	- 10
	—
	Rs. 60 per
	mensem.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 30 April 1856.

(No. 1399 of 1856.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 2268.

Sir,

I AM directed to report that, pending the orders of the Government of India on the scale of salaries and establishments submitted with my letter, No. 1097, dated 3d April 1856, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has authorised the Educational Inspector in Sindh to employ, if necessary, a clerk and two peons as a temporary arrangement.

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

Z Z Z

2. His

III.
Bombay.

2. His Lordship in Council has also sanctioned, at the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the grant of a provisional salary of 125 rupees per mensem to the Mahomedan visitor of schools in Sindh, pending the reply of the Government of India to the letter quoted above.

3. The usual tabular statement is hereto annexed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30 April 1856.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 30, dated 30 March 1857.

Sindh.
Organization of
an Educational
Agency, 1856.
V. 3209 and 3210.
V. 4651 to 4655.
V. 4656 to 4660.
V. 4862 to 4864.
V. 5081 and 5082.
V. 5156 and 5157.
V. 5715 and 5716.

Para. 25. WITH reference to paras. 11 to 13 of our letter No. 77, dated the 29th August 1856, we beg to transmit a copy of our further proceedings, as noted in the margin, connected with education in Sindh.

26. The chief points discussed in these proceedings are—

1st. The principle on which educational charges in Sindh should hereafter be sanctioned.

2d. The supervision under which educational operations are to be carried on in that province.

3d. The language to be taught in the schools in Sindh.

27. With regard to the first point, we beg to report that as Lieutenant Colonel Jacob and Mr. Erskine were of opinion that the Commissioner should have discretionary authority to sanction grants-in-aid to any extent, provided they are not more than twice the amount contributed by the town or village for the establishment of a school, we referred the matter to the Government of India, who have replied to our reference in a letter, No. 1305, dated 15th October 1856, to which, and to our resolution thereon, we beg to refer your Honourable Court, and to intimate that our further proceedings on the subject will be hereafter communicated.

28. For our views on the two other points above noticed, we would beg to refer your Honourable Court to our resolution dated the 30th August 1856.

29. Your Honourable Court will observe that, at the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, we have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,592. 6. 10., which had been incurred in 1855-56, in excess of the allowance authorised by your Honourable Court for educational purposes in Sindh, and have at the same time reminded the Acting Commissioner in Sindh, and the Director of Public Instruction, that, under the orders of the Government of India (alluded to in our Despatch, No. 79, dated the 29th August 1856), all separate educational funds are now discontinued, and that therefore all new expenditure in Sindh on account of education will, from the 1st May last, inclusive, require the sanction of this Government and of the Government of India, in the same manner as expenditure in any other department.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.
(No. 1193 of 1856.)

V. 3209.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Month.
Nowrojee Jahangeerjee -	writer -	14 May 1856	Rs. a. p. 50 - -
Mahomed Wd. Sallah -	peon -	1 March 1856	5 - -
Gunput Row -	peon -	19 March 1856	5 - -

Sir,
IN reporting the entertainment (as per margin) of the establishment sanctioned in the Government resolution, No. 1396 of the 30th April last, the Educational Inspector, Sind Division, has stated as follows :

“ As

"As it was absolutely necessary that I should have some peons immediately after taking charge of my office, I entertained the two peons on the dates specified against their respective names on my own responsibility, but I trust Government will sanction their appointment, and allow them their pay from the dates of their enlistment."

2. Under these circumstances, I beg that Government will be pleased to allow the salary of the two peons to commence from the dates on which they were entertained.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
2 June 1856.

(No. 1889 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.
To the Civil Auditor.
To the Acting Commissioner in Sindh.

V. 3210.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 11 June 1856.

To be sanctioned.

(No. 80 of 1856.)

From the Acting Commissioner in Sindh.

V. 4651.

My Lord,

REFERRING to Mr. Frere's letter, as per margin, I have the honour to inform your Lordship in Council that the sum of 10,000 (ten thousand) rupees per annum, sanctioned by the Court of Directors under date the 8th December 1852 for educational purposes in Sindh, appears to have proved insufficient to meet the educational requirements of the year 1855-56, and as I am unable to anticipate that any surplus will remain of the grant for the current year, I consider it better to bring the present state of the educational funds of this province under the notice of Government, in view to obtaining their sanction to an extra grant to meet the disbursements of the past year.

No. 551 of 24th
December 1855, for-
warding a Report
from Mr. B. H.
Elliss on education
in Sindh.

2. The total amount actually expended down to the close of the year 1855-56 was Rs. 19,130. 13. 10. (nineteen thousand one hundred and thirty rupees, thirteen annas, and ten pies). But of this, Rs. 2,828. 14. 7. (two thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight rupees, fourteen annas and seven pies) have already been recovered, and Rs. 4,709. 6. 5. (four thousand seven hundred and nine rupees, six annas, and five pies) remain to be recovered on account of vernacular books, either prepared or sold, so that the amount which the fund may be considered as having been really and permanently in debt on the 30th April 1856, is Rs. 1,592. 6. 10. (one thousand five hundred and ninety-two rupees, six annas, and ten pies), and to this extra expenditure I have to request the sanction of your Lordship in Council.

3. From a statement recently framed, it appears that the fixed charges on the educational fund amount to 8,748 (eight thousand seven hundred and forty-eight rupees) per annum, thus leaving only a margin of 1,252 (one thousand two hundred and fifty-two rupees) for all new works and contingencies, a balance which is, I submit, insufficient to meet the required purposes.

4. I have the honour to append true copies of the statements received from the local officers of this province, showing in detail the manner in which the disbursements of 1855-56 were incurred, and I trust that your Lordship in

III.
Bombay.

Council will concur in thinking that the entries do not contain any objectionable or unnecessary item.

5. Mr. Frere's letter, quoted above, has informed Government what his views were relative to the grant requisite to meet educational expenditure in Sindh, and I have more recently addressed the Director of Public Instruction at the Presidency upon the same subject. Both communications will doubtless receive the attention of your Lordship in Council in due course. But the present question is wholly distinct from that relating to future arrangements, and is limited to a request to balance the liabilities of the fund already incurred by carrying to the credit of the fund an additional grant identical in amount with those liabilities.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee,
Commissioner's Office,
12 July 1856.

(signed) *J. Jacob*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Acting Commissioner in Sindh.

V. 4652.

DETAILED STATEMENT, showing the SUMS disbursed for EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES in the Shikarpore Collectorate, from 1 May 1855 to 30 April 1856, as called for in Officiating Commissioner's Letter, No. 361, dated 19 June 1856.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
SHIKARPORE:		
1 Persian Schoolmaster, from 1 May 1855 to 30 April 1856, at 15 rupees per mensem - - - - -	180 - -	
MEHUR:		
1 Persian Schoolmaster, from 1 May 1855 to 30 April 1856, at 8 rupees per mensem - - - - -	96 - -	
LARKANAH:		
1 Persian Schoolmaster, from 1 May 1855 to 30 April 1856, at 10 rupees per mensem - - - - -	120 - -	
KUMBER:		
1 Persian Schoolmaster, from 1 May 1855 to 30 April 1856, at 8 rupees per mensem - - - - -	96 - -	
GHOTEKKE:		
1 Persian Schoolmaster, from 1 May 1855 to 30 April 1856, at 4 rupees per mensem - - - - -	48 - -	
MERRPORE:		
1 Persian Schoolmaster, from 1 May 1855 to 30 April 1856, at 4 rupees per mensem - - - - -	48 - -	
OBOOWKAH:		
2 Persian Schoolmasters, from 1 May 1855 to 30 April 1856, at 4 rupees each per mensem - - - - -	96 - -	
TIGR:		
1 Persian Schoolmaster, from 1 June 1855 to 30 April 1856, at 7 rupees per mensem - - - - -	77 - -	
ROREN:		
1 Persian Schoolmaster, from 1 December 1855 to 30 April 1856, at 12 rupees per mensem - - - - -	60 - -	821 - -
Books purchased on account of Kumber School during the official year 1855-56 -		60 - -
GRAND TOTAL - - - Rs.		881 - -

(E. E.)

Shikarpore, Collector's Office,
23 June 1856.

T. R. Stewart, Major,
Collector, Upper Sindh.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE authorised by the Commissioner in Sind for EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES, under Government Letter, No. 816, of 11 March 1853, from 1 May 1855 to 30 April 1856.

DATE.	Number.	Name of Race.	Amount of Donation from Educational Fund.	Monthly Sum from Educational Fund.	Amount per Annum of Monthly Grants from Educational Fund.	Total Donation and Monthly Grants from Educational Fund.	Amount from other Sources.				For what Purpose granted.	REMARKS.
							Donation under Government Letter No. 1291.	Donation from other Sources.	Monthly.	Amount per Annum of Monthly Grants.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
GENERAL.												
1853:												
15 Dec.	3,681	-	120 -	30 -	360 -	120 -	-	-	-	-	Pay of moonshee Nundee-ram.	From April to July 855.
1855:												
13 August	2,651	-	320 -	40 -	480 -	320 -	-	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto	From August 1855 to March 1856.
4 May	1,492	-	162 -	-	-	162 -	-	-	-	-	Pay to normal scholars and moonshee, and rent for building for April 1855.	Pay to normal scholars - 144 - Rent of school building - 3 - Allowance to moonshee Nundee-ram - 15 -
13 July	2,337	-	130 9	-	-	130 9	-	-	-	-	Ditto - for May and June	Pay to normal scholars - 100 9 - Allowance to moonshee Nundee-ram - 30 -
11 August	2,637	-	86 1 5	-	-	86 1 5	-	-	-	-	Ditto - for July	Pay to normal scholars - 63 1 5 - Rent of the building - 5 - Allowance to moonshee Nundee-ram - 15 -
1 Sept.	2,860	-	108 6 9	-	-	108 6 9	-	-	-	-	Ditto - for August	Pay to normal scholars - 89 6 9 - Rent of the building - 4 - Allowance to moonshee Nundee-ram - 15 -
1 Oct.	3,130	-	149 15 7	-	-	149 15 7	-	-	-	-	Ditto - for Sept. 1855	Pay to normal scholars - 129 15 7 - Rent of the building - 5 - Allowance to moonshee Nundee-ram - 15 -
5 Nov.	3,480	-	155 -	-	-	155 -	-	-	-	-	Ditto - for Oct. 1855	Pay to normal scholars - 136 - Rent of the building - 4 - Allowance to moonshee Nundee-ram - 15 -
7 Dec.	3,829	-	143 -	-	-	143 -	-	-	-	-	Pay, allowance, and rent of building for November 1855.	Pay to normal scholars - 123 - Rent of the building - 4 - Allowance to moonshee Nundee-ram - 15 -
1856:												
6 Jan.	123	-	125 -	-	-	125 -	-	-	-	-	Ditto - for December 1855	Pay to normal scholars - 106 - Rent of the building - 4 - Allowance to moonshee Nundee-ram - 15 -
29 Feb.	505	-	90 -	-	-	90 -	-	-	-	-	Ditto - for January 1856	Pay to normal scholars - 80 - Rent of the building - 4 - Allowance to moonshee Nundee-ram - 15 -

STATEMENT of Expenditure authorised by the Commissioner in Sind for Educational Purposes, under Government Letter, No. 816, of 11 March 1853, from 1 May 1853 to 30 April 1856—*contd.*

DATE.	Number.	Name of Race.	Amount of Donation from Educational Fund.	Monthly Sum from Educational Fund.	Amount per Annum of Monthly Grants from Educational Fund.	Total Donation and Monthly Grants from Educational Fund.	Amount from other Sources.				For what Purpose granted.	REMARKS.
							Donation under Government Letter No. 1291.	Donation from other Sources.	Monthly.	Amount per Annum of Monthly Grants.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
GENERAL—continued.												
1853:												
11 Mar.	703	-	98 - -	- - -	- - -	98 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Pay, allowance, and rent of building for February 1853.	Pay to normal scholars - 79 - - Rent of the building - 4 - - Allowance to moonshie Nul-deeram - 15 - -
10 April	63	-	98 - -	- - -	- - -	98 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Ditto - for March 1853	Pay to normal scholars - 79 - - Rent of the building - 4 - - Allowance to moonshie Nul-deeram - 15 - -
1855:												
2 May	1,641	-	8 5 2	- - -	- - -	8 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Batta and pay to normal scholars.	Batta to normal scholars - 6 - - Pay to " - 2 5 2
6 May	1,682	-	201 - -	- - -	- - -	201 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Travelling allowance, gratuities, and pay to normal scholars.	Travelling allowance - 80 - - Gratuities - 81 - - Pay - 40 3 6
18 May	1,719	-	67 7 6	- - -	- - -	67 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Pay, allowance, and gratuities.	Travelling allowance - 42 - - Gratuities - 10 - - Pay - 15 7 6
5 June	1,904	-	3 - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Additional travelling allowance to a normal scholar.	
17 May	1,401	-	7 - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Travelling allowance to do.	
6 Oct.	3,185	-	85 - -	- - -	- - -	85 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	For rewards to five students of the normal class.	Meeya Mahomed - 25 - - Sobraj - 10 - - Assaram - 20 - - Mahomed Sedock - 10 - - Kazeo Abdool Mallee - 20 - -
19 July	72 Persian Letter.	-	398 5 -	- - -	- - -	398 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Price of books presented to normal class scholars as prizes.	Hekayut Oosallum - 31 copies. Dossaboy's I. Sentences - 18 - - Sindee Alphabet - 52 - - Zubtee Kitab - 5 - - Seckjee Peer - 54 - - Ba-buamo - 60 - - Durtsee Nerwar - 80 - - Chetjee Par - 53 - - Rumbo Zemindar - 54 - - Asoop's Fables - 21 - - History of India - 1 - -

Statement of Expenditure authorised by the Commissioner in Sind for Educational Purposes, under Government Letter, No. 816, of 11 March 1853, from 1 May 1855 to 30 April 1856—continued.

DATE.	Number.	Name of Race.	Amount of Donation from Educational Fund.	Monthly Sum from Educational Fund.	Amount per Annum of Monthly Grants from Educational Fund.	Total Donation and Monthly Grants from Educational Fund.	Amount from other Sources.				For what Purpose granted.	REMARKS.
							Donation under Government Letter No. 1,291.	Donation from other Sources.	Monthly.	Amount per Annum of Monthly Grants.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1855:												
Sept.	-	-	4 2 6	-	-	4 2 6	-	-	-	-	Price of books made over to the European and Indo-European school at Kurrachee.	First Reading Books, 29 copies Union Spelling Book, in five parts.
June	-	-	11 - -	-	-	11 - -	-	-	-	-		Paid in June 1855.
12 Nov.	3,567	-	673 2 -	-	-	673 2 -	-	-	-	-	Expenses incurred on account of Sind Education Fund.	Paid in November 1855, as per Commissioner's contingent bill, viz, paid for 1,500 copies of Measurement of Planes and Solids in Sind, Rs. 658. 4.
												Paid for a loondgee presented to the master of the Kurrachee Vernacular School Rs. 8.
												Paid for one copy of the Amoar
												Rs. a. p.
												Sohell - - - - - 2 13 -
												Ditto Bostan - - - - - 1 1 -
												Ditto Rookat Shungur - - - - - 1 - -
												Ditto Jusha Kilaleeta - - - - - 1 - -
												Rs. 5 14 -
												Cash presented to scholars - 3 - -
15 Sept.	3,073	-	49 15 -	-	-	49 15 -	-	-	-	-	Paid for the purchase of books for the district school at Tara Dawnah.	
24 Nov.	3,609	-	517 8 -	-	-	517 8 -	-	-	-	-	Price of 120 reams of paper required for printing a Sindee Algebra, and a treatise on astronomy.	

GENERAL—continued.

[illegible]

Statement of Expenditure authorised by the Commissioner in Sind for Educational Purposes, under Government Letter, No. 816, of 11 March 1853, from 1 May 1855 to 30 April 1856.

DATE.	Number.	Name of Race.	Amount of Donation from Educational Fund.	Monthly Sum from Educational Fund.	Amount per Annum of Monthly Grants from Educational Fund.	Total Donation and Monthly Grants from Educational Fund.	Amount from other Sources.				For what Purpose granted.	REMARKS.
							Donation under Government Letter No. 1,291.	Donation from other Sources.	Monthly.	Amount per Annum of Monthly Grants.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1856: 15 Jan.	125	-	48 13 -	-	-	48 13 -	-	-	-	-	Cash distributed to the scholars of Hydrabad school.	
1855: 15 Dec.	3,681	-	1,440 - -	120 - -	1,440 - -	1,440 - -	-	-	-	-	Pay to the English school-master.	From April 1855 to April 1856.
"	"	-	-	7 8 -	90 - -	90 - -	-	-	-	-	Half-pay to Mahomed Hoosein, Sindee and Persian schoolmaster.	Ditto - - ditto.
1854: 3 March	579	Kotree	-	5 - -	60 - -	42 9 3	-	-	-	-	Pay to Akhdool Kavee, schoolmaster, Kotree.	From 1st April to 16th December 1855.
1855: 7 Dec.	3,827	-	-	10 - -	120 - -	34 13 5	-	-	-	-	Pay to Akhoond Sookman, schoolmaster, Kotree.	From 17th December to 1855 to 31st March 1856.
25 Sept.	3,072	Johee	10 - -	120 - -	61 2 -	-	-	-	-	-	Pay to Akhoond Abraham, schoolmaster at Tarah Dowach.	Rs. a. d. Pay from 7th October 1855 to 31st March 1856 - - - 58 1 - House rent - - - 3 1 -
1856: 7 Dec.	3,827	Sehwan	-	10 - -	120 - -	40 - -	-	-	-	-	Pay to Akhoond Mahomed Azim at Sehwan.	Pay from 1st December 1855 to 31st March 1856.
10 May	1,679	Shikarpoor	5 14 6	-	-	5 14 6	-	-	-	-	Price of books presented to the pupils of Shikarpoor school.	
27 Nov.	3,717	Kurr	1,000 - -	-	-	1,000 - -	-	-	-	-	Paid Mr. Bease for a school in town.	
1855: 10 March	831	Tatta	1,500 - -	-	-	1,500 - -	-	-	-	-	Paid Syud Saber All Shah for a school at Tatta.	
Total - - - Rupees						14,905 9 5						

GENERAL—continued.

KURRACHEE COLLECTORATE.

(Revenue accounted for)

(Signed) H W Desai, Marine Collector

MEMORANDUM of all DEBITS in the Books of the Hyderabad Collectorate on Account of the Sindh Education Fund, during the Official Year 1855-56.

Month.	Amount.	On what Account.	Number and Date of Commissioner's Letter, Sanctioning the Disbursement.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
July 1855 -	78 2 -	For 100 copies of Durthi Nirwar, and 150 of Chitjeeper, received from the Collector of Kurrachee for sale.	—
" " -	80 7 6	For the erection of a school at Alyar.	- - No. 1546, dated 7 May 1855.
August 1855 -	687 8 -	Value of 250 copies of Regulation XIV. of 1827, in Sindhi; 400 of the Bombay Zemindar, and 300 of Æsop's Fables, received from the Collector of Kurrachee for sale.	—
" " -	70 - -	For the erection of a school at Alyar Kasunda.	- - No. 1546, dated 7 May 1855.
" " -	37 7 2	Expenses of the school at Alyarka Tunda, for June 1855.	- - No. 2539, dated 28 July 1855.
Sept. " -	125 - -	For the erection of a school at Alyarka Tunda.	- - No. 1546, dated 7 May 1855.
" " -	34 8 -	Expenses of the school at Alyarka Tunda, for July 1855.	- - No. 2539, dated 28 July 1855.
October " -	60 - -	For the erection of a school at Alyarka Tunda.	- - No. 1546, dated 7 May 1855.
" " -	34 8 -	Expenses of the school at Alyarka Tunda, for August 1855.	- - No. 2539, dated 28 July 1855.
November 1855	64 8 6	For the erection of a school at Alyar.	- - No. 1546, dated 7 May 1855.
" " -	69 - -	Expenses of the school at Alyar, for September and October 1855.	- - No. 2539, dated 28 July 1855.
January 1856 -	172 12 -	Value of books, supplied to the Assistant Commissioner in Sindh, as prizes to scholars.	—
" " -	63 12 5	Expenses of the schools at Halla, for December 1855.	- - No. 3828, dated 6 Dec. 1855.
" " -	69 - -	Expenses of the school at Alyar, for November 1855, and December 1855.	- - No. 2539, dated 28 July 1855, and No. 94, dated 11 Jan. 1856.
February " -	6 15 6	Expenses of the school at Mora, for January 1856.	- - No. 3689, dated 24 November 1855.
" " -	20 6 6	Expense of the school at Multaree, for December 1855.	- - No. 3823, dated 6 December 1855.
" " -	63 - -	Expenses of the school at Halla and Multaree, for January 1856.	- - Ditto, ditto.
" " -	66 8 -	Expenses incurred by the Assistant Commissioner, on account of the Sindh Education Fund.	—
March " -	12 - -	Expenses of the school at Mora, for February 1856.	- - No. 3689, dated 24 November 1855.
" " -	63 - -	Expenses of the school at Halla and Multaree, for February 1856.	—
" " -	69 - -	Expenses of the schools at Alyar, for January and February 1856.	- - No. 2539, dated 29 July 1855, and No. 94, dated 11 January 1856.

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Month.	Amount.	On what Account.	Number and Date of Commissioner's Letter, Sanctioning the Disbursement.
April 1856 -	Rs. a. p. 112 - -	Expenses of the school at Hyderabad, from December 1855 to March 1856.	- - No. 3204, dated 5 Oct. 1855.
" " -	18 - -	Pay and travelling allowance to Akhoond Mahomed, one of the normal scholars.	—
" " -	20 4 -	Paid to the Assistant Commissioner, for purchase of loonghies to be presented to schoolmasters.	—
" " -	12 - -	Expenses of the school at Mora, for March 1856.	- - No. 3689, dated 24 November 1855.
" " -	34 8 -	Expenses of the school at Alyar, for March 1856.	- - No. 2539, dated 28 July 1855, and No. 94, dated 11 January 1856.
TOTAL - Rs.	2,094 8 7		

Hydrabad, Collector's Office,
19 June 1856.(signed) E. P. Down,
Collector.

STATEMENT of EDUCATIONAL WORKS in Sindh, Published and Sold during the Official Year 1855-56.

1. NAMES OF WORKS.	2. Date of Issue.	3. Number of Copies Published.	4. Selling Price per Copy.	COLLECTOR OF HYDRABAD.							
				5. Number of Copies; Balance in Hand on 1st May 1855.	6. Value.	7. Number Received during the Year.	8. Value.	9. Number Sold.	10. Value.	11. Number Remaining.	12. Value.
Under the Head of "Sindh Education Fund :"					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Lukajee Peer - - -	- - -	- - -	8 Annas.	161	80 8 -	- - -	- - -	50	25 - -	111	55 8 -
Babnamah - - -	- - -	- - -	2 "	265	33 2 -	- - -	- - -	119	14 14 -	146	18 4 -
Chitjeeper - - -	- - -	- - -	3 "	241	45 3 -	150	28 2 -	70	13 2 -	321	60 3 -
Dhurtee Nirwar - - -	- - -	- - -	8 "	324	162 - -	100	50 - -	92	46 - -	332	166 - -
Dhurtee jo Nukaho - - -	- - -	- - -	8 "	145	72 8 -	- - -	- - -	11	5 8 -	134	67 - -
Bumba Zemindar - - -	- - -	- - -	5 "	-	- - -	400	62 8 -	93	14 8 6	307	47 15 6
Regulation XIV. of 1827 - - -	- - -	- - -	8 "	-	- - -	250	125 - -	61	30 8 -	189	94 8 -
Æsop's Fables - - -	- - -	- - -	1 ½ Rs.	-	- - -	300	450 - -	104	156 - -	196	294 - -
Hikayat Oosalaheen - - -	- - -	- - -	6 "	21	126 - -	- - -	- - -	15	90 - -	6	36 - -
Dhosabhoy's Sentences - - -	- - -	- - -	5 "	21	105 - -	- - -	- - -	12	60 - -	9	45 - -
Sindhi Alphabet Sheet - - -	- - -	- - -	6 Pice.	55	1 11 6	- - -	- - -	16	- 8 -	39	1 3 6
Sindhi Grammar - - -	- - -	- - -	2 Rs.	33	66 - -	- - -	- - -	6	12 - -	27	54 - -
Sindhi Dictionary - - -	- - -	- - -	{ 3 Rs. 3 ans. and 1 copy at 3 Rs. }	16	50 13 -	- - -	- - -	8	25 5 -	8	25 8 -
Zubtee Kitab - - -	- - -	- - -	3 ans.	268	50 4 -	- - -	- - -	42	7 14 -	226	42 6 -
Total - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	414	399 12 6	- - -	- - -	99	195 11 -	315	204 1 6
GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,550	793 1 6	1,200	715 10 -	699	501 3 6	2,051	1,007 8 -

Hydrabad, Collector's Office,
19 June 1856.

(signed) E. P. Down, Collector.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing the Sums disbursed under the Sanction of the Commissioner in Sind on Educational Accounts, from 1 May 1855 to 30 April 1856.

SUBJECT.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
June 1855 :	Rs. a. p.	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Nuggur, from 21 April to 31 May 1855, at 35 rupees per month -	46 10 8	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Mittee, from 21 April to 31 May 1855, at 35 rupees per month -	46 10 8	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Islamkote, from 21 April to 31 May 1855, at 30 rupees per month -	40 - -	
	133 5 4	
July 1855 :		
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Nuggur, for the month of June 1855 - - - - -	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Mittee, for the month of June 1855	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Islamkote, for the month of June 1855 - - - - -	30 - -	
	100 - -	
August 1855 :		
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Nuggur, for the month of July 1855	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Mittee, for the month of July 1855	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Islamkote, for the month of July 1855 - - - - -	30 - -	
	100 - -	Under the sanction contained in Commissioner's letter, No 69, dated 8 January 1855.
September 1855 :		
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Nuggur, for the month of August 1855 - - - - -	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Mittee, for the month of August 1855 - - - - -	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Islamkote, for the month of August 1855 - - - - -	30 - -	
	100 - -	
October 1855 :		
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Nuggur, for the month of September 1855 - - - - -	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Mittee, for the month of September 1855 - - - - -	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Islamkote, for the month of September 1855 - - - - -	30 - -	
	100 - -	
November 1855 :		
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Nuggur, for the month of October 1855 - - - - -	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Mittee, for the month of October 1855 - - - - -	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Islamkote, for the month of October 1855 - - - - -	30 - -	
Contingencies - - - - -	15 - -	
	115 - -	Ditto - ditto, No. 5099, dated 27 September 1855.

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Bombay.

SUBJECT.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
December 1855:	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Nuggur, for the month of November 1855 - - - - -	35 - -	Under the sanction contained in Commissioner's letter, No. 69, dated 8 January 1855.
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Mittee, for the month of November 1855 - - - - -	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Islamkote, for the month of November 1855 - - - - -	30 - -	
Contingencies - - - - -	15 - -	Ditto - ditto, No. 3099, dated 27 September 1855.
	115 - -	
January 1856:		
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Nuggur, for the month of December 1855 - - - - -	35 - -	Ditto - ditto, No. 69, dated 8 January 1855.
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Mittee, for the month of December 1855 - - - - -	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Islamkote, for the month of December 1855 - - - - -	30 - -	
Contingencies - - - - -	15 - -	Ditto - ditto, No. 3099, dated 27 September 1855.
Books purchased from Ahmedabad -	26 11 6	
	141 11 6	
February 1856:		
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Nuggur, for the month of January 1856 - - - - -	35 - -	Ditto - ditto, No. 69, dated 8 January 1855.
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Mittee, for the month of January 1856 - - - - -	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Islamkote, for the month of January 1856 - - - - -	30 - -	
Contingencies - - - - -	15 - -	Ditto - ditto, No. 3099, dated 27 September 1855.
	115 - -	
March 1856:		
Pay to the vernacular schoolmaster at Nuggur, for the month of February 1856 - - - - -	35 - -	Ditto - ditto, No. 69, dated 8 January 1855.
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Mittee, for the month of February 1856 - - - - -	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Islamkote, for the month of February 1856 - - - - -	30 - -	
Contingencies - - - - -	15 - -	Ditto - ditto, No. 3099, dated 27 September 1855.
	115 - -	
April 1856:		
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Nuggur, for the month of March 1856 - - - - -	35 - -	Ditto - ditto, No. 69, dated 8 January 1855.
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Mittee, for the month of March 1856 - - - - -	35 - -	
Pay of the vernacular schoolmaster at Islamkote, for the month of March 1856 - - - - -	30 - -	
Contingencies - - - - -	15 - -	Ditto - ditto, No. 3099, dated 27 September 1855.
	115 - -	
TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.	1,250 - 10	

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) S. N. Rorkes,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Thurr
and Parkur.

Thurr and Parkur Deputy Collector
and Magistrate's Office, Booj, 13 June 1856.

(No. 2268 of 1856.)

Document, to whom sent.	For what purpose.
The Director of Public Instruction.	For Report.

By order, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18 July 1856.

(No. 1789 of 1856.)

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction.

I BEG to recommend that a sum of Rs. 1,592. 6. 10. be sanctioned in excess of the former authorised allowance, in order that the excess expenditure which has been incurred in 1855-56 may be cleared off.

V. 4653.

2. I would refer also to my separate letter, No. 1788, of this date, and accompaniments, for my general opinion on this subject.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, 28 July 1856.

(No. 2711 of 1856.)

To the Acting Commissioner in Sindh,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Civil Auditor.

V. 4654.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 25 August 1856.

THE expenditure reported as required to clear accounts with the Sindh Educational Fund, up to 30th April 1856, is sanctioned.

The Director of Public Instruction and Acting Commissioner in Sindh should be reminded that, under the orders of the Government of India, all separate educational funds are now discontinued, and that, therefore, all new expenditure in Sindh on account of education will, from the 1st May last inclusive, require the sanction of this Government, or of the Government of India, in the same manner as expenditure in any other Department.

(No. 1788 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4655.

Sir,

UNDER date the 29th of May, the Officiating Commissioner in Sindh addressed me as follows :

"I have the honour to bring to your notice that, on the 6th March last, I forwarded to Lieutenant Lester, Educational Inspector in Sindh, for his opinion thereon, an application for sanction for a disbursement of 530 rupees, for the erection of a school-house at the village of Dadoor, in the Kurrachee Collectorate.

"2. The papers so forwarded were only returned to me on the 23d instant by Lieutenant Lester, with a letter from himself, informing me that he had sent them on to you in Bombay, and that they had been laid before Government, whose sanction had been obtained for the outlay.

"3. I cannot imagine what useful end could have been proposed to be
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III.
Bombay.

attained by forwarding to Bombay the papers in question, with regard to which local knowledge only was necessary to enable a correct opinion to be arrived at, and on which I had called for Lieutenant Lester's opinion, thinking that in obtaining such opinion but a few hours' delay would have been caused. The manner in which these papers were transmitted to you seems to have induced you to believe that they had been forwarded with my knowledge and sanction, and to have led to an application to Government for sanction to a disbursement wholly unknown to me, and without any reference to the Public Works Department, a course of procedure which is, I submit, irregular, and which, if permitted, appears to me to be likely to cause much inconvenience and confusion. Wherefore I beg to suggest that it be prohibited in future."

2. On the 10th June, I replied :

" In acknowledging your letter, No. 271, of the 29th ultimo, I beg to express my entire concurrence in your opinion, that the reference to Bombay of every case in which a new sanction for any educational charge is contemplated, would be extremely inconvenient, and ought not to be allowed.

" 2. It will, however, appear to you, I trust, that Lieutenant Lester might not unnaturally feel somewhat at a loss how to advise on a reference like this on his first arrival in the province, and before it had been possible to give him definite instructions as to the method of obtaining sanction for charges of this nature. He seems to have misunderstood the object of your reference. I have already more than once pointed out to him that the practice of constantly communicating with Bombay would be very injurious, and he is, I believe, himself entirely of that opinion, and most anxious to act accordingly, and to be guided by your counsels.

" 3. I may, perhaps, fancy difficulties where none exist, but it seems to me that you will not find it easy, without enlarged authority, to dispose of such applications for educational aid. The sum hitherto at the disposal of the Commissioner for this purpose annually was 10,000 rupees; of this, a very large portion has already been permanently appropriated to fixed charges, which will recur annually. Indeed, from the statements recently received, I conclude, for they do not show exactly, that nearly the whole of the above sum must be already absorbed. I have asked Lieutenant Lester for precise information on this point because it seemed to me, from the best information I could obtain, that even if your annual grant were raised, as Mr. Frere proposed, to 25,000 rupees per annum, it would hardly in this respect meet the requirement of the case.

" 4. There are two ways, it seems to me, in which the necessity for references may be avoided.

" 1. By giving your authority to appropriate annually to new fixed charges connected with education a certain sum in addition to the fixed sanctioned charges existing at the commencement of the year, and authority also to disburse annually a certain extra sum on general or contingent charges of the department.

" 2. By adopting some rule under which, if a certain rate of contribution be raised by local communities, a certain rate in aid will be allowed by Government, without reference to the total sum thus annually granted away.

" 5. The latter is the principle now acted upon in these districts, and under it practically there is no limit to the charges which the inspecting officers may provisionally admit, except the liberality of the communities visited. Schools are thus conditionally sanctioned at once, and preparations are made for opening them in anticipation of the formal sanction of Government, which is given upon monthly statements of schools provisionally approved in every district. This relates, of course, only to fixed charges, contributions in aid of buildings, &c., being extremely rare here; but the same principle might be applied to such contributions.

" 6. I deem it advisable to bring this prominently to your notice, because, as regards these provinces, the Government of India have abolished the annual educational

educational grant, stating that hereafter the charges of this department, as of other public departments, must be regulated by the wants to be supplied, and sanctioned from time to time accordingly. I have acquiesced in the propriety of this view as regards Indian districts, but am not disposed to view it as applicable to Sindh. If, however, a larger annual grant is to be asked for, it should not be forgotten that the order just referred to has been adopted elsewhere. I should be greatly obliged to you for a statement of your views on this subject."

3. The officiating Commissioner has now reported: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, as per margin, and with reference to the subject of paras. 3, 4, 5 and 6, of that letter, to state that in my opinion the rules under which, if a certain amount of contribution be raised by the people of any locality for educational purposes, a certain grant in aid will be allowed by Government, will be far preferable to any fixed sum being granted annually for educational purposes.

No. 1257 of the
10th June 1856,
having reference
to the promotion of
education in Sindh

"2. The grant in aid for Sindh, should, I think, be in proportion to the contributions of the people as two to one, Government thus bearing two-thirds of the whole cost.

"3. I doubt if anything effectual can be accomplished at present, at least, with a less amount of assistance from the State; but as the benefits of education extend and become more and more valued by the people, the proportions of the respective shares will be reversed, and ultimately the whole cost of education may be borne by the people themselves.

"4. This may be a proper opportunity to mention to you, that it appears to me, that the new arrangement of appointing an inspector of education in Sindh on a salary of 1,000 rupees a month, is not by any means the best mode of advancing education in the province.

"5. It seems not to be in accordance with the rules of a wise economy, to pay (12,000) twelve thousand rupees, or (16,000) sixteen thousand rupees per annum for the duty of superintending the expenditure of (10,000) ten thousand or twenty-five thousand, while it is evident to me that too much direct interference by Europeans in the first instance, will be likely, in the present state of mental culture existing generally in the province, seriously to retard instead of advancing the real education of the people of Sindh.

"6. It should be borne in mind that proceedings at Kurrachee, where the European inspector resides, have almost as little influence on the people of Sindh, as proceedings in Bombay or in England. The people of Kurrachee are mostly foreigners to Sindh, and the inhabitants of Sindh generally have an almost invincible dislike even to a temporary residence at this place. The schools at Kurrachee are not properly Sindhee schools, and can effect little towards advancing the real education of the people of Sindh, except by training masters to be supplied to the schools throughout the province.

"7. That which is really most necessary to raise the moral and intellectual character of the people of Sindh, appears to me to be at first the most elementary instruction very generally diffused throughout the country, and this it seems to me will be best introduced by native agency only. No European inspector or superintendent is required. Two well qualified and active visitors, one Mussulman and one Hindoo, each on a salary of 150 rupees a month, moving about the province with the Commissioner, would, it appears to me, effect the object in view far more effectually than the European inspector at Kurrachee on a salary of 1,000 rupees.

"8. If the object be to improve the people of Sindh, and to advance their mental growth, the present machinery will prove far too heavy for the work, however imposing may be the display it may make by means of English schools, &c. among the foreigners at Kurrachee.

"9. Another circumstance is also worthy of serious consideration. The language to be taught.

"10. It appears to me certain that the attempt to make a written language out of the several barbarous provincial dialects used in Sindh, and to perpetuate
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their use, will impede the progress of real education in Sindh for a long series of years, and do more to crush all intellectual development among the people than any other proceedings I can readily think of. I have no doubt on this point, and feeling as I do, that improved mental culture and advancing moral growth are the greatest possible blessings which can be granted to men, I cannot but be deeply impressed with the idea of the great evil which must follow from the course we are now adopting.

"11. I am quite convinced that less harm would be done to the cause of education, were we to leave the people entirely unaided to follow their own devices, than will be produced and indefinitely extended by our insisting on introducing into the schools and perpetuating the use of one or any of the provincial dialects of Sindh, or of a so-called Sindee language constructed out of these dialects."

4. In a postscript it is added: "The subject of the educational establishment in Sindh appears to me to be one of great importance to the province, and I should therefore esteem it a favour if you would at once bring it prominently to the notice of Government."

5. As I concur entirely in the opinion expressed by the officiating Commissioner on the importance of this subject, I have been careful to submit his statements in his own words without curtailment.

6. The points under reference, are evidently three, which differ much from each other, and may be separately considered.

1. The principle on which educational charges in Sind should hereafter be sanctioned.

2. The establishment by which educational operations in that province should be carried on.

3. The language to be taught in primary schools in Sind.

7. On the first point, I beg to support the recommendation of the Commissioner, that he be permitted to sanction, without reference to Government, expenditure for educational purposes in the province of Sind, on condition that no sum thus sanctioned shall be more than double the sum contributed by the local association or community. Many special cases will doubtless arise, in which it will be desirable to sanction disbursements by Government, without any equivalent, but those may be especially referred for Government sanction in each instance. It hardly seems necessary to give a maximum beyond which the sanctions of the Commissioner on the above condition shall not pass in each year, as it seems unlikely that the provincial communities will at present more than exhaust the liberality of Government. Should Government have any difficulty in at once sanctioning the proposal, I beg very earnestly to propose that the Commissioner at all events be immediately authorised (in anticipation of final sanction) to expend 25,000 rupees per annum on education (the minimum proposed by Mr. Frere), instead of 10,000 rupees, as at present. The urgent necessity for this increase, especially since the withdrawal of municipal aid from schools in Sind, is sufficiently proved by the following extract from a letter of the inspector, No. 237, of the 4th instant, para. 8: "The present fixed charges (on the educational grant) amount to about 8,748 rupees per annum, and now we have the municipal aid additional of Rs. 3,682. 2., making a total of actual school expenses of Rs. 12,430. 2. per annum, being a surplus expenditure of 2,430 rupees beyond the present Government grant, leaving us therefore nothing for establishing new schools or scholarships, nothing for prizes, school books, lithographing of new books, &c. &c. This is proposed merely as a provisional arrangement. A final one will be recommended as soon as possible."

8. On the second point, the present establishment, as Government are aware, was organized on the recommendation of the Commissioner, Mr. Frere. In the 16th para. of his letter, No. 3969, of the 24th of December last, he observed, "Perhaps at present the most pressing want is that of some qualified inspector, under your general superintendence, to devote his whole attention to the subject. He should have under him at least two subordinates, one a Mahomedan and the other a Hindoo, not less highly qualified than the provincial superintendents of schools in India."

9. Mr.

9. Mr. Frere represented, that inquiries connected with educational improvements have imposed great labour upon his assistant Mr. Ellis; and he wrote strongly, and others have spoken strongly, of the benefit which had resulted to the cause of education in Sind from the labours of that gentleman, and which with all deference I can hardly believe would have resulted from the labours of a native of the province.

10. I do not know whether the Officiating Commissioner proposes to avail himself of the services of any and what European assistants hereafter, in organizing a system of village schools, preparing works for use in them, controlling expenditure, rendering accounts, administering patronage, visiting private and mission schools as they arise, training teachers, superintending the operations of this department generally, and reporting proceedings from time to time. If competent European agency is to be employed at all, I see no reason for interfering with existing arrangements. The present inspector was indicated by the Commissioner as a proper person for the office, and has performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner. Unless therefore the Officiating Commissioner be prepared to take into his own hands the duty and responsibility of immediately maturing and carrying out all educational measures, and directly controlling all educational establishments, I would certainly deprecate any attempt to supersede the arrangement which has been adopted for the introduction by degrees of an effective system of schools, and the diffusion of a rational desire for knowledge.

11. Colonel Jacob has observed that "it seems not to be in accordance with the rules of a wise economy to pay 12,000 rupees or 16,000 rupees per annum, for the duty of superintending the expenditure of 10,000 rupees or 25,000 rupees per annum."

12. I need hardly point out that the duty of superintending expenditure (which, I am afraid, in the absence of a single responsible controller, has been very imperfectly performed) is not the chief duty, and much less the sole duty of an inspector of schools. Certainly the extent of his utility cannot be measured by the extent of Government funds (for they only are here referred to) at his disposal. Colonel Jacob has himself declared that, with the progress of education, the proportion of Government aid to be granted to schools will diminish, until at last, as he prophesies, Government aid will be unnecessary. He will hardly maintain that inspection will then be unnecessary likewise.

13. The duties of an inspector of course are mainly connected with the encouragement of a desire for instruction, and the improvement of the means of instruction. Every one must concur in the opinion of the Officiating Commissioner, that too much direct interference by Europeans in the first instance will do more harm than good, but I am obliged to confess that, in my judgment, it is the excess of interference alone which can be injurious; that it is not clear why the exertions of Lieutenant Lester should be less beneficial in their degree than those of Mr. Ellis; and that, especially with the existing great difficulty of obtaining suitable native agency, it seems very difficult indeed to believe that the services of a European superintendent can be dispensed with without imposing upon the Commissioner or his assistant personally a degree of labour which, in the opinion of Mr. Ellis and Mr. Frere, may most advantageously be transferred to a special inspector of education.

14. I have made these remarks with some hesitation, as they are opposed to the opinions of an officer so able and experienced as Colonel Jacob. I should hardly have made them perhaps were it not that I believe the views now expressed to be in conformity with those of Mr. Frere (by which the proceedings of Government have been influenced), and also that Government must expect me, under these circumstances, to offer an expression of my own opinion, which is not altered by the remarks of the Officiating Commissioner.

15. If it should appear desirable to Government and to the Commissioner to appoint the inspector in Sind to be an assistant to the Commissioner in the department of education, and to order that his communications on all matters of local concernment are to be with the Commissioner direct, and generally with the Director of Public Instruction only after the Commissioner has pronounced upon them, I shall not oppose that arrangement. It is most desirable that the

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wishes of the Commissioner should regulate the proceedings of the inspector in every possible way, and that the instructions issued by the inspector should be known always to have the authority and concurrence of the Commissioner. If, therefore, this course were adopted I would merely require that the usual periodical reports and returns should be duly forwarded to this office from Sind as from the other divisions, and that the director should be kept fully informed of all proceedings without delay. The final submission of proposals to, and issue of orders by Government should of course, in every instance, be through this office.

16. I will not comment on the remarks of the Officiating Commissioner in paragraphs 6 to 8 of his letter, because there seems to be no reason why an educational inspector should pass more of his time at Kurrachee or devote more of his attention to English schools than a native inspector or an assistant to the Commissioner.

17. The third point to which Colonel Jacob draws attention is the language to be used in the primary schools in Sind. The arguments which he advances have not convinced me that Mr. Frere's determination to adopt the Sindee as the language of business and instruction for the bulk of the population was injudicious. Nor do I suppose that Government (on other grounds) are willing to re-open the question as to the language of official record in the province. I will merely, therefore, annex* a somewhat fuller statement by Colonel Jacob of his objections to the Sindee dialect, and await the decision of Government on the question, whether or not the general use of that dialect, in as far as Government offices and schools are concerned, is again to be regarded as an open question or not.

18. I have had very great difficulty in obtaining the information required to enable me to frame definite and detailed instructions for the inspector in Sind, and to propose in detail a definite course of procedure for the conduct of educational operations in the province. Most of the information has now been furnished, in as far as it can be furnished, and I hope very soon to lay the results before Government in a separate communication. I have reason to believe that it will be necessary, very considerably, and without delay, to modify many of the proposals made in Mr. Ellis's report; but on this subject I will not enter at present.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
28 July 1856.

(No. 151 of 1856.)

V. 4656.

MEMORANDUM on Education for Lieutenant J. F. Lester, Educational Inspector in Sind.

YOU are desirous of being made acquainted with my views upon the question of general education, as applied to this province.

2. This general question embraces the following particulars:

- 1st. The language in which instruction should be given.
- 2d. The branches of education to which attention should be specially directed; and,
- 3d. The method which should be adopted in view to introducing and establishing throughout the province, such schools as may be best adapted to afford the community, without shock to their prejudices, that instruction which is most essential to their real and permanent well-being.

3. I will briefly explain to you my ideas upon these particulars, in the order in which I have enumerated them; I will then summarise what principles and details have already been carried into effect; and with these two statements before you, you will readily perceive what degree of modification the introduction of these principles and details would involve in carrying into effect my own ideas.

4. First then, as regards language: It is plain that since language is simply an instrument for the attainment of knowledge, the shorter period expended in learning the instrument, the longer leisure there will remain for attaining knowledge. And therefore
it

it appears to me that at all times and in all places, the law should be to tend towards unity in language, and in so tending, to select from among all the languages of the world that in which the most worthy body of literature is already stored, and whose genius is such as to admit of its incorporating all that is of value in other languages.

5. As however, this unity of language is still many centuries forward, it behoves us to content ourselves with such tendency thereto as may be compatible with the circumstances immediately around us. These circumstances seem to me as indicating in the case of our Indian empire, and consequently in the case of Sind, as a province of that empire, that language, Hindoostani, which, prior to the date of our rule, had already been introduced as the camp language throughout Hindoostan, and which has subsequently come into so general use as to warrant the assertion, that it is the only language understood by the masses of all the people from the Indus to the Ganges. Possessing these immense advantages, the Hindoostani is furthermore thoroughly oriental, and sufficiently expansive to allow of its expressing all the ideas which may be required to be conveyed in it.

6. Failing Hindoostani, I would have allowed Persian to remain, as it had been for many years the language of business and literature in Sind. But I would not have adopted the Sindee itself. It is true that Sindee is the vernacular dialect of the province, and it is true that in the case of Germany and other countries, the native tongue has been found to be so deeply rooted, as to render it almost impracticable to supersede it by any foreign language. But the case of Sind is not analogous with that of those countries. In Sind, the Sindee had not only never been the medium of official or other correspondence, but it did not even possess an established alphabet. Everything had to be created. Mr. Stack preferred the Devanagri alphabet, Mr. B. H. Ellis, the Arabic. But in both instances an alphabet had either to be introduced, or to be created, and the writing of a Sindee document was as strange to a Sindee as it would have been to a Hindoostanee; while even down to the present day, the time expended upon one page of a Sindee letter, is equal to that in which the same writer could write three pages of Persian. Advancing beyond the alphabet, we find that in rendering Sindee the language of education and record, we create a new written language, and one which is wholly without the shadow of a literature; you clearly perceive then, that the creation of the Sindee as a written language in Sind, is diametrically opposed to my idea of language everywhere tending towards unity. As I said before, had I to commence from the beginning, I would make Hindoostanee, which incorporates naturally all Arabic and Persian terms, the language not of Sind only, but of all India, whether for office work, literature or science.

7. Second, as respects the branches of education to which attention should be more particularly turned. Upon this point also my ideas are fixed and clear, based upon long and careful observation. I would see the people taught that which shall ensure their own mental and moral growth in the law of nature; in other words, in the law of God. I would have the phenomena of the universe explained to them, in order that, escaping the errors by which nature has been concealed, they might become aware of her own true law, as it is found underlying all the phenomena of nature, even man himself. Further, it should be taught the people how to apply this law in all its particulars in an useful and skilful manner, to the arts of life. The gaining an intimate knowledge of things, and the application of this knowledge to purposes at once beneficial to themselves and all their neighbours, seems to me far worthier and more advisable of introduction, than ever so refined and extensive an acquaintance with words or even with history. I would therefore desire to see the people of Sind taught natural philosophy, the simple mathematics, geometry, land measurements, and the arts of skilled artisans, as these are practised in Europe.

8. And third, as regards the method to be adopted in establishing the schools, I think decidedly that in the present mental condition of the inhabitants of Sind, the principle to be acted on is this: to interfere as little as possible beyond affording grants-in-aid when desired, holding out encouragement to all, whether Governmental schools or otherwise, and affording every desired opportunity for acquiring knowledge by supplying books or masters. I would use no compulsion whatever, I would simply cherish and by all reasonable means strive towards impressing upon the people the truth of the great and everlasting benefits of education. As this truth gains ground, I would afford every opportunity for carrying it into practice, and so fit the education to the shape and growth of the people, without endeavouring to force that growth to the scope of the teacher's mind. These principles have hitherto been acted upon, and have been found to succeed admirably. The report by Mr. B. H. Ellis, which has been transmitted to you in original, will have informed you of the germ of general education in Sind; Mr. Frere's able summary of the question, which you have also received in original, will have shown you his views upon this subject. The reports as per margin,* recently forwarded for your more detailed information, will have

made

Dated 29th December 1854, with four enclosures.

Being letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3769, of 24th December 1855.

* From Political Superintendent, frontier of Upper Sind, No. 71, of 10th March 1856. From Captain Dunsterville, No. 117, dated 17th March 1856. From Deputy Collector of Shahbunder, No. 125, dated 17th March 1856. From Deputy Collector of Jurruck, No. 119, dated 24th March 1856. From Deputy Collector of Sehwan, No. 223, dated 19th March 1856. From Deputy Collector of Customs, No. 288, of 24th March 1856. From Collector of Shikarpoor, No. 116, of 24th March 1856. From Collector of Shikarpoor, No. 88, of 12th March 1856. From Deputy Collector of Roree, No. 48, of 11th March 1856. From Lieutenant Lester, No. 72, of 13th March 1856. From Deputy Commissioner, Larkhana, No. 126, of 17th March 1856. From Deputy Commissioner, Mehur, No. 86, of 18th March 1856.

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made you acquainted with the results of the principles which have been at work during the two years that have intervened since the first introduction of indigenous schools.

9. The following *résumés* by the three Collectors, and the Political Superintendent, frontier, summarise the present state of education in Sind.

Kurrachee.

EDUCATION.—ENGLISH.

There is but one Government English school in this collectorate, which is at the head quarter station, Kurrachee, and musters about 75 scholars, who are divided into five classes, amongst which is a normal class and an engineer class. It is proposed also to establish an English class this year at Kotree, in the Government school at that station. Very few Sindee boys have, as yet, taken advantage of the opportunity afforded them of learning English in the Government school at Kurrachee. It is hoped, however, that the example which has lately been set by some influential men of the Sindee community at Kurrachee, in sending their children to the institution, will induce others to do likewise. I should not omit to add that, besides the above, there is an English free school at Kurrachee, which has been established for many years, and is partly supported by private contributions, and partly by the Church Missionary Society. The attendance at this school averages about 50 boys of all classes. The managers of these schools have not, as yet, availed themselves of the Government grants-in-aid.

XIII.—VERNACULAR.

Numerous vernacular schools have been established by Government in this collectorate, the greater number of them being in the Sehwan districts. In the Shahbunder districts, little has been done towards the establishment of such schools, partly owing to the absence of any promise of support from the native community. The native community, even here, are now however awakening to the importance of an education superior to what can be obtained in the Bunyah's shop or the Musjeed. Application has been made lately for the construction of school-houses in three of the principal towns of this district, the influential inhabitants of these towns having promised their support.

The system of education followed in these schools is that which is common in all the Government vernacular schools. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, &c., are all taught in Sindee; Persian and Arabic literature is also taught, but few scholars now desire the acquisition of these languages, Sindee being the official routine language of the province. The management of these schools is vested in the municipalities of the towns in which they are established, who in most instances share the expenses of the schoolmaster.

XIV.—INDIGENOUS.

In addition to the above means of instruction, there are numerous indigenous schools in existence in most of the large towns of this collectorate. The education imparted by them is usually of the simplest and most elementary kind; they are not of such importance as to demand particular attention.

Shikarpore. Scholars.

Most of the Government vernacular schools in the collectorate may be said to be in their infancy. The number of scholars in steady attendance at these schools is 409.

The schools marginally noted may be mentioned as the most successful. The indigenous schools, however, are numerous and well attended. They are 189 in number, and the reports very lately collected show that 2,873 boys and girls are under instruction in Arabic, Persian and Sindhee.

An English school-room is being built at Hydrabad after an elegant design by the late Lieutenant Chapman, and there is an English class, mustering 30 scholars, in connexion with the vernacular school supported conjointly by Government and the municipality. Beyond this nothing has been effected towards English education.

Captain Rathbone represented the want of an English school at Hydrabad in 1845, and the Government of India, in 1848, sanctioned 3,000 rupees per annum towards the establishment of a school, provided an equal sum were regularly subscribed by the inhabitants. The expenditure, and the course of studies to be pursued was explained by the Council of Education at Calcutta. The conditions of the sanction, however, could not be fulfilled, and the matter dropped.

When the English school-room now being built is completed, a competent master will be obtained from the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay, and a school established, the expenses of which will be in part defrayed by the inhabitants, the aid of Government being solicited to supply what may be wanting.

Vernacular.

In the city of Hydrabad there are 12 private schools, and one supported by the municipality. The number of pupils attending the latter is 176, and in the former 673 boys and 34 girls. The studies of the girls attending the schools are confined exclusively to the Koran.

In the other towns of the collectorate there are the following known schools:

GOONEE TALOOKA.

Mahomed Khan's Tanda.—Two schools, attended by about 20 pupils each.

Goolam Hyder Ka Tanda.—Two schools, one exclusively devoted to teaching the Koran, and

Larkannah	- 118
Kumbur	- 58
Shikarpore	- 50
Gotkee	- 50

Hydrabad.

and the other to general teaching of Sindee and Persian; at the first, about half a dozen pupils attend; at the second, about 30.

Tynd-ka-Kissee.—A small school of half a dozen pupils.

MOHBUT DHERA TALOOKA.

Mathali.—One good school, attended by 20 or 30 pupils.

Buddeen.—One good school, attended by 20 or 30 pupils.

(These are all private schools).

ALLYAR-KA-TANDA TALOOKA.

Allyar-ka-Tanda.—One Government school, attended by about 100 regular pupils, held at present in a house hired for the purpose.

Kokur.—One school, attended by about 20 pupils. Government have given 100 rupees in support of this school.

HALLA TALOOKA.

Muttaree.—One Government school; 50 pupils.

Halla.—One Government school; 32 pupils.

Old Halla.—One Government school; 36 pupils.

These are entirely supported by Government at present, and cost 18 rupees a month each, including the hire of a room in which to hold them. The pupils pay the usual fee. When Act 26 has been brought into force in these towns, the municipality will contribute to the expense. In Muttavee there are several private schools at which education is given gratis. A plan for a school for Alyar has been submitted, and one is being prepared for Halla. Four hundred rupees have been sanctioned to build a school-room at Old Halla.

SAHITEE TALOOKA.

Schools have been erected at the following towns:

Nowsherah.	Beeria.
Farooshah.	Abad.
Kundiarra.	Balanee.
Mittanee.	Mohbut Dhera Juttoee.

The two latter are only lately finished. The attendance at the other schools averages from 25 to 35 each; they are principally attended by Hindoos; they have all been built out of the local funds by the late Captain Jameson, who devoted much of his attention to the spread of education in his district. In Mora (Talooka Mora) there is also a school established by him, supported by the municipality.

Besides the above, there are a number of petty schools scattered about the collectorate, but sufficient is not known of them to include them in this list. The instruction given in them is for the most part confined to the Koran.

In the Hyderabad schools, the branches of learning studied are shown in the following Table:

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	
	Private Schools.	Government and Municipal Schools.
Learning Persian - - - - -	263	137
Learning Sindhi, new Arabic character - -	42	39
Learning Sindhi, Kudawadi character - -	319	—
Learning the Koran only - - - - -	83	—
TOTAL - - -	707	176

The books used in them and in the other schools supported by Government, or by the municipalities, as also by most of the private schools above-mentioned, are as follows:

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Persian.

Kureema (seven books).
Goolistan.
Urkurum.
Tuleekhan.

Bastan.
Bahar Danish.
Secunder.
Jamool Kurvaneen.

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GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Persian.

The before mentioned, and
Persian Primer.
Persian Reader.
Kissat Sadik Khan.
Kissat Shumshadad.
Laneal Kumar Sindhi.

Babnamah.
Bombay Jemindar.
Æsop's Fables.
Dhurtee Nirwar (Geography).
Lekajee Peer (Arithmetic).

As the annual examinations have been held by the Commissioner, he will be better able to judge of the progress made by the pupils than I can.

Frontier,
Upper Sind.
Vernacular.

No schools have been established yet for the purpose of teaching English.

Owing to the formerly very unsettled habits of the natives in these districts, education has not been advanced much, though a good beginning has been made. Under a grant of 1,000 rupees from Government a good school has been established at Jacobabad; the average number of scholars attending monthly is 37, who are taught the Arabic, Persian and Sindee languages, and accounts. No charge is made for the education of these: the schoolmaster is paid out of the town funds. Many children, besides, are taught in the town and camp of Jacobabad by private tutors kept up by benevolent people in the regiments of Sind Horse, and by residents in the bazar and in the town.

In some of the chief towns in the districts, schools are being gradually introduced, and masters have been appointed, paid out of the town funds; at Kusmore, Budame and Gobra, the subjects taught are the same as at Jacobabad.

10. As regards the points upon which you appeared doubtful, in our conversation of this morning, namely, your official relations towards the Director General and the Commissioner in Sind respectively, it appears to me that the rules laid down for our older districts are not yet applicable to this province; and, without entering into details, I would suggest that your course of business be somewhat as follows:

1. To remain, of course, generally under the control of your official superior, the Director General, especially in all matters affecting the general scheme of education being introduced or obtaining throughout India.

2. In matters of all detail to correspond with the local revenue and other officers of the province.

3. To maintain a general superintendence of, and to gain a minute and complete acquaintance upon all points relating to the question of education in Sind, and to the feelings and prejudices of the people, as thereto relating.

4. To make such recommendations for expenditure on educational accounts, and such references embodying questions not arrangeable between yourself and the local authorities, as may seem necessary to the Commissioner in Sind, who should, I think, be particularly consulted on all points which may tend to affect the progress of education in the province.

11. To carry into effect the views above mentioned, it appears to me that one of the first means should be the improvement and enlargement of a school of instruction for district schoolmasters at Kurrachee, whence well-informed and trustworthy teachers could be sent forth to every part of the province.

12. Finally, and above all, what is required is personal contact and friendly and reasonable relations with the people to be dealt with. It is in this silent path of work, more than in anything, that the success of your measure will be ensured.

(signed) John Jacob, Colonel,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,
1 May 1856.

(No. 2712 of 1856.)

V. 4657.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

The Acting Commissioner in Sind.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 25 August 1856.

1. THE chief points in this voluminous paper upon which orders are required, are—

1st. The principle on which educational charges in Sind are to be sanctioned.

2d. The supervision under which educational operations are to be carried on in that province.

3d. The language in which the people are to be taught.

2. The

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council observes that Lieutenant Colonel Jacob and Mr. Erskine agree that the Commissioner should have discretionary authority to sanction grants-in-aid to any extent, provided they are not more than twice the amount contributed by the town or village for the establishment of a school.

3. This Government cannot of course sanction such a proposal, but will forward it to the Government of India, with an expression of their opinion that it may safely be tried experimentally.

4. If it be found that the amount expended in the year is greater than the Government of India approve, it will be easy to alter the proposition, and to require that one-half of the expense of every school shall be raised by the voluntary contribution of the inhabitants.

5. With regard to the supervision of educational operations in Sind, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that it cannot be left to native agency alone; but as it is evident that Lieutenant Lester is not likely to be of much use in Sind, where the acting Commissioner is so much opposed to his appointment, he should be, as a temporary measure, withdrawn from that province, and appointed to act as inspector in the Deccan. When Mr. Frere returns, Government can take his opinion upon the subject of Lieutenant Lester's resuming his duties in Sind.

6. As to the language to be taught in the schools, the point appears to Government to have been virtually settled by the decision that Sindhee is to be the language of all official business; and even if this decision had not been arrived at, Government would question the policy of endeavouring to teach a foreign language (which Persian or even Hindoostanee really is to the Sindian peasantry) in the village schools.

(No. 2712 A. of 1856.)

To Lieutenant *J. F. Lester*, Educational Inspector in Sind.

V. 4658.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint you to act as educational inspector in the Deccan Division until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 30 August 1856.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *W. Hart*,
 Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

V. 4659.

LIEUTENANT *J. F. Lester*, educational inspector in Sind, has been appointed to act as educational inspector in the Deccan Division until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 30 August 1856.

By order, &c.
 (signed) *W. Hart*,
 Secretary to Government.

(No. 2713 of 1856.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 4660.

Sir,

By their Despatch to the Government of India, dated 8th December, No. 46 of 1852, the Honourable Court limited the annual expenditure in the province of Sind for educational purposes to 10,000 rupees.

2. This restriction has been hitherto in force, but under the orders of the Government of India, quoted in the margin, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has lately ruled that the Sind educational fund, as well as other

Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 778, dated 15th June 1855.

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similar funds, are to be now regarded as discontinued, and that all expenditure on account of education in that province will henceforth require the sanction of the Bombay Government, or of the Government of India, in the same manner as expenditure in any other department.

3. With a view to give effect to these orders, Government have had under their consideration the principle on which educational charges in Sind are to be sanctioned.

4. In a letter addressed by the Acting Commissioner in Sind to the Director of Public Instruction, which the latter has handed up to Government, Lieutenant Colonel Jacob writes as follows :—

“ In my opinion, the rules under which, if a certain amount of contribution be raised by the people of any locality for educational purposes, a certain grant-in-aid will be allowed by Government, will be far preferable to any fixed sum being granted annually for educational purposes.

“ The grant-in-aid for Sind should, I think, be in proportion to the contributions of the people as two to one, Government thus bearing two-thirds of the whole cost.

“ I doubt if anything effectual can be accomplished at present, at least with a less amount of assistance from the State, but as the benefits of education extend and become more and more valued by the people, the proportions of the respective shares will be reversed, and ultimately the whole cost of education may be borne by the people themselves.”

5. Mr. Erskine, in submitting the above, states—

“ I beg to support the recommendation of the Commissioner that he be permitted to sanction, without reference to Government, expenditure for educational purposes in the province of Sind, on condition that no sum thus sanctioned shall be more than double the sum contributed by the local association or community. Many special cases will doubtless arise in which it will be desirable to sanction disbursements by Government without any equivalent, but those may be especially referred for Government sanction in each instance. It hardly seems necessary to give a maximum beyond which the sanctions of the Commissioner on the above condition shall not pass in each year, as it seems unlikely that the provincial communities will at present more than exhaust the liberality of Government.”

6. As Lieutenant Colonel Jacob and Mr. Erskine agree that the Commissioner should have discretionary authority to sanction grants-in-aid to any extent, provided they are not more than twice the amount contributed by the town or village for the establishment of a school, I am directed to submit the proposal for the consideration of the Government of India, with an expression of the opinion of this Government that it may safely be tried experimentally ; if it be found that the amount expended in the year is greater than the Government of India would approve, it will be easy, his Lordship in Council considers, to alter the proportion of the grant-in-aid, and to require that at least one-half of the expense of every school shall be raised by the contribution of the inhabitants.

Bombay Castle, 30 August 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1902 of 1856.)

V. 4862.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

AT the conclusion of the 18th paragraph of my letter, No. 1788 of the 28th ultimo, I led Government to expect a further recommendation as to educational funds and arrangements in Sind. Some of the information necessary to enable me to form an opinion on the subject having since been received, I have the honour to revert to the subject.

2. The arrangements suggested by Mr. Ellis in December 1854, are summed up

up in paragraph 105, pages 36 and 37 of his printed report ; as regards schools, they may be briefly stated as follows :—

An English school at the head quarters of each collectorate.

Three superior vernacular schools.

45 District vernacular schools.

(Arabic Sindhee.)

20 District vernacular schools.

(Hindoo Sindhee.)

Grants-in-aid to indigenous schools. From clause 6 of this paragraph I understand that it was intended to oblige communities to contribute towards English, superior vernacular, and Arabic Sindhee schools, but not towards Hindoo Sindhee schools.

3. The arrangement, it was estimated (*see* Appendix (C.), pp. 46 to 48), might be carried out at a charge of about 20,000 rupees per annum.

4. In forwarding Mr. Ellis' report, Mr. Frere expressed, in December last, his entire concurrence in the general views laid down by Mr. Ellis. He referred to the paragraph just specified, as giving a "summary of the plan which we had intended to pursue;" and he added—

"I think that an annual grant of at least 25,000 rupees will be required to carry it out.

"Perhaps at present the most pressing want is that of some qualified inspector, under your general superintendence, to devote his whole attention to the subject. He should have under him at least two subordinates, one a Mahomedan and the other a Hindoo, not less highly qualified than the provincial superintendents of schools in India. If these latter are drawn from the ranks of educated natives in Bombay, I think you will find it necessary to give higher pay than would content them in our older provinces.

"The salaries and establishments of these officers will amount to much more than 4,800 rupees per annum, which is the sum estimated by Mr. Ellis (*vide* the two first items of Statement G.), for some time to come ; the other items of charge in that statement will be within the sums estimated by Mr. Ellis ; but, upon the whole, I am convinced that 25,000 rupees per annum is a moderate estimate of the charge of doing anything very effectual in the way of education in Sind."

5. From this I conclude that (in December last) Mr. Frere still intended to work upon the plan explained by Mr. Ellis in his report of December 1854.

6. When an educational inspector was appointed in Sind in February last, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioner, I informed him—

"3. Before I can furnish you with detailed instructions as to your duties in Sind, and the exact arrangements which you are there to introduce and superintend, it is necessary that I should be made exactly acquainted with the present state of the educational institutions and establishments in the province. The able report by Mr. Ellis contains no information of a later date than the end of 1854.

"4. Your first object, therefore, should be to make yourself familiar with the contents of the report just referred to, and of the educational records in the office of the Commissioner, which I have no doubt he will permit you freely to consult for the purpose. You should also, if necessary, obtain from the different schools and institutions under your charge such reports and returns as may exhibit thoroughly their conditions and requirements on the 1st proximo. These documents should be carefully compared with the letters and statements which have been drawn up for the use of educational officers in the Indian provinces of this Presidency, and of which copies are annexed ; and when this has been done, you will be in a position, by the 30th of March or soon after it, to submit such additional and recent information respecting the state and the wants of your charge as may enable me to prepare more specific instructions for your guidance."

7. With reference to this call, the inspector reported, under date the 9th of April following, the proceedings which he had adopted since his assumption of office. Owing to the absence of the Officiating Commissioner from Kurrachee and other

mischances, Lieutenant Lester was not able on this occasion to give a complete statement of the condition of education and educational institutions throughout the province, but he submitted a detailed account of the schools in the town and cantonment of Kurrachee.

8. The nature of his communication may be gathered from the reply which was sent to it.

"I have had the honour to receive your letter, No 49, of the 7th ultimo, furnishing a very interesting report on the educational institutions in the town and cantonment of Kurrachee.

"2. There are, it appears, three English schools in Kurrachee, exclusive of the engineer and normal classes (in which I presume English is used), also one Government vernacular school, one indigenous vernacular school for general instruction in Goozerathee, two free schools in the camp, and eight schools where the Koran is taught.

"3. It does not occur to me to make any remark at present upon the engineering class, which seems to be very flourishing under the present management; I should be very glad, however, to learn from time to time the fates of those who have studied in it.

"4. Your report of the free school in connexion with the Church Missionary Society, that the managers are willing to accept aid under the Government rules, in that case you are aware that the receipt of some fee would be required. To this, however, I have no doubt they would agree, as the society in its other schools has done, or is doing. Should you be able to forward an application for aid from Mr. Matchett, will you kindly be careful that it is accompanied by a statement as to the funds of the institution, as provided in the printed rules.

"5. An application in connexion with the European and Indo-European school was lately submitted to me (in December last) for a grant of 400 rupees to assist in purchasing school furniture, and I then suggested that the statement required under the new rules should be furnished by the managers of this school to the Commissioner, who would be able to appoint some one to report upon its condition and requirements. This duty now naturally devolves upon you; and, with the consent of the Commissioner, you will perhaps report, both in regard to the special requisition for aid to purchase furniture, and any general appeal which might be made for a regular grant to the school under the rules.

"6. The Government English school at Kurrachee appears on the whole to be flourishing, and to be well supplied with all school appliances. In regard to the course of study and progress of the pupils I shall hope for a further report, which in para. 13 you lead me to expect, when you have had more time for observation, and have held a regular examination of the schools; with that report will you be good enough to forward a time table, showing how the pupils in the different classes are employed at different times of the day? Will you also be careful, in visiting all schools, to inquire into the state of the school registers and attendance rolls? Nothing is more apt in this country to impede progress than the irregularity of attendance on the part of pupils, which it is often so difficult to check.

"7. It is satisfactory to learn that some of the more influential natives are beginning to send their children to this school. I trust that they may soon perceive how useful the information there to be obtained may prove to all in the actual business of life; and that many may thus be induced to avail themselves of the advantages now brought within their reach.

"8. With reference to paras. 12 and 13 of your letter, I have written to Major Candy, requesting him to send up as soon as possible the young man named in para. 4 of his letter to the Commissioner, No. 74, of the 3d ultimo, to be assistant to the English schoolmaster. As, however, you have not stated either the salary which it is proposed to allow, or the sources from which it is to be defrayed, Major Candy may have some difficulty in arranging without further reference, unless he had been previously informed on these points. Will you be good enough to furnish this information with as little delay as possible?

"9. Will

"9. Will you be good enough to inform me whether pupils in the English schools are required to pass any examination in any vernacular language as a condition of admission into the school, and whether they receive any instruction in any vernacular language while they are in the school?

"10. The normal class under Moonshee Nundram, in connexion with the English school, is a most important one, and will, no doubt, receive much attention from you. Will you kindly make a full report upon it hereafter, when you have watched it more closely? The students, I presume, still receive stipends of six rupees per mensem each. Are they instructed in vernacular languages? and have they any practice in teaching? and is it found that they are ready to take up any appointment which is offered to them in the interior? or is there any other means of training primary vernacular masters for the villages?

"11. If I rightly understand your letter, the Government Vernacular School described in paras. 33 and 37 of your letter is the only school in Kurrachee in which Sindhee is taught. It seems to be well though not very numerously attended, and to be altogether creditably maintained. Your observations in para. 35 appear to be very deserving of consideration. Will you bring them to the notice of the Commissioner, and let me know his judgment on the points? Will you report when the school is moved into the new building, and when the assistant is actually appointed?

"12. As regards the two free schools in the camp, I beg to refer to my letter, No. 506, of the 24th of March last.

"13. To the eight indigenous schools, in which instruction is given only in the Koran, it does not seem necessary to allude particularly, as I imagine there is no likelihood of their scheme of study being so altered as to bring them under inspection, even if the quality of teaching were such as to make this at all desirable. Among the nine indigenous schools, however, is a Guzerattee school; and although there are only 13 pupils attending it at present, you will not fail, I am sure, to obtain fuller information in regard to it.

"14. It is very desirable that something should be done in all large towns towards establishing district common schools for instruction in the vernacular language. I mention this here, under an impression already noticed, that in Kurrachee there is only one school at which instruction of this kind is to be obtained.

"15. Considering the very little knowledge of which I yet have of the practice which has prevailed up to this time in extending aid to schools in Sindh, and of the extent to which the plan sketched in Mr. Ellis' report has been carried out, I am not in a position to offer you further advice or instructions of a definite character at present."

9. This reply was crossed by a letter from the Inspector, containing a "General Report on the present State of Education and Educational Establishments in Sindh." "In my letter, No. 49" (proceeded the Inspector), "dated the 7th ultimo, I gave an account of the schools in the town and cantonment of Kurrachee; and in this report I propose to place before you, first, the information I have received relative to the other schools in Sindh, and then conclude with a brief outline of the present system, nature, and management of the schools, and the instruction imparted in them, with a statement also of my opinion as to what extent the instructions conveyed in your letters, marginally noted,* to the inspectors and visitors of other divisions are or may be made applicable to this province."

10. In reply to this communication, I was obliged to write as follows:

"Before I can give any satisfactory replies to the questions put in your report, No. 63, of the 5th ultimo, which, with your former letter on schools in Kurrachee, furnishes information relative to all the districts in Sindh (except those

* Letters, Nos. 46, 47, 50, to Inspectors of Guzerat Division, Presidency Division, and Dekkan Division: Instructions to Visitors. Letter, No. 858 A, 3d December 1855, to Inspectors of Guzerat, Presidency, and Dekkan Divisions.

those of the Hyderabad Collectorate), I must beg that you will fill in carefully and speedily all the columns of the annexed form, and return it to me without delay.

*See para. 48 of the printed Report.

"2. Will you also inform me whether the 20 towns in which it was proposed* to establish Hindoo Sindhee schools have ever been selected and determined, and what are their names and situations?

"3. I see, moreover, that in the list of charges incurred on account of education, appended to Mr. Ellis' report, there are several items on account of schools not mentioned in his own list of proposed schools; for instance, in the Hyderabad Collectorate, Kokur, Mittanee, Berea, Zutt and Abad, Jortee, Hullanee, Bellanee, Lacka, Bazeepoor, and Mana Sumalee. Was it the intention of Mr. Frere that charges were to be incurred on account of schools not mentioned in the list printed at the end of the report? and, if so, how were the expenses to be kept within the limits assigned in the printed estimate, 20,000 rupees per annum, or, as Mr. Frere states it, 25,000 rupees per annum?

"4. It seems the more necessary to come to a clear understanding on these points, as I observe that your report mentions many schools at places not marked as school stations in Mr. Ellis' list; for instance, in the Kurrachee Collectorate, Kettee, Soojamul, Moograbhim, and three more places, in which you expect to have schools in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, Ghurrea, Gasseen, and Abdoo.

"5. I observe also that, with a few exceptions, most of the places at which it was proposed to establish schools are now supplied with them; so that, if the rates of Government assignment estimated for each school are not to be diminished, there will be very little margin for new expenditure, unless the grant for the province be increased beyond the sum named by Mr. Frere. This seems to require immediate notice, for I imagine that the rates estimated for each school of each kind were quite as low as you will find it possible to maintain without sacrificing efficiency to economy.

"6. Further, in the printed estimate, no allowance is made for the normal class or normal scholars, or for the scholarships alluded to in clause 3, section 7 of the rules printed as Appendix (D), or for publication of books, or for grants for buildings, or for grants-in-aid of the higher kinds of institutions, or for special charges, while only 1,000 rupees per annum, or less than 100 rupees per mensem, are allowed for grants-in-aid of all indigenous schools throughout the province.

"7. Will you be good enough to furnish a statement of the nature now called for as soon as possible, and a statement of the accounts balanced up to the 30th April last? The statement which I have asked for (April), would, I presume, show the present total amount of fixed charges upon the Sindh educational fund, whatever that may be, and would consequently show the balance of that fund available for new grants to schools, either in the form of monthly assignments in aid, or of donations for buildings or other purposes.

"8. If it should appear that the fixed assignments already sanctioned absorb a very large portion even of the increased annual allowance contemplated by Mr. Frere, it will be necessary at once either to propose a further increase, or to make some other provision for future increasing charges.

"9. It seems to be quite necessary at once to decide this point; and I beg that you will furnish all the information in your power in regard to it at the earliest opportunity.

"10. Will you also furnish detailed information for the Hyderabad collectorate?

"11. If you will send me a small map of Sind, showing the collectorates, deputy collectorates, kardarates and positions of chief towns, as well as of English schools, chief vernacular schools, Arabic-Sindhee district schools, and Hindoe-Sindhee district schools, it would be very convenient."

11. The Inspector has now forwarded, under date the 12th of July, a letter, of which copy is annexed. From this it appears that the scheme indicated in

Mr.

Mr. Ellis's report has not been regularly acted upon, and that it cannot now be fully executed, if all existing schools are to be maintained, and the proposed grant (25,000 rupees per annum) not exceeded.

12. The inspector, it will be seen, proposes to adhere generally to the principles of the scheme approved by Mr. Frere, but to modify the details, and especially to frame a new list of schools on a new estimate, admitting into the list those schools which have actually been established, although their establishment was not contemplated in the lists of 1854.

13. I concur generally in the views expressed by Lieutenant Lester, but feel myself unable to issue definite instructions until Government shall have pronounced upon the points recently brought into question by the Acting Commissioner; viz.

1st. The principles and authority on which funds are henceforth to be assigned and distributed for educational purposes in Sindh.

2d. The language in which primary instruction is to be conveyed.

3d. And the agency by which educational operations and expenditure are to be supervised.

14. On receiving the orders of Government on these points, I shall lose no time in communicating to the inspector the detailed instructions which in the meantime I shall endeavour to prepare. It will appear to Government, I think, that the letter which accompanies this shows more plainly than anything which has gone before, the expediency of placing educational operations and account in Sindh in the hands of an officer who can be made specially responsible for their proper management.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poonah, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
6 August 1856.

(No. — of 1856.)

From Lieutenant *J. F. Lester*, Educational Inspector in Sind, to *C. J. Erskine*, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4863.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1221 of the 5th ultimo, and to transmit, as far as I am able, the information therein called for.

2. No Government Hindoo Sindhee school has yet been established in this province of the kind proposed in Mr. Ellis's general report on Education in Sindh, and the reason of this is, partly that it was not intended to take any steps for the formation of such schools, until a general Hindoo Sindhee alphabet had been "definitely fixed." No towns have either yet been selected wherein to establish such schools.

Vide 103 para. of
Report on Educa-
tion in Sind.

3. I am respectfully of opinion that Mr. Ellis's report, although written in December 1854, has not been acted upon in the establishment and distribution of schools heretofore, and that all the proposals it contained were in reference to the future, when the present grant should have been increased, and the educational work in Sind should have become a separate departmental one, under the Director of Public Instruction. Certain it is, that the report was not generally known to have been even written by very many of the local officers of the province, and therefore up to the present time, schools have been formed and expenditure sanctioned, at every place for which an application was made, without any reference to the proposed scheme of Mr. Ellis, which provided only for a certain number of schools at certain places. The consequence has been that there are many schools established (as observed in the 3d para. of your letter under reply) which are not mentioned in Mr. Ellis's proposed list (C.) appended to his report.

4. I am therefore unable to answer myself, nor can the Acting Commissioner answer, the questions which you put in your 3d para. Colonel Jacob tells me that he cannot answer, because he does not know what Mr. Frere's intentions were, nor does he know how the expenses were to be kept within the proposed limits of 25,000 rupees, if schools are to be established at all the places mentioned in Mr. Ellis's statement (C.), and also at the various other towns in which they have already been established. In fact, it is evident that it is impossible to be done; for Mr. Ellis has parcelled out the 25,000 rupees so closely

in his list (C.), that if it is intended to have schools at all, the towns proposed by Mr. Ellis, and also to keep up those which already exist, and many of which do not find a place in Mr. Ellis's provision, it is evident, that we must have more than 25,000 rupees per annum. But, if otherwise, we must either abolish many of the schools which now exist, so as to commence *de novo* with Mr. Ellis's list, or else Mr. Ellis's list must be modified, or indeed a new list made, so as to admit of the schools now established being brought into the general scheme; and this, I am respectfully of opinion would be the best plan, as I cannot but think that Mr. Ellis did not intend that the list (C.) should be more than a suggestive sketch outline, not to be rigidly followed out; otherwise, why should he have allowed many applications for schools at other places than those mentioned by him to be sanctioned, while he himself was yet in the province to prevent it?

5. From the annexed tabular return you will perceive that what has already been effected in the establishment of schools has not been done on any fixed principles; certainly not in any reference to Mr. Ellis's propositions.

6. First, Mr. Ellis proposes three English schools, at 100 rupees each. There is but one really English school in full operation, and that is the one at Kurrachee, which costs Government at once 200 rupees a month in the salary of masters alone.

7. The English school at Hyderabad is not yet established, but exists only as a class of 29 scholars, and is amalgamated with the vernacular school, which costs Government only 28 rupees a month altogether.

8. And the English school, at Shikarpoor, is closed at present for want of a master; but when in operation it was supported by the municipality and the Collector, and does not appear to have cost Government anything as yet.

9. Then, in respect to the proposed three chief vernacular schools at Tatta and Halla, and Roree, which are estimated at 50 rupees each monthly, we have at present no such school. There are schools at those three places, which cost Government in the aggregate 40 rupees monthly, instead of 150 as proposed. In fact, they do not vary from any other kind of common vernacular schools in the province. The one at Tatta was opened only last month.

10. Mr. Ellis's views, therefore, have not been acted on as yet in respect to the English, or the chief vernacular schools in this province.

11. Mr. Ellis proposes 45 district Arabic Sindee Schools:

13 for the Kurrachee Collectorate;
18 for the Hyderabad - ditto;
14 for the Shikarpoor - ditto;

maintained at an average assistance from Government of 10 rupees per each school per mensem.

12. At 23 out of the 45 towns, schools have been established. Four of these 23 do not cost Government anything further, than that Government has granted money for school rooms in these towns. These towns are Nowshera, Kundiara, Tarooshah, and Mohbut Dehra, which are in the Sahitee talooka, and all current expenses are defrayed from local funds (not municipal fund).

13. There are then only 19 towns of the 45 which do cost Government anything. They should cost 190 rupees per mensem, at the rate of 10 rupees each a month; they do cost Rs. 195. 8 a. per mensem.

14. The schools at two of these 19 towns, namely, Alyar and Muttaree, as also the schools at Old and New Halla, had funds allowed for a period of only six months from Government. These six months have now elapsed, and application has just been made for a renewal of the grant, which has been refused temporarily by the Acting Commissioner, the education fund not being at present in a state to admit of it. The grants which have thus now been disallowed are:

	Rs.	a.	
For Alyar - - -	34	8	per mensem.
„ Muttaree - - -	20	-	ditto.
„ Halla - - -	18	-	ditto.
„ Old Halla - - -	18	-	ditto.
	Rs. 90	8	per mensem.

The Collector has been requested to endeavour to persuade the inhabitants of these towns to support their schools from a voluntary subscribed fund for the present.

15. Among the 19 towns just mentioned, Jacobabad is included. The school at that town is supported by local funds, and is in no way a charge on the education fund.

16. There have been schools sanctioned at a number of other places which do not appear in

in any of the appendices to Mr. Ellis's report, namely, at Khetty, Nuggur Parkur, Islam Kote, Muttee, and also an English class at Kotree.

These cost as follows :—

	Rs.
Khettee - - - - -	10 per mensem.
Nuggur Parkur - - - - -	35 "
Islam Kote - - - - -	30 "
Mittee - - - - -	35 "
Contingent for three above - - - - -	15 "
Kotree English class - - - - -	25 "
Rs.	150 "

to Government from education fund.

17. The educational moonshee is a charge which does not appear in Mr. Ellis's estimate. He receives 40 rupees per mensem from Government from the education fund.

18. The present normal class contains only 11 scholars, who receive six rupees each per mensem, and the master a salary of only 15 rupees per mensem. The total cost of this class, therefore, amounts with contingent charges to 86 rupees per mensem. This sum is at present chargeable to the education fund.

19. This class, therefore, is not at present constituted or supported in the manner proposed by Mr. Ellis in the 78th para. of his report, but is a fixed charge on the education fund.

20. It appears, therefore, that whatever has yet been done in the establishment of schools, whether English, chief vernacular, district vernacular, or normal, has been done irrespective of any plan, such as proposed by Mr. Ellis; but whatever was applied for in reason was sanctioned, as long as it was supposed to be within the limit of the grant of 10,000 rupees.

21. If the schools at present established are to be continued, it will, of course, be necessary very much to modify the proposed distribution of schools as laid down in Mr. Ellis's list C., appended to his report, and even without that, indeed, I am respectfully of opinion that many modifications are necessary; for, as you remark in your 6th para., "No allowance is made in the estimate for the normal class" (which should be, I think, a regular charge on education), "or scholarships alluded to in clause 3, section 7 of the rules printed as Appendix D., or for publication of books,* or for grants for buildings,† or for grants in aid of the higher kinds of institutions, or for special charges, while rather less than one hundred (100) rupees per mensem are allowed for grants-in-aid of all indigenous schools throughout the province.

22. Adverting to your 7th para., the statement called for is now submitted, but, in respect to the accounts, I am sorry to say that I am unable to give you more than I have received. The whole appears to be in a very confused and unsatisfactory state. On the 24th May the Acting Commissioner informed me in an official letter (a copy of which was sent to you under my End. Memo. No. 97, of the 22d May last), that the accounts would in future be kept in my office. I immediately placed myself as directed by Colonel Jacob in communication with Major Preedy, to determine the most simple method of arranging the payment of sums from the education fund; and while engaged in this correspondence, I received on the 30th May, from the Acting Commissioner, a copy of a memo. addressed by him to the Civil Auditor, which states the expenditure for the past official year to have been Rs. 14,106. 0. 3. For the details of this account I applied to the collectors, and these have just been received, and are now forwarded. My inquiries into the matter of the educational accounts led me to see that they were in a very confused and unsatisfactory state; and I therefore called on Colonel Jacob, and had some conversation with him on the subject, and he then very decidedly informed me that there were positively "no accounts;" that all appeared to be in the greatest confusion, and that he had only been very lately made aware of the state of the case, and was himself then inquiring into it, and was in correspondence with the collectors on the subject.

23. I have been endeavouring myself to ascertain what has been the expenditure on account of lithographing, and purchasing books, and whether the sums which have been hitherto realised by sale of the same have been placed to the credit of educational fund, or under any other heads of credit; but as far as I can ascertain this part of the accounts is in as much confusion as the rest, for the account of books which were purchased before the education fund was established is mixed up with the account of books which have since been purchased or lithographed from the education fund account.

24. The copy of the memorandum from the Acting Commissioner to the Civil Auditor, which

* There are now four translations ready for lithographing, the estimated aggregate cost of which will be about 2,000 rupees.

† Applications to the extent of 3,900 rupees for schoolhouses, and 1,368 rupees for schoolmasters, per annum, are now in abeyance for want of funds.

III.

Bombay.

* No. 439, dated the 5th instant.

which I received on the 30th May (*vide* preceding paragraph), appears to have been incorrect,* and from an amended account furnished by the Acting Commissioner to the Civil Auditor, copy of which I received on the 5th instant, and which I beg to forward for your information, it seems that the expenditure during the official year 1855-56, instead of being Rs. 14,106. 0a. 3p., as formerly stated, was in reality Rs. 19,130. 13a. 10p., inclusive of a sum of Rs. 7,538. 5a. disbursed in compiling or translating Sindee vernacular "work," and this latter amount will be by degrees recoverable on account of the education fund, and some of it has been recovered. The details received from the three Collectors agree with this amended statement.

25. The sum of the whole matters appears to be from the 6th paragraph of the Commissioner's memorandum, No. 439, of the 5th instant, now forwarded, that the value of books amount in hand to Rs. 4,709. 6a. 5p., and "the education fund may be considered to be in debt Rs. 1,592. 6a. 10p." I beg to state, however, that I am still engaged in inquiring into the account of the sale and balance of books, both for your own information and for the Acting Commissioner's, who has requested me in a memorandum, No. 443, of the 5th inst., to do so, and I hope shortly to be able again to address you on this part of the subject.

26. Referring to paragraph 10 of your letter, I beg to inform you that the report from the Hyderabad Collectorate was received only on the 24th ultimo; and the Collector informs me that owing to peculiar circumstances he regrets to say it is not very reliable, and as I am now preparing for you a very detailed report of the whole province in uniform tabular returns (and which I trust will very soon be ready), I will not, under the circumstances, forward this. All these tabular returns have now been received, with the exception of those from the Hyderabad Collectorate, but as these are speedily promised, I hope very soon to despatch the general report of the province to you.

27. I hope also to send you a sketch map of the province very shortly, of the kind mentioned in your 11th paragraph. I felt at first how useful this would be to you, and made the attempt myself from such maps as I could obtain, intending my map to be an accompaniment to my letter of the 5th May last, but I found that there was not sufficient information in any of the maps in the Commissioner's or Collector's office at Kurrachee to enable me to do this satisfactorily; but I have sent out outline sketch maps of each collectorate for the details to be filled in, and when these are received I shall lose no time in completing a general map of the province for you.

28. I have to express my regret at the slowness with which my reports are sent in, but just now I am quite dependant on others, and this is a very busy time of the year for all the revenue and judicial officers, and therefore some allowance I trust will be made that matters do not progress so rapidly as might be desired.

(signed) J. F. Lester, Lieutenant,
Educational Inspector in Sind.

Kurrachee, Educational Inspector's Office,
12 July 1856.

(No. 2816 of 1856.)

V. 4864.

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 9 September 1856.

SINCE the date of this letter the temporary withdrawal of the Educational Inspector from the Sindh Province has been ordered by Government resolution, dated 30th August, No. 2714 of 1856.

The consideration of the questions which are alluded to by Mr. Erskine in his 12th paragraph must therefore, Government presume, be for the present postponed. If on any point their immediate orders be needed, it should be separately submitted by the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

On the questions described in paragraph 13 of Mr. Erskine's letter, the instructions of Government were communicated in their resolution, dated 30th August, No. 2712 of 1856.

(No. 122 of 1856).

From the Acting Commissioner in Sind, dated 3 September 1856.

V. 5081.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the consideration of your Lordship in Council, that the Educational Inspector has represented that the existing grant of 10,000 (ten thousand) rupees per annum for educational purposes in Sind is inadequate to meet the expenditure on that account, and urges the necessity of an increase to the grant.

2. A great number of schools have been established throughout the province, and the fixed charges and annual cost to Government amounted, until very recently, to 9,036 (nine thousand and thirty-six) rupees. This expenditure has been reduced a little by the non-renewal of grants to some of the vernacular schools in the Hyderabad Collectorate.

3. During the past official year the expenditure exceeded the amount allowed by the sum of Rs. 1,592. 6. 10. (rupees one thousand five hundred and ninety-two, annas six, and pies ten), and which amount has accordingly been transferred to the debit of the present official year, and no funds are available for grants-in-aid, or for the construction of school-houses. I, therefore, respectfully request the attention of your Lordship in Council to the subject of education in Sind, as submitted in the correspondence noted in the margin.*

(signed) *John Jacob*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,
3 September 1856.

(No. 2922 of 1856.)

To the Acting Commissioner in Sind ; and
The Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 5082.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 22 September 1856.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JACOB should be referred to the Government Resolution, dated the 25th August 1856, copy of which was communicated to him under date 30th idem, No. 2711, intimating that under the orders of the Government of India all separate educational funds are now discontinued, and that all new expenditure in Sind on account of education will, from the 1st May last inclusive require the sanction of this Government, or of the Government of India, in the same manner as expenditure in any other department.

2. With respect to the 3d para. of the Acting Commissioner's letter, in which he notices the want of funds "for grants in aid, or for the construction of school-houses," Lieutenant Colonel Jacob should be referred to the Government Resolution, No. 2712, dated 30 August 1856, and informed that, agreeably to that resolution, the proposal to vest the Commissioner with discretionary authority to make disbursements from the revenues of the State for educational purposes in Sind in proportion to the contributions of the people as two to one, has been submitted to the Government of India with an expression of the opinion of this Government that it might be tried experimentally.

3. With regard to the expressions quoted in the preceding para. "for grants in aid or for the construction of school houses," Lieutenant Colonel Jacob should be informed that, as a general rule, it is not considered advisable that Government should make disbursements for the construction of school buildings except as grants-in-aid of private contributions. The acting Commissioner should be informed that in the Indian provinces of this Presidency, school buildings

* No. 80 of the 12th July 1856, and No. 551 of the 24th December 1855, forwarding a report from Mr. B. H. Ellis, on education in Sind.

buildings are provided wholly at the expense of local communities ; and that though the same thing cannot be expected in Sind until the benefits of education become more valued by the people, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers it most desirable that local communities in Sind should be at once required to make some efforts and sacrifices to help themselves in this respect.

• (No. 141 of 1856.)

V. 5156.

From the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

My Lord,

IN acknowledging the receipt of the Government Resolution, as per margin,* I have the honour, with reference to para. 5 thereof, respectfully to explain to your Lordship in Council that, in so far as my views regarding educational superintendence in this province were concerned, it was by no means intended that this superintendence should be left to native agency. But that in lieu of an educational inspector upon an expensive establishment, educational matters should, pending a further development of the native mind, and conversancy with our system, be superintended by the local district officers, subject to the annual inspections of the Commissioner ; or, in other words, I was of opinion, that for the present, what was required was, not any direct control or interference, but timely and uninterfering assistance, combined with similar personal encouragement on the part of all the officers visiting the schools or interested in education. The Mahomedan and Hindoo visitors would have been, under these views, as they will be now, in direct communication with myself.

2. As regards para. 6, your Lordship in Council will have observed, from my letter now marginally noted, that upon finding the question of the Sindee vernacular had been finally decided, I was far from intending, as an officer merely officiating for the Commissioner, to complicate or re-open the subject, and that while respectfully admitting that upon this matter my opinion was strong, I yet solicited permission to refrain from officially urging that opinion.

3. I deeply regret that, upon the general question of educational superintendence in this province, I have the misfortune to differ from the opinions of your Lordship in Council. But while acknowledging this difference, and while respectfully submitting my conviction that time will show the truth of the principles on which my views on this subject are based, I yet beg to assure your Lordship in Council that nothing could be more remote from my intention than to postpone, whether directly or indirectly, the instructions of Government in favour of my own opinions, although I might in the first instance have deemed it my duty to submit my opinion for such consideration as your Lordship in Council might deem it to merit. And your Lordship in Council may rest assured, that whatever may be my own ideas on the matter in question, no effort will be wanting on my part to carry into effect the wishes of Government when known to me, and to continue the intentions of Mr. Frere while temporarily occupying his place.

(signed) *John Jacob*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, Acting Commissioner in Sind.
11 September 1856.

(No. 2952 of 1856.)

V. 5157.

To the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 26th September 1856.

LIEUTENANT LESTER having been withdrawn from Sind, and placed temporarily in charge of the Deccan Division, the superintendence of education in Sind will remain for the present under the local officers in the manner recommended by the Acting Commissioner. It does not appear that any orders are required upon this letter. It may be recorded with the above observation, and with an expression of satisfaction at the assurance contained in the concluding paragraph.

* No. 2712, dated 30th August 1856, relative to educational superintendence, &c. &c. in the Province of Sind.

(No. 1305.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 5715.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2713, dated the 30th August last, conveying the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, that as an experimental measure the Commissioner in Sindh may be authorised to expend money for grants-in-aid of schools to an unlimited extent, on the sole condition that the amount so expended shall not in any one case exceed double the amount subscribed from private sources.

2. The expenditure allowed for grants-in-aid in Bombay has been fixed for the present at 5 per cent. on the annual educational expenditure of the Presidency, and from the amount thus calculated the expenditure necessary in Sindh must of course be supplied in the same way as that required in any other province or district of the Presidency.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council understands Colonel Jacob as proposing only that grants-in-aid in the province of Sindh should be made on more liberal terms than in other parts of the Presidency of Bombay, namely, to the extent of two-thirds, instead of one-half of the cost of the school. This relaxation of the grant-in-aid rules may very reasonably and wisely be conceded in the province of Sindh; but his Lordship in Council cannot perceive that such a concession renders any alterations necessary for the present in the total annual amount placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay to be expended in grants in aid of education, still less that it would be proper to place in the Commissioners' hands the power of making grants in aid to an unlimited extent.

4. The Government of India will be prepared to receive favourably any recommendation that the Government of Bombay may deem proper to submit for an increase to the amount assigned for grants-in-aid in the Bombay Presidency, whether the extension of the limit now sanctioned be rendered necessary in consequence of the system recommended by the Acting Commissioner in Sindh, or from any other cause, but his Lordship in Council sees no reason for making any special arrangement in regard to the supply of funds for grants in aid of education in Sindh any more than in any other province under any local Government.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
15 October 1856.(signed) Cecil Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 3229 of 1856.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.
The Acting Commissioner in Sindh.

V. 5716.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 1st November 1856.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with Government Resolution, No. 2712 of 1856, the Acting Director of Public Instruction and the Acting Commissioner in Sindh should be furnished for their information and guidance with a copy of the Indian Government's letter, dated the 15th October 1856, and of that to which it is a reply.

2. With respect to the orders of the Government of India contained in the second paragraph of their secretary's letter, Mr. Howard should in the first instance be requested to report how these orders will affect the system hitherto in force in the Bombay Presidency inclusive of Sindh, and how, if possible, they can be made to have effect without injuriously disturbing existing arrangements.

— 18. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1 September (No. 37) 1858, para. 23.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 77, dated 29 August 1859.

Schools.
Progress Report
of the schools for
native females at
Poona, 1856.
V. 2424 to 2426.

Para. 18. IN paras. 5 and 6 of your Despatch, No. 25, dated the 2d May 1855, your Honourable Court intimated your approval of the assistance and encouragement afforded by this Government to the schools established at Poona for native female children, and you desired to be furnished with reports of their future progress.

19. We have now the honour to submit for the information of your Honourable Court, copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 670, dated 12th April 1856, with its accompanying report for 1853-54 on the schools referred to; we have desired Mr. Erskine to give his particular attention to the state of these schools, and have also informed him, that we are of opinion, that liberal pecuniary aid should be extended to the deserving founders, to enable them to train up female teachers, and to promote all feasible efforts on their part towards overcoming the prejudices, which induce the native community to remove the girls from school as soon as they married.

V. 2424.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 670 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

REFERRING to para. 6 of the Court's Despatch forwarded with your letter, No. 2011, of the 18th June 1855, I beg to forward a report on the Poona female school in 1853-54.

2. This report was received from the Educational Inspector, Dekan Division, with a letter, dated 23d February last, in which he states, that the visitor of schools had ascertained that the report for 1855 was not then ready, but would be sent when prepared.

3. The Honourable Court will be much interested, I have no doubt, in the remarks on these attempts to procure female teachers, and on the increasing interest felt by the native gentlemen in the schools.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
12 April 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

THE kind interest your Lordship takes in the cause of native education, induces us to believe that, on this the first occasion of your visiting the female school of Poona, the chief seat of power of the late Maratha Empire, a short account of the rise and growth of these schools will prove highly acceptable to your Lordship; and we shall accordingly, with your Lordship's gracious permission, proceed to lay before your Lordship a succinct statement of the circumstances under which the school sprang into existence, of the many impediments that had and have to be overcome, of the sort of basis that the cause of female education has obtained among the Poona community, of the prospect that we have of extending and maturing our labours in this great and good cause—the emancipation of the female mind from the bonds of ignorance.

It was from a very long time previously to the month of July 1851, the time of the establishment of the first female school, that several young men of Poona, educated i
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the Government English school had been fully impressed with the paramount importance and absolute necessity of the introduction of female education to the general improvement of the community; and had it not been for the numerous insuperable hinderances that lay in the way, and which we will presently notice, it would have been the gratifying duty of the managing committee to have recorded a much earlier date of the opening of the first school for female instruction.

Of all the obstacles that threatened and for some time almost effectually paralysed the cause of female education, the committee regard the following as the most formidable; the bigotted conviction of every one of the native community from learned Bramins to the meanest individual in the scale, that to teach females anything beyond the mechanical operation of the kitchen and toilet was a most heinous crime, and that it was acceptable service in the eyes of both man and God to do everything to crush any attempts made to introduce what they considered a sinful practice. The advocates of female education, therefore, being mostly young men with comparatively little social or political influence, for many long months had to suffer their generous intentions to remain unfulfilled. No one would agree to send his daughter. The work of tuition no one was willing to undertake, and as for pecuniary aid it was entirely out of the question, but what with expostulation, entreaties, and personal inconvenience, the young men were at last placed in a position to commence, and to quote from our last report that, "Impressed with the necessity and importance of female education to the cause of the improvement, progress, and enlightenment of their countrymen, and resolved to make a beginning, a few educated natives established in July 1851 the first girls school in Poona. The timely liberality of the Honourable Sir Erskine Perry, that philanthropic and disinterested friend of the Hindoos, whose departure from India is universally regretted, enabled them not only to provide it with what was indispensably necessary to its success, but also to establish another school immediately." Nor would it be right or grateful to omit mentioning the names of Major and Mrs. Candy, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Fraser, who from the first have evinced the most lively interest in the prosperity of the schools, and to whose patronage, and that of many other European and native friends, they in a great measure owe their origin and present position. At first the number of scholars was very small. We commenced with 10, and at the first examination the number was not larger than 50. The work of tuition was also for some time conducted gratuitously by some of the young men, who had taken a prominent part in the establishment of the schools. It was after some time that the munificent aid we received from our native and European friends, in the shape of donations and subscriptions, and from the benevolent Government through the Duxuna Prize Committee, enabled the managing committee to assign regular salaries to the several teachers; of whose exemplary conduct, and conscious and upright discharge of the important duties committed to their trust, the managing committee have the pleasure to express their unqualified approbation.

The beginning once made, our subsequent progress has been less irksome and more cheering. The antipathy of the natives gradually began to wear away, parents were but too happy to send their girls, those who formerly took arms against the cause now enlisted under its banners. The schools that were once regarded as an abomination, now attained a position and a name. In the second year the attendance was very steadily on the increase, and at the time of the examination we counted 250 children receiving instruction within the walls of the three female schools that had by that time been established in the most inhabited parts of the city.

In the year under report, the attendance has on the whole been very gratifying, still the number of girls has fallen short of that during the preceding year, and in explaining the deficiency, we beg to embrace the opportunity of bringing to your Lordship's notice another of the many evils alluded to in one of the preceding paras., and from which great injury is done to the healthy operations of the schools. We allude to the baneful practice of early marriage, a practice whose contaminating influence is not confined to the injury done to the cause of progress in female improvement, but which has also entailed on the native community other evils of equal and greater magnitude; all too well known to be here more particularly described. We scarcely have a girl learning for three years successively. Almost all get married at the ages of between eight and ten, and some earlier, and although the people now do not object to send girls to schools before marriage, they have not as yet had their sentiments liberalised so as to induce them to keep their daughters at school after marriage, whatever be the age at which the marriage is contracted; once married, the girl is peremptorily made to discontinue her attendance. This at the time when after two or three years most patient and careful training, the infant and opening mind is prepared to receive what may be considered really useful knowledge. The harvest is as it were suddenly destroyed after all the trouble of cultivating, sowing, and rearing has been completely gone through; the advanced students leave the school. The master has again to recommence his course, only that he may a second time have to do the same, and the general progress of the school thus remains in *statu quo*. The managing committee, my Lord, are fully alive to the evils thus encountered, and they would do anything to prevent them, but in the present condition of their countrymen, which is such as to frustrate for some time at least all attempts to eradicate the practice, the members of the managing committee have only to express their sincere regret that such a mournful state of society should prevail.

The effects of the early departure of the girls from school had been the subject of deliberate consideration at more than one meeting of the managing committee during the last year, and in connexion with this was considered the subject of training female teachers. The managing committee could not overlook the vast amount of good that would be done were

III.
Bombay.

the school under female management, though we take the most sedulous care to select the best men as masters, and peons, and though we have the satisfaction to know that our selection meet the approbation of the public, we cannot but admit that infinitely greater good would be achieved, and the respectability of the schools would be higher, if the conduct of the schools were in the hands of females. If we could but secure female teachers the evils complained of above, as resulting from early marriages, would in a great measure be counteracted. We were impressed with the importance of endeavouring to keep children longer at school with the double object of raising the standard of studies and of eventually securing some really able female teachers.

There were some poor though intelligent girls in the school, and it was thought that if some pecuniary inducement were to be held out to them, they would remain in the school for a sufficiently long period to compass both the objects that we were so anxious to accomplish. But, my Lord, the means at our command were not sufficient to enable us to put our plans into execution. Through the kindness of some of our native friends, however, we have been able to try the experiment on a small scale during the preceding year. We have now eight (8) girls receiving small stipends, and we have every reason to be satisfied with the result. Indeed, we cannot help expressing our firm conviction that immense good will spring if the committee had but at their command increased means to extend their operations in this quarter. We intend appealing to the generosity of the friends of female education once more, and we hope that our appeal will meet a cheerful and ready response.

We are afraid we have intruded on the attention of your Lordship and the assembly already too long; but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of bringing prominently to notice one very gratifying feature in the prospect of the school. Though the movement for the introduction of female education has been originally a spontaneously native one, yet, till some time in the last year the chief interest in the furtherance of the movement was only taken by European ladies and gentlemen, and the young men educated in the Government English school. But in the last year the schools received voluntary visits from native gentlemen, who, judging from the state of feeling manifested two years previously, would have been considered the last to participate in the interest of the cause of female education. Among others we will mention the names of the Putwardhim, chief of Koorundwur, the late prime minister of H. H. Holkar of Indore, Dajee Saheb Kibay, and his Highness Raja of Dhar, the Polkar Chief, &c., who each paid a lengthy visit to the schools, examined the girls, and expressed their satisfaction. We would here also return our thanks to Juggunath Sunkersett, Esq., and to Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Esq., for the honour done us by them in visiting the schools on the occasion of their recent sojourn in Poona. These manifestations of sympathy with an approbation of our labours on the part of native nobility and gentry, we regard with peculiar interest. They betoken a right change of sentiment. May it be granted us that this happy change be ever on the increase, and that ere long we may count some native gentlemen among the foremost patrons of these useful institutions.

Added to the many artificial causes that have impeded our progress a good deal, and which we took occasion to notice on the opening of this address, natural causes also have had their share in marring our success. Sickness was very rife throughout the last year, and even now it is our misfortune to see our three most advanced children absent on account of sickness. We hope to see them soon at their studies, and to be able in our next report to record a happier state of things.

We have thus laid before your Lordship the circumstances under which the schools were founded, the evils we encountered, the progress we have succeeded in making, and the hopes we have grounds to entertain of increasing the usefulness of the schools, if we continue to get the same kind patronage and support that we had the good fortune to find in the last year from several European ladies and gentlemen, and our native friends, who are all actuated with the noble ambition of being the promoters of the enlightenment of the native female mind.

We, in conclusion, beg to offer our sincere thanks to your Lordship, to the ladies and gentlemen here assembled, for the honour done us by this gracious visit on the present occasion, and we hope that the interest of the meeting will have proved sufficiently attractive to induce you all to favour us with similar honours more frequently.

A REPORT on the results of the Annual Examination of the Female School, first held in the School-room, 6 March 1854.

Members present :

Kristna Shastree. Raghoba Dada.

Keshewrow Shewram, Secretary to the managing committee of the Poona Native Female Schools.

CLASS I.

Teacher, Narayen Wassoodew Shastree.

Pupils in the class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Ditto, present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Ditto, on leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Beeguin's

Beeguvin's Children's Friend, 1st volume (pages 200); Catechism of the History of Marathas, the whole; the History of England till the reign of Edward I.; geography; grammar, parsing; arithmetic, as far as rule of three.

NAMES.	Reading.	Explanation.	Grammar.	History.
Duarkee Baee - - - - -	1	1	1	1
Chimna Baee - - - - -	1	1	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Gummoona Baee - - - - -	1	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
Koosa Baee - - - - -	1	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Pila Baee - - - - -	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Gunga Baee - - - - -	1	1	1	1
Mooniya Baee - - - - -	1	1	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Kashee Baee Gingur - - - - -	1	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
Suee Baee - - - - -	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Krishna Baee - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Vita Baee Shimpy - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	- -	$\frac{1}{4}$
Rimgoo Baee - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	- -	$\frac{1}{4}$
Vita Baee Lukudwaby - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	- -	$\frac{3}{4}$

CLASS II.

Teacher, Govind Gungadhurr.

Pupils in the class - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Ditto, present - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Ditto, on leave - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Studies.—Æsop's Fables, 30 fables; grammar, as far as verb; geography, Asia; numeration; Oojuluby.

Remarks by the Examiners.—The first three read very well, others well enough; explanation fair, geography good; grammar, the first answered well, others did not do so well. The four girls of the class read Niteebodhukutha, as far as 16 stories. Reading is satisfactory, explanation fair, and grammar tolerably good.

CLASS III.

Teacher, Vinayeck Rughoonath.

Pupils in the class - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Ditto, present - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

Studies.—Lipidhara, definitions in geography, simple definitions in grammar, numeration.

Remarks by the Examiners.—Reading of many good, of the others fair; geography middling, grammar middling; numeration of some good, of the rest middling.

CLASS IV.

Teacher, Vinayeck Rughoonath.

Pupils in the class - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Ditto, present - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ditto, on leave - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Studies.—Girls' first book, ten tables of multiplication, writing of simple letters and ten figures.

Remarks by the Examiners.—Reading of some good, of the others middling; tables of multiplication, fair; all of them can write all the letters and figures.

CLASS V.

Teacher, Vinayeck Rughoonath.

Pupils in the class - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Ditto, present - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Ditto, on leave - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9

Study.—Alphabets.

Remark.—Middling.

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CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE

SCHOOL, No. II.

Members Present : Kristna Shastree, Keshow Row.

CLASS I.

Teacher, Gunnesh Narayan.

Pupils in the class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Ditto, present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Ditto, on leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Studies.—Four of the girls read and explain Children's Friend, Volume I. (pages 170), and the others read and explain Æsop's Fables, 30 stories; explanation; tables of multiplication; arithmetic, as far as division; map of Europe.

Remarks by the Examiners.—Reading good; explanation of some of them is good, of the rest fair; geography, of some of them fair, and of the rest middling; arithmetic, of the two girls as far as division is good, and of the rest as far as tables of multiplication, fair.

CLASS II.

Teacher, Chinto Munohur.

This class is divided into two divisions.

Pupils in the 1st Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Ditto, present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ditto, on leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Studies.—Reading and explanation Niteebodhkutha as far as four lessons; tables of multiplication as far as 30 padeys, beginning of numeration.

Remarks by the Examiners.—Reading good; explanation, fair; tables of multiplication, fair.

Pupils in the 2d Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Ditto, present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Ditto, on leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Studies.—Reading and explanation of Lipidhara as far as five lessons; tables of multiplication as far as 20 padeys.

Remarks by the Examiners.—Reading and explanation fair; tables of multiplication, fair.

CLASS III.

Teacher, Pandoorung Bhikajee.

Pupils in the class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Ditto, present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Ditto, on leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Studies.—Thorough knowledge of alphabets; tables of multiplication as far as five padeys.

Remarks by the Examiners.—Some pupils know all the alphabets, and the rest cannot distinguish them easily.

CLASS IV.

Teacher, Pandoorung Bhikajee.

Pupils in the class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Ditto, present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Ditto, on leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Studies.—Alphabets.

Remarks.—Middling.

SCHOOL, No III.

CLASS I.

Teacher, Bala Govind Shastree.

Pupils in the class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Ditto, present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Ditto, on leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Studies.—Some read Children's Friend (pages 180), and some Catechism of the History of Murrathas (pages 20); arithmetic, some know as far as rule of three, and the rest know as far as addition, numeration; the map of Asia; grammar, they can distinguish the different parts of speech, and a little dictation.

Remarks by the Examiners.—Reading of both the divisions good, explanations fair; geography and grammar of some, fair; of the rest middling. Arithmetic good, and dictation fair.

CLASS II.

Teacher, Vitle Bhaskur.

Pupils in the class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Ditto, present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Ditto, on leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Studies.—Moral stories, lessons 20 ; tables of multiplication as far as 20 padeys ; writing letters and figures.

Remarks.—Some of them read well, and some fairly. Tables of multiplication, good.

CLASS III.

Teacher, Kooshaba-bin-joteeba.

Pupils in the class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Ditto, present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Ditto, on leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Studies.—Lipidhara lessons nine ; tables of multiplication as far as 10 padeys ; writing of simple letters and figures.

Remarks.—Many read fairly, others middling ; understanding of some, fair ; of the rest, middling ; tables of multiplication, middling.

CLASS IV.

Teacher, Kooshaba-bin-joteeba.

Pupils in the class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Ditto, present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Ditto, on leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Studies.—Baraskhudid and figures 10 ; they write 10 tables of multiplication.

Remarks.—Some can distinguish letters fairly, others middling ; tables of multiplication fair ; progress is not quite proportionable to the time.

CLASS V.

Teacher, Kooshaba-bin-joteeba.

Pupils in the class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Ditto, present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Ditto, on leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Studies.—Alphabets.

Remarks.—Middling.

POONA Native Female School Fund.

ABSTRACT Account of Receipts and Disbursements, from 1 March 1853 to 31 August 1854.

Receipts :	Rs. a. p.	Disbursements :	Rs. a. p.
Balance of last year's account -	536 6 -	Salaries of the masters - -	1,047 13 -
Duxunna Prize Committee -	1,425 - -	Ditto, of the clerk - -	55 4 -
Subscriptions and donations from		Ditto, of the peons - -	388 8 -
European gentlemen - -	652 - -	Ditto, of the stipendiary stu-	
Ditto, from native gentlemen -	311 10 8	dents - - - -	140 - -
		House rent - - - -	150 - -
		Books, &c., awarded as prizes	146 - 9
		Books, stationery, &c. - -	123 12 2
		Contingent expenses - -	91 2 -
			2,142 7 11
		Balance - - -	782 8 9
TOTAL - - - Rs.	2,925 - 8	TOTAL - - - Rs.	2,925 - 8

(Examined, and found correct.)

Poona, 6 September 1854.

(No. 1486 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 670, dated 12th April 1856, I am directed to inform you that the report on the schools for native females at Poona for 1853-54, forwarded therewith, will be submitted for the information of the Honourable Court.

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

3 E 3

2. The

III.
Bombay.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that liberal pecuniary aid should be extended to the deserving founders of the school (to the state of which he trusts you will continue to give your particular attention) to enable them to train up female teachers, and to promote all feasible efforts on their part at overcoming the prejudices which induce the native community to withdraw the girls from tuition in the institution as soon as they are married.

Bombay Castle, 6 May 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

— 19. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 1 September (No. 37) 1858, para. 30.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 101, dated 2 December 1856.

Colleges.
Proposed
Engineering
College at Poona.

1856 :
V. 1789.
V. 4257 to 4261.
V. 5199 and 5200.

Para. 3. THE proceedings, forming Collection No. 2, are in continuation of those which were reported to your Honourable Court in our letter No. 43, dated the 10th May 1856, in connexion with the establishment of the proposed Engineering College at Poona.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 1071 of 1856.)

V. 1739.

To the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that on Colonel Scott reaching the Tanna Collectorate during his present tour, he should visit Bombay on duty for the purpose of consulting with the Director of Public Instruction, and making to you any reference which may be necessary regarding the Engineering College, the establishment of which has lately been under the consideration of Government.

Bombay Castle, 1 April 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1692 of 1856.)

V. 4257.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

IN the Government resolution, No. 357, of the 26th January last, it was observed :

As it appears from the correspondence which has taken place, that considerable delay and difficulty may be met with in completing satisfactorily even a partial connexion between the Engineering College and the Military Central School, Government have come to the conclusion, that it will be safer to make such arrangements in the first place, that the efficiency of the college, as such, will not be dependent on the Military School.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott should therefore be requested, in correspondence with Mr. Erskine, to modify the scheme suggested for the college, so as to provide for it a principal and professors, and instructors, who may be able to devote to it their whole time and energies. This need not prevent a closer connexion between the

the college and the Military School from taking place hereafter, while it will at once place the former on a basis of its own.

2. By the Government letter, No, 699 of the 27th February, Colonel Scott was informed that he should arrange for a visit to the Presidency for the purpose of carrying out, in communication with Mr. Erskine, and, if necessary, with Major General Waddington, the scheme of an independent school of engineering ordered in the Government resolution No. 357, dated the 31st January 1856.

3. In April Colonel Scott visited Bombay accordingly, and his communications with the chief engineer and myself resulted in the accompanying letter, which I beg to forward for the information of Government.

4. It appears to me that the question as to the institution of an Engineering College here is no longer, as Colonel Scott remarks, to be regarded as an open question. The propriety of the measure was pointed out by the Governor General in his Minute on the Public Works Commission report, and the establishment of the college has, I believe, been assumed as a certainty by the Court of Directors.

5. It seems only necessary to consider, therefore,

1. What establishment should be proposed, as a full establishment, to be brought into operation by degrees as the institution expands?

2. What establishment should be appointed at once?

6. In connexion with the first point, the institution, if fully developed, must contain three departments.

1. The lowest or maistrees (mechanical) school will afford instruction only through the medium of the vernacular language, unless the number of English speaking candidates should justify the establishment of an English class, under an assistant.

2. The second, or surveyor' and builders' school will afford instruction only through the medium of English. It may be opened to all persons, European or native, desirous of entering and capable of passing the entrance examination.

3. The higher or college division, not yet opened, will give instruction to all persons, European or native, desirous of obtaining a higher engineering qualification and practice, and able to pass the higher test for entrance.

7. It does not appear that this plan can be carried out with a smaller establishment or at a smaller cost than that indicated at the close of Colonel Scott's letter; I would recommend, therefore, that Government apply for permission to entertain an establishment not exceeding that proposed by Colonel Scott, whenever the number of applicants for admission into the higher department shall appear to them to justify the charges.

8. In the meantime it will, in my opinion, be sufficient to appoint only a professor of engineering (on 500 or 600 rupees per mensem), who might perform the duties of principal and of superintendent of the surveyors' and builders' school; this would involve an increased charge of 300 or 400 rupees per mensem; a teacher of drawing should also be appointed on a salary of 200 rupees per mensem. These are the only extra charges I would recommend immediately.

As the extra salary (200 rupees) to Professor McDougall would be saved.

9. As regards standards for entrance into the different departments, I would not attempt to define them too minutely, *à priori*. That for the maistree school is given in the paper appended to Colonel Scott's letter, and seems quite high enough, as regards arithmetic and mathematics. I should be glad to believe that some knowledge of grammar, accounts, and even of the geography of Maharashtra, might be required of candidates for admission into this department.

10. The standard for admission into the surveyors' and builders' department adopted by General Waddington, and which is usually to regulate all entrances to classes of this kind, differs somewhat from that proposed (and at present adopted) by Colonel Scott. The Bombay standard should, I think, be introduced here whenever practicable.

11. The standard for admission to the higher or college division should, as Colonel Scott points out, be high. To some extent it will be regulated by the 186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

points up to which the surveyors' school can teach ; and to some extent by the standard lately fixed for admission of officers into the Department of Public Works.

12. If a professor of engineering (to act as principal) be at once appointed, one of his first duties apparently would be that of fixing exactly the entrance tests for each department, and advising, specially, as to the studies of each division, so as to introduce uniformity and system into the working of the entire institution.

13. For the reason explained by Colonel Scott, the charges of the institution cannot, on the footing now proposed, be debited against the Department of Public Works.

14. I beg to direct attention to paragraphs 16, 17, 18, and 20 of Colonel Scott's letter, which appear to be generally judicious.

15. As regards paragraph 22 ; without entering upon the question as to eventually imposing upon candidates for public employ an obligation to attend this institution, it seems to be desirable that students who may attend it at present should clearly understand that they do not thereby become entitled to appointments in the service of Government.

16. I do not know whether Government may now deem it necessary to make any communication to his Excellency the Commander in Chief with reference to paragraph 12 of the circular order issued from Army Head Quarters on the 23d January last, and copy of which accompanied the Government resolution forwarded with your memorandum, No. 743, of the 1st March following. Some candidates may, under that order, expect to be admitted into the engineering college in November next.

Poona, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
14 July 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4258. From Colonel Scott, Superintending Engineer, C. P., to *C. J. Erskine*, C. S., Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Hart's memorandum, 357 of 31st January, and 1071 of 1st April (directing me to consult the Chief Engineer of Public Works), I have the honour to state that in his opinion the charge for an extensive educational scheme would be a very heavy per centage on the money expended by the Public Works Department in work ; and that, looking to that, he considers that it would be more economical to import engineers, and to educate at the already existing schools such surveyors and builders as may be required.

2. Hence the charge for such an institution should be a charge for the purposes of education generally, and not specially against the Public Works Department.

3. Municipal Commissions will require educated engineers, and there are many cases in which Government is only indirectly concerned where engineering knowledge is very requisite, so that this appears fair.

4. I entertain a doubt whether a separate engineering college is indispensably required for persons who can attend the existing colleges, as the addition of a few professors and teachers would perhaps as regards them, suffice ; but there are classes of the community who do not attend the colleges, for whom perhaps such an institution is desirable, it is however unnecessary for me to offer an opinion on this part of the subject, as the want of such a college is given as a fact, in the resolution above referred to.

5. In forming the college upon a large basis, I am anxious to avoid the error of under estimating what is required, perhaps it was owing to this that the college at Putney broke down ; I am of opinion, however, that that failed, because the pupils were taken very young, long before they could have obtained a good school education, and an attempt was made to impart practice without a foundation of sound theory ; such at least is the conclusion to which the acquirements of one or two gentlemen brought up there has led me.

6. I propose that the college shall be in three divisions : Senior—Junior—Mechanical.

7. The senior to be for those who propose to attain to superior qualifications, or even to take a degree.

8. The junior to be similar to the present engineering class at Poona, and will provide surveyor and builders.

9. The

9. The mechanical : this will meet two wants, it will enable us to correct the faults into which theory alone would be apt to lead the upper divisions, while it will enable us to educate men as foremen in various trades, who will have some general idea why anything should be done in one way rather than in another : the fault of the practical man being, that in most cases he follows the methods to which he has been accustomed, although the circumstances of the case are wholly different.

10. As I assume that the senior division is to be thoroughly instructed in the principles of civil engineering, and the higher branches of surveying, the candidates must, before they are admitted, be well read in mathematics ; ordinary acquirements will not enable a man to read or profit by the works of Mosely, Gaulhey, &c., but without an intimate acquaintance with such works, a degree cannot be given. Practically I admit that the theories are too fine spun for absolute use, but if a degree is to be given at all, the best theories of the art must be quite familiar to the candidate. Hence the proposition for a professor of mathematics in the junior division, to relieve those in the upper of the labour of teaching pure mathematics.

11. I have no doubt that the Elphinstone College and that at Poona will turn out men competent to enter the senior division at once, but I entertain doubts whether the Central Military School can do so, although they are able to supply candidates for the junior division.

12. It would be difficult to procure native professors to teach up to the mark, as they ought to know much more, and it would be so disagreeable to officers and Europeans to be so taught that I feel tolerably certain that they would not take advantage of the institution. I know this to be the general feeling. Now as we cannot lower the test for the senior class without impairing or perhaps wholly disappointing the expectations which may be reasonably entertained, I think it would not be judicious to attempt a saving in this professor.

13. The junior division would remain on the same basis as at present, and would continue to furnish surveyors and builders for the Public Works Department and other purposes. The amount of mathematical attainment now exacted is sufficient for the wants of that branch. It will also train such officers and men as may desire to acquire a more full knowledge in the senior division. The entrance test to this division should be as laid down for the senior class in the accompanying lithographed paper ; but for the senior division of the college, a much higher test should be appointed, and satisfactory proof of a good general education should be had. As I have above noticed, parties in the senior division are competent to submit themselves to examination for a degree, and it would be bad policy to allow a man of imperfect education to take a degree on account of mere engineering knowledge.

14. The opinion of a civil engineer is often sought upon subjects apparently not much connected with his profession, and it would bring discredit on the institution which granted a degree, if he showed that he was wholly ignorant of the matter, or if he could not write an intelligible report. The entrance test will be best framed by the principal and professors.

15. It is probably not requisite to enter on the particular reasons for each of the alterations in the present scheme, as compared with that sanctioned by the Government of India, as notified in Mr. Chief Secretary Young's letter, 1534, of 22d October last ; the alterations are founded in the experience gained. The increase to Mr. Cassidy (the assistant professor, mechanical class) arises from it being supposed that his time would be only partially occupied, whereas it is found that it is wholly so. The increase to some of the native teachers is to prevent their accepting better salaries to leave us than they now obtain in the institution.

16. In addition to the sum applied for, however, there are contingent expenses which I think you should have authority to authorise ; as, for example, for occasional lectures on various subjects, and for remuneration to persons in charge of contractors' works. It would be of little use sending men merely to see the works if they were not explained. These and similar charges cannot be estimated, although they are clearly foreseen.

17. On the subject of granting assistance to some of the pupils, recovering the amount from them eventually, I find that General Waddington does not approve. I think, however, that although in Bombay it may be unnecessary, it is wanted at Poona, and that the effect of withholding it would be to force us to draw on supply of pupils, as a rule, from the town, or at least from the immediate district in which the college might be situated, which is certainly undesirable. As the amount is recoverable, we only lose by death ; so that after the first party have obtained Government employment, the receipts from them will afford us the means of assisting others without drawing from Government to any considerable extent.

18. Of course such parties as may take private employment must repay the amount drawn at once. I have struck out the payments proposed to be made, without future deduction, and would not extend the benefit of allowance to the senior department.

19. I believe that the college might be opened in June, on a temporary footing, as regards the professors, and that sufficient experience could be thus gained to enable us to partially modify the scheme (if necessary). I do not think that it would be safe to engage gentlemen

III. Bombay.

who merely are professors at the present moment. That there is a fair prospect of success cannot be denied; but in all these schemes so many allowances must be made (as, for example, persons sent out from England might not be eligible, or we might for the higher division have a very stupid, or a very badly educated class), that I hold it impossible to command immediate success, however carefully a scheme may have been considered.

20. On a few points only do I feel quite convinced :

1st. That we must have high tests for entry, or the time of a professor will be occupied with the labour of a schoolmaster.

2d. That we must have what may appear superabundant teachers, as, if we are restricted to what is absolutely indispensable, we may be thrown out, and a class may be ruined by the sickness of a single person.

3d. That you must be invested with authority to distribute the salaries (within the sanctioned amount) in the manner you may find best.

4th. That you must have discretionary power to sanction expenses which, although now foreseen, cannot be estimated.

21. Other expenses, as for materials, tools, &c., can, of course, be applied for either directly by the principal, or through the visitor. These are physical wants, and the operation is merely changing money into money's worth.

22. At present I do not think that attendance at the college classes should be made a *sine quâ non*, as respects regular appointments to Public Works Department; but I believe that it must eventually become so for all grades, and that after a short time officers not in the engineer corps, desiring appointments, should be required (if they have not attended the college) to pass at least the examination for the senior division, enlarging our requirements as the progress of the college may give grounds for expecting to find a sufficient number of qualified candidates. With respect to the lower grades, there will be a difficulty so long as partially educated (or I may say uneducated) men are sent out to the Sappers and Miners with an implied claim to appointments in the Public Works Department, instead of allowing that department to take the men best suited from among those already in India.

23. The following is what I consider a fair establishment, but it is intended for the complete college, and must therefore be filled up as that develops itself. I divide the professors and teachers into the different divisions, although the duties of most are of a general nature, and might be rateably proportioned to each.

Senior Department.

	Rs.	Rs.
Principal and Professor, Civil Engineers - - - - -	600	
Junior Professor, Civil Engineers - - - - -	500	
Architectural Professor - - - - -	400	
Extra to Professor Physical Sciences at the Poona College -	100	
		1,600

Junior Department.

Professor Mathematics - - - - -	200	
Assistant Professor Mathematics (native) - - - - -	100	
Sub-assistant - - - - -	50	
		350

Mechanical.

Assistant Professor - - - - -	250	
Teacher surveying, and adjustments and petty repairs to instruments - - - - -	40	
Vernacular teacher - - - - -	45	
Foremen of carpenters, European - - - - -	84	
Maistry carpenter - - - - -	20	
Second maistry carpenter - - - - -	18	
Bricklayer maistry - - - - -	20	
Storekeeper - - - - -	12	
		611

General.

House rent, ramossees, sweepers, &c. - - - - -	90	
Four peons - - - - -	24	
		114

Assistance to poor students, to be repaid - - - - -		2,675
		120
TOTAL - - - Rs.		2,795

The amount sanctioned by Government of India, as conveyed in Mr. Chief Secretary Young's letter, 1634, of 22d October 1855, is 1,124 rupees, as follows:—

	Rs.
Head master - - - - -	200
Head master, mechanical class - - - - -	150
Head native master - - - - -	75
Four teachers (pensioned), surveyors - - - - -	120
Three young surveyors and builders - - - - -	120
Carpenter foreman - - - - -	84
Smith foreman - - - - -	84
Three vernacular teachers - - - - -	90
Five permanent exhibition - - - - -	30
House rent - - - - -	45
One peon - - - - -	6
	<hr/>
	1,004
Assistance to poor students, repayable - - - - -	120
	<hr/>
	1,124
Now proposed for college - - - - -	2,795
	<hr/>
TOTAL Increase - - - - - Rs.	1,671

The difference is thus accounted for,—

More.	Rs.
Principal, new - - - - -	600
Junior Professor, Civil Engineer, new - - - - -	500
Architecture, new - - - - -	400
Physical science, new - - - - -	100
Professor, mechanical division, addition to pay - - - - -	100
To native assistant Professor - - - - -	25
Teacher, surveying, and repairs, &c., instruments, new - - - - -	40
Four carpenters and smith maistries, new - - - - -	96
Storekeeper, new - - - - -	12
Three peons, new - - - - -	18
House rent, additional - - - - -	45
	<hr/>
	1,936
	<hr/>
Less.	
Sub-assistant teachers - - - - -	70
Surveyor and builder - - - - -	120
Masters, native class - - - - -	45
Exhibition - - - - -	30
	<hr/>
	265
	<hr/>
TOTAL Increase - - - - - Rs.	1,671

I have, &c.

(signed) W. Scott,

Lieutenant Colonel, Superintending Engineer, C. P.

Bombay, Camp, Chowk, 24 May 1856.

(No. 2480 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4259.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated the 28th July 1856.

THE Government of India should be requested to sanction the increased scale of establishment proposed at the close of Colonel Scott's letter of 24th May 1856, as a maximum establishment to be gradually brought into operation, as Government find it advisable to increase the classes of the Poona College.

2. The Government of India should be informed that this Government propose for the present only the following alteration of existing establishment:—

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

3 F 2

Increases.

Increases.		Rs.
A professor of civil engineering, to act also as principal of the college	- - - - -	600 per mensem.
An instructor in plan drawing, capable of also giving instruction in practical surveying	- - - - -	20 „
An instructor of the mechanical classes, whose whole time will be available for their instruction	- - - - -	250 „
TOTAL immediate Increase - - - Rs.		1,050

Decreases.		Rs.
Discontinuance of salary to Rev. Professor M'Dougall's partial services	- - - - -	200 per mensem.
Discontinuance of salary to Mr. Cassidy for his partial services	- - - - -	150 „
TOTAL immediate Decrease - - - Rs.		350

making a total immediate net increase of 700 rupees per mensem, for which the early sanction of the Government of India will be solicited, as it is most desirable that immediate steps should be taken for the organization of the institution, which will now afford the commencement of a regularly constituted college of the nature contemplated by the Honourable Court, available for general instruction, and not merely as a means of supplying the Public Works Department of the Presidency.

3. With respect to the 16th paragraph of Mr. Erskine's letter, it should be intimated to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that until the sanction of the Government of India is received to the organization of the college, as now proposed, and until there shall have been received a sufficient number of applications for admissions into its higher department, to justify the entertainment of the opening of that department, the college will not afford means of providing the instruction in the higher branches of civil engineering contemplated by paragraph 12 of the Adjutant General's circular memorandum, No. 4, dated 23d January 1856.

(No. 2481 of 1856.)

V. 4260.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 689, dated the 30th January 1856, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to state, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that until the sanction of the Government of India is received to the organization of the Engineers' College, according to an enlarged scheme now submitted to them, the college will not afford means of providing officers with the instruction in the higher branches of civil engineering contemplated by para. 12 of your circular memorandum, No. 4, dated 23d January last.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
5 August 1856.

(No. 2482 of 1856.)

V. 4261.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, communicated in Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Baker's letter, No. 1759, dated the 21st September 1855, authority was accorded by this Government to Colonel Scott of the Engineers, to bring into operation, at an expense of 1,124 rupees, a plan submitted by him for extending the engineering class which existed at Poona, with a view to its being hereafter wholly

wholly or partially absorbed in the Engineers' College proposed to be established in this Presidency.

2. This scheme, as the Government of India are aware, was sanctioned pending the arrangements necessary for the establishment of an Engineers' College on the plan approved of by the Honourable Court of Directors, which it was expected would be likely to take some time to mature.

3. I am now directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to submit, in the accompanying tabular statement, a scheme for extending the Poona Engineering School, so that it shall comprehend all the branches, scientific and practical, indicated by the Honourable Court as desirable in an Engineering College.

4. I have been instructed, while requesting the sanction of the Government of India to this scheme, which will involve the ultimate alteration of the present temporary charge of 1,124 rupees to a permanent one of 2,795 rupees per mensem, to explain that it is proposed by this Government to regard the latter sum only as a maximum charge on account of an establishment to be gradually brought into operation, as Government may find it necessary to increase the classes of the Poona Engineering College.

5. For the present it is proposed to carry out only the following alterations of existing establishment:—

Increases.

	Rs.
A professor of civil engineering, to act also as principal of the college - - - - -	600 per mensem.
An instructor in plan drawing, capable of also giving instruction in practical surveying - - - - -	200 „
An instructor of the mechanical classes, whose whole time will be available for their instruction - - - - -	250 „
TOTAL immediate Increase - - - - Rs.	1,050

Decreases.

	Rs.
Discontinuance of the Rev. Professor M'Dougall's partial services - - - - -	200 per mensem.
Discontinuance of salary to the Rev. Mr. Cassidy for his partial services - - - - -	150 „
TOTAL immediate Decrease - - - - Rs.	350

making a total immediate net increase of 700 rupees per mensem, for which I am desired to solicit the early sanction of the Government of India, as it is most desirable that immediate steps should be taken for the organization during the present rainy season of the institution, which will now assume the character of a regularly constituted college of the nature contemplated by the Honourable Court, available for general instruction, and not merely as a means of supplying the Public Works Department of this Presidency.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. Hart,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5 August 1856.

(No. 4183.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 5199.

Sir,

THE Home Department has transferred to this department, for disposal, your letter, No. 2482, dated the 5th ultimo, submitting in a tabular form a scheme for extending the Poona Engineering School, so that it will comprehend all the branches, scientific and practical, indicated by the Honourable the Court of Directors as desirable in an Engineering College. This scheme will involve the ultimate alteration of the present temporary charge of 1,124 rupees per mensem,

III. Bombay.

mensum, (sanctioned as an experimental measure, in orders of this department, No. 1759, dated the 21st September 1855) to a permanent one of 2,795 rupees per mensem, which sum it is proposed to regard as a maximum charge, on account of an establishment to be gradually brought into operation as the Government of Bombay may find it necessary to increase the classes of the Poona Engineering College. The alterations of the existing establishment proposed for the present involves a total immediate net increase of 700 rupees per mensem, for which the sanction of the Government of India is solicited.

2. Before entering upon the consideration of the above proposal, the Governor General in Council desires to obtain fuller information regarding the proposed scheme than can be gathered from your letter under acknowledgment, and I am accordingly to request that you will have the goodness to furnish this department with details of the proposed course of study, of the classification of the students, the scope of the examinations, and the nature and extent of the buildings in which the instruction is to be given.

3. I am also to request that it may be stated whether the principal and his assistant are to be civil or military officers, and, in the latter case, whether the salaries proposed are "staff" or "consolidated."

4. In calling for the above information I am instructed to explain to the Government of Bombay that there is every readiness on the part of the Supreme Government to approve of the enlargement of the present Engineering School at Poona eventually into a Civil Engineering School.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. E. Baker*, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 18 September 1856.

(No. 2978 of 1856.)

V. 5200.

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction (with reference to Government Resolution, No. 2480, dated 5 August 1856).

RESOLUTION of Government, dated the 26th September 1856.

As Colonel Scott has not furnished information on all the points on which information is now sought by the Government of India, a copy of their present letter should be forwarded to him through the Acting Director of Public Instruction, with a request that he will furnish the fuller information therein solicited at an early date.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 80, dated 21 September 1857.

Engineering
College, Poona,
1857.

V. 1712 to 1715.

V. 1852 to 1854.

V. 1884 to 1886.

Para. 5. THE proceedings forming collection No. 3 are in continuation of those which were reported to your Honourable Court in our letter in the General Department, No. 101, dated the 2d December 1856, in connexion with the establishment of the proposed engineering college at Poona.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 368 of 1857.)

V. 1712.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government Resolution, No. 2978, dated 3d October 1856, I have the honour to transmit a letter from Colonel Scott, dated 30th January last, containing suggestions for the engineering college at Poona, and also a plan* drawn up by Mr. Coke, the present superintendent, with the same object.

*No. 10, dated 28th
February 1857.

2. I have

2. I have the honour to suggest that it would be advisable to define the relations which are to exist between the proposed college and this department. At present I am without instructions on the subject.

3. I may be allowed to suggest further, that in any plan for establishing an engineering college at Poona, it should be considered whether the present educational staff in the city could not be made partly available for the purpose, and I earnestly recommend that it may also be considered whether the two colleges should not be transferred from Poona to some other town or place in the Deccan less subject to corrupt influences, social and moral. Now that the railway is on the point of uniting Poona and Bombay, the Elphinstone College may well suffice for the needs of both cities, and I think the engineering college and the general college of the Deccan ought to be established near each other for mutual support, in case of temporary absence of the professional staff of either college.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
7 March 1857.

From Superintending Engineer, C.B., to *E. Howard*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

V. 1713.

Sir,

Owing to some oversight I have not been favoured with any observations from you relative to some draft notes I submitted to you in November last; the matter is of little consequence as I did not then at all understand the importance of the subject.

2. I have within the last few days been favoured with copies of correspondence respecting the Engineering College at Madras, and I perceive that I very much underrated the value which is attached to the establishment of an Engineer College.

3. Colonel Baker, in the course of the correspondence to which I allude, says, "The Civil Engineering Colleges at the different Presidencies are intended to supply a complete course of instruction for all who may be employed in the Public Works Department, from the highest to the lowest."

4. Such being the case, I apprehend that I cannot do better than adopt the scale proposed for Madras, at least, so far as respects the professors and masters, there is no reason to deviate from the number and salaries laid down and not considered excessive by the Supreme Government.

The scale laid down by Mr. Arbuthnot for the Madras College is as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Principal, staff salary - - - - -	700
Professor of civil engineering and architecture - - - - -	600
First mathematical master - - - - -	300
Second ditto ditto - - - - -	200
Surveying master - - - - -	250
Drawing master - - - - -	250
Mechanist - - - - -	250
To this I would, however, add, native mathematical master teaching in English - - - - -	100
Two native masters for vernacular reading, writing, and accounts - - - - -	100
And there is an important omission in the above of a professor of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy; I think it probable that some one or two of the professors or masters might be competent to teach in these branches of science, but certainly they should receive an extra allowance of, say 100 rupees for chemistry, and the same for geology and mineralogy; if both were united in the person of the first mathematical master, for instance, probably a superior person would take the appointment - - - - -	
	200

Rs. 2,950

5. Before going to the other necessary expenses, I will endeavour to dispose of the question of amount of qualification to be attained and classification of the students. I would divide the college into four great classes, leaving subordinate classification to the Principal.

1st. Those who propose to take degrees.

2d. Those who propose to offer themselves in the grade above the subordinate Department of Public Works.

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3d. Those

III. Bombay.

3d. Those who propose to offer themselves for the subordinate department or in the situations training them to be clerks of the works; I use this term as it is familiar to us and conveys the meaning better than overseers, supervisors, &c.; these persons would enter the service on 25 rupees per mensem.

4th. The mechanical divisions for the education of foremen.

The 1st and 2d classes should, in my opinion, pay for their instruction by fees; whether such payments should be allowed to the professors engaged in their instruction, or be carried to Government account, you can best advise Government; my own opinion is, that they should be paid in certain proportions to the professor and masters employed in instructing the parties.

With respect to the 3d, not only should the instruction be gratuitous, but in order to secure people from distant places, it is indispensable to grant scholarships; if this is not done this 3d class will be composed, nine out of ten, of persons from the place where the college may be established. As 25 rupees per mensem is the pay on which such parties enter the Public Works Department, such scholarships should be given clear, and not be recovered from the students after entering the Public Works Department, as I formerly proposed; I believe, however, that in case of parties holding scholarships declining to enter the public service, they should be called upon to pay up what they may have received.

Although the system of training up workmen has met with considerable success in the trial it has had for upwards of a year at Poona, I think the system might be altered to a great extent; first, by confining the pupils to a few, say 20, who should be regularly apprenticed; and, secondly, by opening the class to deserving workmen to be recommended by the executive engineers. These parties, while improving themselves, should and must be allowed from 12 to 15 rupees per mensem; but from the last year's experience, the proceeds of the sale of articles produced would, on the whole, pay this expenditure.

6. I now proceed to consider the course of instruction and tests.

FIRST CLASS.

Those who take degrees.

The test of entry to this class may be as follows:—

A good knowledge of all the mathematical subjects contained in Rutherford's Hutton or some similar work, practical knowledge of surveying and plan drawing, and correct knowledge of English and some native language.

The course of instruction would include the civil engineering works of Mosely and Gauthey; geodesy, practical astronomy, chemistry, geology, and mineralogy, plan drawing on all the projections, photography, dynamics and hydrodynamics, steam, mechanics; all these items being taught theoretically in the college, and the students visiting works and seeing and recording how they are practically carried on; for such visits they would of course be afforded facilities as regards Government works, and the influence of Government might perhaps be used to facilitate their visits to contractors' work.

With respect to this class generally, I submit that it is of great importance not only that a degree should be obtainable only on sufficient grounds, but that there should be no ground for drawing any distinction between Bengal, Madras, and Bombay honours, and the examination, therefore, for such honours should be a central one.

It will be seen that the above course requires a familiar knowledge with the higher branches of mathematics.

SECOND CLASS.

Examination in Entry.

7. Arithmetic, a thorough knowledge; geometry up to the 4th Book of Euclid inclusive, with a knowledge of the 5th sufficient to understand the 6th; trigonometry, synthetical and analytical, with application to heights and distances.

Algebra, simple and quadratic equations; arithmetical and geometrical progression; theory, and practical use of logarithms.

A good knowledge of English sufficient to enable the candidate to translate a paper in his own language into fair English; a fair handwriting in English (without material errors in orthography) from dictation. A moderate knowledge of the use of the theodolite and level, and lower instruments, keeping the field books and plotting from them.

Course of Instruction.

Mathematics: it is not easy to lay down a decided course; candidates should be competent to answer questions similar to those appended (A.), for which probably it would be requisite merely to make them thorough masters of the subject for preliminary examination; mechanics, statics, dynamics, hydrodynamics.

Application of the above to works. Further advancement in topographical surveying, levelling and plan drawing, instruction in bridge building, designing, framing, estimating, book-keeping by double entry.

Nature and use of materials used in building.

General instructions in simple machinery, such as cranes.

Further instruction in English to the extent to enable a person to express himself fluently, and without serious errors in speaking and writing.

Europeans attending should be required to possess the same knowledge of at least one native language, as is above required from natives in the English language.

The

The examination to be such as will test the proficiency in the above subject, a relative value being attached to each; and of each subject 60 per cent. to be attained by each person, but of mathematics probably even 80 per cent. might be required.

THIRD CLASS.

Preliminary Admission.

Arithmetic, simple and compound rules, reduction, ratio, proportion, rule of three.

Fractions, decimals, deodecimals, involution, evolution, interest, and the other commercial rules.

Geometry: three first books of Euclid, with a suitable number of easy deductions depending for solution on each of the three books.

Algebra: simple equations containing one, two, and three unknown quantities.

Ability to speak and write English without material error, the latter from dictation.

Course of Instruction.

In mathematics up to the test laid down for examination in entry to 2d Class.

Surveying with all instruments, plan drawing and printing, estimating.

Principles of statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, and hydrodynamics, and mechanics, say as far as these subjects are laid down in Cape's Hutton.

Book-keeping.

Further instruction in English composition.

The examination to test the knowledge of the above subjects.

MECHANICAL CLASS.

Entrance for Apprentices.

9. Test: general intelligence and ability to read and write, and cypher in some language.

Course of Instruction.

Instruction in some handicraft. Further instruction to induce facility in reading, writing, and cyphering in some language.

Mensuration as applicable to trade work, and plan drawing the same. General instructions with practical teaching in strength and nature of materials of all kinds, metals, wood, limestone, &c. &c. Practical instruction in mechanics, statics, &c., and principles of framing. Test for workmen who come for improvement; recommendation from some competent person, and the same instruction as above.

10. The upper three classes to attend daily in the workshops as may be arranged by the principal, to study the practice of tools, and to draw out the lines for models or actual works, such as handrails, models of skew bridges, framing, and such like; and the first and second class to be from time to time and in succession, called upon to deliver a lecture (previously approved) to the mechanical class on some practical subject, involving a knowledge of design. The practical class to be further instructed in the chemical properties of materials, such as earths, limes, &c., so far as such qualities have a distinct practical bearing.

11. It appears to me that the above sketch includes generally the branches of instruction required for each class, and that any attempt to detail more fully, would only have the effect of hampering the principal who should be competent to carry out the details of the scheme.

12. I entirely coincide with the gentlemen at Madras, that the principal should be a military officer, preferably an engineer officer, not only because he can be more easily displaced if a wrong choice should be made, but also because, under the terms of Colonel Baker's letter above quoted, the subordinate European department will pass through the college; and there is also a very important reason not adverted to in the Madras papers, viz., that the tendency of all such institutions is towards theory, and the only method which occurs to me of meeting that (and it is a very serious objection), is to place at the head of the institution a man who (although his attainments in the theory of the subjects must be high) knows from practice what is really wanted.

13. I have made no observations respecting the placing of the subordinate European establishment; they come to us as grown men; they are all supposed to be good in some way, that is, they may be clever surveyors, good mathematicians, or good workmen, while it would be absurd to set the surveyor or the mathematician to work at the bench or forge. There would be an equal error in requiring the smith, carpenter, or bricklayer, to go through a mathematical course.

14. The proposed structure of the institution would enable the principal to put each man in a fitting place; persons of each description are wanted in the department.

15. I must not be understood to propose to force European methods of work upon the native apprentices, their own methods are in many cases better adapted to their strength and means. Enlightened European workmen may even derive advantage from adopting some of their methods, but there is much to be learnt by natives, and the workshops would

be very incomplete without an adequate number of apprentices, to whom, however, I would only give a preferential claim as workmen.

16. Workmen are not likely to be ever superabundant, and the apprentices will always find ample employment when they have learnt their trade.

17. The taught foremen would be sought for, and it would probably be rather more difficult to retain them in the department than to find employment for them.

18. The following is the estimate of other expenses:—

In some respects I differ materially with respect to the cost of the workshops; I feel certain that these would, after being fairly started, pay themselves, at least to a great extent. Take, for instance, the items lime and bricks, what I would propose would be to manufacture on a moderate scale for practice; the materials would be absolutely manipulated by the parties who now make such articles, working in improved methods, but they would fetch the value or nearly so.

19. Timbers framing: in the same way, as the estimate is not considered extravagant for Madras, it cannot be for Bombay, although I do not think that the principal will be called upon by circumstances to lay out the entire sum.

20.—MADRAS PROPOSITION.

	Rs.
Instruments and tools per mensem - - - - -	400
Workshops - - - - -	250
Brick-fields and lime-kilns - - - - -	200
Books and stationery - - - - -	500
Establishment of servants, &c. - - - - -	400
Scholarships - - - - -	300
House rent - - - - -	250
	<hr/> 2,300

21. After much inquiry in conjunction with the Executive Engineer at Poona lately, we were unable to determine on a good locality for brick-fields and lime-kilns, but the objections made could, I believe, have been overcome. Supposing that Poona is selected as the site for the college, there are no public buildings available, and no private ones to be hired suited to all purposes, as the whole establishment must be together.

I estimate the expenses of college buildings at 40,000 rupees, but it would not be necessary to incur the whole expense at once:—

	Rs.
Instruments and tools - - - - -	400
Workshops - - - - -	250
Brick-fields and lime-kilns - - - - -	200
Books and stationery, I should say, including everything - - - - -	400
Establishment of servants - - - - -	100
Scholarships in the 3d class, say 20 at 5 rupees - - - - -	100
Apprentices, 20 at 4 rupees - - - - -	80
Workmen in training for situations as maistry, say 20 at } 12 rupees - - - - -	240
	<hr/> 1,770
Add the expense of Professor - - - - -	2,950
	<hr/> 4,720
Or per Annum - - - - -	<hr/> Rs. 56,640

But of these items I cannot look upon instruments and tools, and books and stationery, as permanent charges. It would be better, I think, to get the instruments and tools, and a library on special sanction, as required. The current expenses would then be materially reduced.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Scott, Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, C. B.

Camp, Tanna, 30 January 1857.

First Day's Paper.—Questions for Examination.

ARITHMETIC.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. A young hare starts 40 yards before a greyhound, and is not perceived by him till she has been up 40 seconds. She scuds away at the rate of 10 miles an hour, and the dog on view makes after her at the rate of 18. How long will the course hold, and what ground will be run over, counting from the outseting of the dog | Marks. |
| 2. A merchant sold a quantity of linen, by which, had he gained 8 <i>d.</i> a yard, the amount would have been 80 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i> , but selling it at a gain of 6 <i>d.</i> a yard, he received only 76 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i> Find the quantity | 4 |
| 3. A corn dealer bought 500 quarters of wheat at 48 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a quarter, which, being kept for 12 months, lost 6 per cent. in measure, and was then sold at 55 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> a quarter. Find the gain or loss, allowing 37 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for granary rent and expenses, and reckoning interest on the price at 4 per cent. | 5 |
| | 8 |

ALGEBRA.

Simple Equations.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Given $\sqrt{y}-\sqrt{y-x}=\sqrt{20-x}$, and $\sqrt{(y-x)}:\sqrt{(20-x)}::3:2$; find the values of x and y | 3 |
| 2. To determine three numbers such that if 6 be added to the first and second the sums will be in the proportion of 2:3, and if 5 be added to the first and third, the sums will be in the proportion of 7:1; but if 3, 6 be subtracted from the second and third the remainders will be as 6:7 | 8 |

Quadratic Equations.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Given $\frac{16-4\sqrt{x}}{8-3\sqrt{x}}=\frac{88+33\sqrt{x}}{4+\sqrt{x}}+\frac{x-5x+11}{(8-3\sqrt{x})(4+\sqrt{x})}$ to find x | 4 |
| 2. Given $\frac{y}{x}\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}=5$ and $\frac{2x}{y}-\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{y}}=\frac{1}{3}$; find four values of each of the quantities x and y | 6 |
| 3. A square court-yard has a rectangular walk around it; the side of the square wants two yards of being six times the breadth of the walk, and the number of square yards in the walk exceeds by 72 the number of yards in the periphery of the court; find the side of the court and the breadth of the walk | 9 |
| 4. A body of men are just sufficient to form a hollow equilateral wedge three deep, and if 597 be taken away the remainder will form a hollow square four deep, the front of which contains one man more than the square root of the number contained in the front of the wedge, plus one. What is the number of men | 12 |

GEOMETRY.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. If squares be described on the hypotenuse and sides of a right-angled triangle, and the extremities of the sides of the former and the adjacent sides of the others be joined, the sum of the squares of the lines joining them will be equal to five times the square of the hypotenuse | 7 |
| 2. If in a right-angled triangle a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the hypotenuse, and circles be inscribed in the triangles on each side of it, their diameters will be to each other as the subtending sides of the right-angled triangle | 10 |

Conic Sections.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. If through the focus of a parabola a semi-diameter be drawn to the axis, and from its extremity a tangent be drawn to meet another semi-ordinate produced, then shall the produced semi-ordinate be equal to the line joining its extremity in the curve and the focus | 10 |
| 2. If two tangents at the vertices of a diameter meet any third tangent. the rectangle under the two former and the rectangle under the segments of the latter from the point of contact are respectively equal to the squares of the semi-diameters to which the semi-tangents are parallel | 11 |

TOTAL Number of Marks	97
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Lithographed at the Poon a C. Press, 12 June 1856.

Second Day's Paper.—Questions for Examination.

MENSURATION OF SURFACES.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. What is the side of that equilateral triangle whose area cost as much paving at 6d. a foot as the palisading the three sides did at a guinea a yard? - - - | Marks. 5 |
| 2. A flat roof which is 24' 8" by 14' 6" is to be covered with lead at 8 lb. per square foot; find the price at 18s. per cwt. - - - | 8 |
| 3. The sides of a rectangular parallelogram inscribed in a circle are four and nine feet; find the area of the space included by the sides and the circumference of the circle - - - | 8 |
| 4. State and prove the rule for finding the circumference of a circle when its diameter is given - - - | 15 |

Mensuration of Solids.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Two men bought a log of wood, the frustum of a square pyramid, being 30" on the side of the greater end and 20" at the other, and 12 feet long; at what distance from the greater end must it be cut by a section parallel to the ends that each may receive an equal share? - - - | 8 |
| 2. How many cubic yards of stones would it require to build the circular wall of a well, of which the diameter at the bottom was 3' 6", at the top 2' 6", and depth 18 feet, the thickness of the wall at bottom being 1' 2" and at top 1' 6" - - - | 13 |
| 3. A pipe of 6" diameter is sufficient to supply a town with water; what must be the diameter of a pipe which with the same velocity will supply it when its population is increased by three-fifths? - - - | 11 |

Trigonometry.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. At the distance of 50 miles from a tower its top just appeared in the horizon; determine the height, having given the earth's diameter to be 7,964 miles - - - | 7 |
| 2. From the top of a tower a person observes the depressions ($\alpha' b'$) of two distant objects in the same horizontal plane at the foot of a tower (whose distance from each other he knows to be eight miles), also the angle O subtended at his eye by the line joining the two points; find the height of the tower, and adapt the expression to logarithmic computation - - - | 9 |
| 3. In a trigonometrical survey three stations, A, B, C , were observed to subtend angles from another station, D , as follows, $B, D, C = 100^\circ 17'$, $A, D, C = 32^\circ 40'$ and $B, D, A = 67^\circ 37'$, whilst the distances of the three stations were $B, C, 387.63$ furlongs, $A, C = 223.54$ furlongs, and $A, B = 183.19$ furlongs; it is required to find distances from the point D - - - | 17 |

Analytical Trigonometry.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. In any triangle show that $\sin A, \cos A, \cos C + \cos B, \sin B = \cos B, \cos C + \cos A$ - - - | 5 |
| 2. Determine θ from the equation $\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta = 0$ - - - | 3 |
| 3. Given $\sin(a - \theta) = \cos(a - 0)$ to find θ - - - | 2 |
| 4. Show that $\sin A + \cos A + \sin B + \cos B \sqrt{2 \cos(45^\circ \frac{1}{2})} A + B (\cos \frac{1}{2}) A = B$ - - - | 9 |

TOTAL Number of Marks - - -	115
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Lithographed at the Poona C. Press, 12 June 1856.

Questions given to the class which was first examined.

(signed) W. Scott.

Examined June 1856.—First Day's Paper.—Questions for Examination.

ARITHMETIC.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. If I buy tea at 4s. 3d. per lb., at what rate must I sell it per ounce to gain 20 per cent. ? - - - | Marks. 3 |
| 2. Sold sugar at 1s. per lb., from which I allowed a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and cleared 20 per cent.; required the prime cost - - - | 4 |
| 3. A farmer manures a field of 16 A. 1 R. 10 P. at the expense of 2l. 10s. per acre, and it produces 2 quarters more corn per acre the first year, $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarters the second year, and 7 bushels the third year, which sell at 1l. 1s. 6d. per quarter; what did he gain or lose by manuring it? - - - | 8 |
| 4. A merchant is indebted to a manufacturer 240l., payable in four months, but being pressed to pay 100l. ready money, he requires to know the equated time for paying the remainder - - - | 6 |
| 5. When will the hour and minute hands of a town clock be exactly together after two o'clock? - - - | 2 |

ALGEBRA.

Simple Equations.

1. Given $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-9} = \sqrt{\frac{36}{(x-9)^1}}$ to find the value of x - - -	Marks. 4
2. Given $4 + \frac{12y - y + 2}{11} = y + \frac{3xy - 31}{11} + 10x + 13$ and $\frac{2x}{3} \frac{3x-5}{y+7} = \frac{4xy + \frac{170}{8}}{6y + 27}$ - - -	To find the values of x and y - - 7
3. A person having laid a bowling green, finds that if each side had been four yards longer the adjacent sides would have been in the ratio of 5 : 4, but if each side had been four yards shorter the ratio would have been 4 : 3 ; what are the lengths of the sides ? - - -	

Quadratic Equations.

1. Given $\frac{x^4}{y^2} + \frac{y^4}{x^2} = 136\frac{1}{2} - 2xy$, and $x + 4 = 14 - y$, to find x and y -	5
2. Given $\sqrt{6x + 6y} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} = 9 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y}$, and $x - y = 12$, to find x and y -	6
3. A person bought a quantity of cloth of two sorts for 7 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> ; for every yard of the better sort he gave as many shillings as he had yards in all, and for every yard of the worse as many shillings as there were yards of the better sort more than of the worse, and the whole price of the better sort was to the whole price of the worse, as 72 : 7. How many yards had he of each ? - - -	8
4. The number of men in both fronts of two columns of troops, <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> , when each consisted of as many ranks as it had men in front, was 84 ; but when the columns changed ground, and <i>A</i> was drawn up with the front <i>B</i> had, and <i>B</i> with the front <i>A</i> had, the number of ranks in both columns was 91 : Required, the number of men in each column - - -	7

GEOMETRY.

1. Two chords <i>AD</i> , <i>BC</i> , are drawn in semicircle from the extremities of the diameter <i>AB</i> ; the chords intersect in <i>P</i> . Prove that the rectangles <i>AD</i> , <i>AP</i> , and <i>BC</i> , <i>BP</i> , are together equal to the square of the diameter - - -	6
2. If from any point in the diameter of a semicircle two straight lines be drawn to the circumference, one to the middle of the arc, another at right angles to the diameter, the squares upon these lines always amount to the same thing, viz., twice the square of the semi-diameter wherever the point is taken - - -	8

CONIC SECTIONS.

Parabola.

1. If a straight line from the focus be perpendicular to an ordinate, or ordinate produced, it will bisect that part of the directrix which is intercepted by perpendiculars falling upon it from the extremities of the ordinate - - -	10
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Ellipse.

1. The segments into which the axis major if produced is divided by the tangent are directly proportional to the segments into which it is divided by the perpendicular - - -	7
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TOTAL - - - 98

Second Day's Paper.—Questions for Examinations.

MENSURATION OF SURFACES.

1. In going round a circular walk the outer wheel of a chaise was observed to make $13\frac{1}{4}$ revolutions, and the inner 11, the wheels being 4 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches asunder. Required the diameter of the wheels, and of the circle described by the inner wheel - - -	Marks. 4
2. The paving of a triangular court at $7\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per square foot, came to 18 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , and the longest of the three sides was 126 feet; what was the length of each of the other two equal sides - - -	5
3. The point of the minute hand of a town clock is found to move $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes ; what is the length of the minute hand - - -	3
4. State and prove the rule for finding the area of a quadrilateral, when its diagonals and their inclination are given - - -	8

MENSURATION OF SOLIDS.

1. If five grains of gold yield a globe which weighs 64 ounces, how many grains will yield a globe which weighs 264 ounces? - - - - -	Marks. 5
2. If a pipe of 8° in diameter will fill a reservoir in six hours, what must be the diameter of a pipe that will fill it in four hours? - - - - -	7
3. A dairy maid has a pitcher in form of a cylinder 10½" in diameter, but wants another to hold half as much more and to be of the same depth as the former; find its diameter - - - - -	9

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

1. At the top and bottom of a tower 72 feet high, which stood on a hill near the seashore, we observed the depressions of a ship at anchor to be 1° 39' and 1° 9' respectively. Hence the height of the hill and also its distance from the vessel are required - - - - -	6
2. Two forts commanding the mouth of a harbour bore S. E. 16°, and S. W. 24½°, distant 1½ and 2½ miles respectively; required the distance from one to the other, and also their bearing - - - - -	5
3. Chimborazo, among the Andes, can just be seen from the surface of the sea at a distance of 177 miles; determine the height of the mountain, supposing the diameter of the earth to be 8,000 miles - - - - -	5

ANALYTICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

1. If $\sin A = m \tan B$, and $\sin B = m \tan A$, find $\cos B$ in terms of m and n	3
2. If $\frac{1}{2} (\tan \theta + \cot \theta) \frac{m^2 + n^2}{m^2 - n^2}$, determine $\tan \theta$ and $\cos 2 \theta$ in terms of m and n	5
3. If $A + B + C = 180^\circ$ show that $\cos \frac{1}{2} A \times \cos \frac{1}{2} B + \cos \frac{1}{2} C = 4 \cos \frac{1}{2} (A \times B) \cos \frac{1}{2} (B + C) \cos \frac{1}{2} (A + C)$ - - - - -	7
4. If two lines at right angles to one another, on an inclined stratum, make angles A and B with the horizontal plane, show that the dip (θ) of the stratum is given by the regulation $\cos \theta = \cos (A + B) \cos (A - B) \frac{1}{2}$ - - - - -	11
5. If r, r_1, r_2, r_3 , be the radii of the inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle, and R of its circumscribing circle, show that the area of the triangle $= \sqrt{r, r_1, r_2, r_3}$, and that $r_1 + r_2 + r_3 - r = 4 R$. - - - - -	9
TOTAL - - -	92

Questions given to the class which was subsequently examined.

(signed) W. Scott.

(No. 10 of 1857.)

From Henry Coke, Esq., M.A., Acting Principal of the Poona Engineering School, to Edward J. Howard, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,

It is observed in a letter from Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Baker, No. 4183, dated 10th September 1856, and addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, respecting certain proposals for extending the Poona Engineering School,—

"Before entering upon the consideration of the above proposal, the Governor General in Council desires to obtain fuller information regarding the proposed scheme than can be gathered from your letter under acknowledgment, and I am, accordingly, to request that you will have the goodness to furnish this department with details of the proposed course of study, of the classification of the students, the scope of the examinations, and the nature and extent of the buildings in which the instruction is to be given."

2. As I am not aware that the required information has yet been furnished to the Right Honourable the Governor, in the form suggested in the above abstract, I beg leave to submit the annexed scheme with such details as it is possible to frame, before the institution is actually established.

3. With regard to the classification of the students, it will be observed that the test for entrance into the senior department is nearly the same as that in which the junior department will be required to pass after a residence of four terms in the college. I propose that this department, as indeed the whole institution, should be open to all classes whether European or native.

4. Should the Right Honourable the Governor in Council deem it advisable to form a separate division in the senior department for European officers and gentlemen, this might be

be effected without an increase in the proposed staff of masters. The formation of such a division would increase the duties of the European masters, but that it would be compatible with their other engagements, may be seen by consulting the annexed table of daily routine for all the classes, in which it appears that the principal and head mathematical master will have several hours at their disposal.

5. With respect to the nature of the buildings, I should suggest that for the first year, or until the success or otherwise of the institution becomes known by trial, the classes should continue in the same buildings now occupied; when the number of pupils approaches a maximum the present accommodation will not be sufficient. The houses and grounds now tenanted by the Ameers of Sindh would afford ample accommodation for all the departments. The rent of these buildings is 160 rupees per mensem, but should it appear that an Engineering College will succeed, then, I beg to suggest that it would be cheaper to Government to build. The cost of suitable buildings for the whole college would not exceed 30,000 rupees.

6. With respect to the staff of masters, it appears to me that the principal of an engineering college should be an engineer officer of ability and experience. Should Government coincide in this view, they will be able to select a fit incumbent for the office from the Engineer corps. If no officer can be found willing to accept the duties of the appointment, then I respectfully submit that it would be advisable to procure a gentleman from England. He should be a man of high mathematical attainments who has been practising engineering, and is not above the work of teaching. If Government think fit to authorise me to do so, among my engineering friends in England I could perhaps find three or four gentlemen willing to come out to this country, on a salary of 700 rupees per mensem. These gentlemen might be directed to apply to the Honourable Court of Directors, who could select from among the number a fit and proper person. I beg to mention that my friend whom I should request to select, the gentleman was a favourite pupil of the late Sir Isambard Brunel, and his first assistant in the construction of the Thames Tunnel. He is a practical and theoretical man, and would be well able to judge of our requirements.

7. The mathematical master, I think, should be a Cambridge man, of high standing. I have not the least doubt that I could obtain for Government the services of a gentleman among the first 12 wranglers, on a salary of 500 rupees per mensem. Several of my friends and contemporaries are men high in office in the University of Cambridge; they would, if requested, direct two or three first-rate men to apply to the Honourable Court, who, as in the case of a principal, might select the best man according to their judgment.

8. An applicant for the office of surveying, plan drawing and assistant civil engineer is already in this country, and in the service of Government. He has practised as a civil engineer in England and on the Continent. He is a good practical man.

9. The Rev. H. P. Cassidy, superintendent of the mechanical department, is a gentleman of very varied attainment. He is, I believe, competent to lecture on chemistry, geology, and mineralogy. I do not know that there is any one in the Poonah College able to perform this duty, as suggested by Mr. Erskine.

10. The other subordinate appointments will be most efficiently filled by men holding office in the present establishment.

11. It will be seen on comparing the annexed table of salaries with those at present given, that I propose to increase the remuneration of all the subordinate masters. I make this proposition, because I am convinced that men competent to hold these situations can command the salaries which I propose in other appointments, and they will naturally leave the institution as soon as opportunity offers; the evil of continual change of masters is particularly to be avoided.

12. Native students, who pass through the course of the senior department, and receive a certificate from the institution, should, I think, be considered eligible for appointments in the higher grades of the Public Works Department; those who pass the test of the junior department should be eligible for second grade appointments, and those who have served an apprenticeship in the mechanical department should be appointed head maistrees and workmen in the karkhanas of the executive engineers.

13. I beg respectfully to submit that if Government incur the expense of establishing and carrying on such an institution as is here proposed, that it would be only a good policy to encourage the students to enter it. In the present financial state of the natives they cannot afford to spend their time in acquiring such an education, without a high probability that they will obtain employment afterwards, the salary of which will be commensurate with their high attainments. I cannot blind myself to the fact, that in a few years all the appointments in the Public Works Department will be filled up, even supposing the present little schools belonging to the department be abolished, and all appointments be granted to the Poona Engineering College.

14. I propose, therefore, that Government should forward to the different departments a copy of the course of study which may be sanctioned, and suggest that it would be advisable to procure from this institution such subordinates as may be qualified to hold vacant situations; as a thorough knowledge of English will be a *sine quâ non*, I consider that there will be but few subordinate situations which men of the proposed education will be incompetent to fill.

15. Should the Right Honourable the Governor in Council approve of the scheme I have
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drawn up for the Poona Engineering College, I beg to suggest that it might be opened on the 1st of June. Some engineer officer on the spot might be asked to officiate as principal, pending the final decision of Government. I beg leave to offer my services as mathematical master until a more able man can be obtained. Mr. Victor might be removed from Ahmednuggur to Poonah, and appointed as plan drawing and surveying master. The rest of the staff are on the spot. I think it highly probable that I should be able to obtain the services of a high wrangler by the 1st of next December.

16. I shall then have been one whole term in the college, during which time I will endeavour in conjunction with the principal to establish a good working system, the only basis upon which any educational institution can expect success.

17. The details which I have the honour to forward, are such as appear to me likely to be carried out; they are drawn up with the hope of proving that the scheme is practicable, not that it is the best. Of course every individual will be able to make alterations. The principal appointed by Government will be the fit person to draw up his own scheme for daily routine.

Poona, 28 February 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Coke, M. A.*

SCHEME for the Poona Engineering College, proposed by Mr. *Coke*.

1. THAT there be three departments, the Senior, Junior, and Mechanical.
2. That the Senior Department consist of two divisions, one for European officers and gentlemen, the other for well-educated natives, both divisions to pass through the same course of study.
3. That the terms of study be from the 1st June to 20th December, from the 1st January to the 30th April.
4. That the Senior Department remain three terms in the college, the Junior four terms, and the Mechanical eight terms.
5. That if on an entrance a student in either department be found qualified to pursue his studies in a higher than the 1st, he may be allowed to enter that term.
6. That the number of students in each division of the Senior Department be limited to 15, that the number in each term of the Junior Department be limited to 15, and that the number in the Mechanical Department should never exceed 150.
7. The admission into the Senior Department should take place every third term, into the Junior and Mechanical Departments every second term, and that the final examinations for obtaining certificates from the college shall take place at similar intervals.
8. That the following be the course of study:—

Senior Department.—Entrance Examination.

1. An accurate knowledge of English to be tested by writing from dictation, and drawing up a report on some general subject.
2. Arithmetic, algebra, mensuration of surfaces and solids, first four and sixth books of Euclid, logarithms, trigonometry, elementary, conic sections, and mechanics.
3. A fair knowledge of surveying and plan drawing.

Junior Department.—Entrance Examination.

1. English from dictation, neat writing, and fair spelling.
2. Arithmetic, algebra to quadratic equations, and first three books of Euclid.

Mechanical Department.—Entrance Examination.

1. Read, write, and cypher in their own language.

Subjects of Instruction for the Senior Department.

First Term.

1. Further instruction in the mathematical subjects required for entrance.
2. Plan drawing, surveying, and levelling.
3. Attend lectures in chemistry.

Second Term.

1. The principles of mathematical instruments as described in a treatise by Simms.
2. Application of the principles of statics to the equilibrium of structures, as described in Gregory's mathematics for practical men.
3. Elementary hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, with application to practice, as described by Gregory.
4. Plan drawing, surveying, and levelling.
5. Attend lectures on geology.

Third

Third Term.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Strength of materials. | 4. Plan drawing on all projections. |
| 2. Steam engine. | 5. Attend lectures on mineralogy. |
| 3. Designing structures, and estimating their cost. | 6. Practical astronomy. |
| | 7. Revision of all the subjects. |

Final Examination in whole Course, Junior Department (four Terms).

First Term.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Arithmetic, algebra and Euclid. | 3. Instruction in English, writing and spelling. |
| 2. Printing, essay, plan drawing. | |

Second Term.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mensuration, logarithms and trigonometry. | 3. Use of prismatic compass, level and theodolite (in-door). |
| 2. Printing and plan drawing. | 4. English and book-keeping. |

Third Term.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Elementary conics, statics, and dynamics. | 3. Surveying and levelling in field. |
| 2. Attend workshops. | 4. Plan drawing and designing. |
| | 5. Setting out works. |

Fourth Term.

1. Revision of all the mathematical subjects.
2. Trigonometrical survey of two square miles of country.
3. Design structures, and estimate their cost.
4. Superintend the making of models in the workshops.

Final Examination in whole Course. Probable Expenses.

9. List of masters required.		Rs.
Europeans.	Principal, Civil Engineer	700
	Mathematical master	500
	Superintendent, mechanical department	300
	Plan drawing and surveying, and Assistant Civil Engineer	400
	Lecturer in chemistry, geology and mineralogy	160
	First assistant mathematical master	150
	Second assistant mathematical master	80
	Assistant plan drawing and surveying master	80
	English teacher and writing master	80
	Lecturer on instruments	40
	College rent	160
	Four peons	24
	Expenses of mechanical department. <i>Vide page 17</i> for particulars	900
TOTAL Monthly Expenditure		Rs. 3,514

10. In addition to the above regular monthly expenses, the following sums would probably be required to start the institution :—

	Rs.
Furniture for college	1,000
Books	2,000
Surveying and drawing instruments	2,000
Apparatus for lecturer in chemistry	1,000
TOTAL	Rs. 6,000

11. In the mechanical department when large orders are received the superintendent requires an advance to obtain materials for carrying out the orders ; this advance of course depends upon the nature of the order, it appears therefore advisable that the Principal be allowed to draw from 1,000 rupees to 3,000 rupees whenever occasion requires ; this money will always be recovered by the sale of articles manufactured, an account of which will be duly rendered. Without capital to purchase materials large orders must of necessity be refused, and thus the benefit of seeing work done, and of actually doing it, will be lost to the institution. From the success of the mechanical class up to the present time, there appears a high degree of probability that this department will in a short time become self-supporting.

12. In addition to the regular monthly expenses I should advise the establishment of—

	Rs.
20 free scholarships, at six rupees each	120
Petty expenses of school, such as pens, ink, &c.	80
Brought forward	3,514
TOTAL Monthly Expenditure	Rs. 3,714

DETAILS of Work of the SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

1st TERM.

	10-11.	11-12.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.
Monday - - -	Paper in Arithmetic, Algebra, or Trigonometry (Mathematical Master).			Plan Drawing (Plan Drawing Master).		
Tuesday - - -	Surveying (Plan Drawing Master) -		Statics (Mathematical Master) - - -	Plotting (Plan Drawing Master).		
Wednesday - - -	Geometry (Mathematical Master) -		Chemistry (Lecture) -	Plan Drawing (Plan Drawing Master).		
Thursday - - -	Surveying (Plan Drawing Master) -		Dynamics (Mathematical Master) - - -	Plotting (Plan Drawing Master).		
Friday - - -	Conics (Mathematical Master) - -		Chemistry (Lecture) -	Plan Drawing (Plan Drawing Master).		
Saturday - - -	Surveying (Plan Drawing Master).	Examination Paper in Week's Work (Mathematical Master) - -			Plotting (Plan Drawing Master).	

2d TERM.

—	10-11.	11-12.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.
Monday - - -	Application of Statics to Structures (Principal) - - -			Designs and Drawing (Plan Drawing Master).		
Tuesday - - -	Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics (Mathematical Master).		Geology (Lecture) -	Application of Hydrostatics to Practice (Principal).	Designs and Drawing (Plan Drawing Master).	
Wednesday - - -	Surveying (Plan Drawing Master) -		Mathematical Instruments (Simms) (Principal)		Plotting or Plan Drawing (Plan Drawing Master).	
Thursday - - -	Application of Statics to Structures (Principal) - - -			Designs and Drawing (Plan Drawing Master).		
Friday - - -	Surveying (Plan Drawing Master) -		Mathematical Instruments (Simms) (Principal) ; Plotting or Plan Drawing (Plan Drawing Master).			
Saturday - - -	Hydrostatics or Hydrodynamics (Mathematical Master).		Geology (Lecture) -	Application of Hydrostatics to Practice (Principal).	Designs and Drawing (Plan Drawing Master).	

3d TERM.

	10-11.	11-12.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.
Monday - - -	Mathematics (Mathematical Master) -		Practical Astronomy (Mathematical Master)	Designs and Modelling (Plan Drawing Master).		
Tuesday - - -	Strength of Materials (Principal) -		Mineralogy (Lecture) -	Estimating (Plan Drawing Master).		
Wednesday - - -	Mathematics (Mathematical Master) -		Practical Astronomy (Mathematical Master).	Plan Drawing (Plan Drawing Master).		
Thursday - - -	Strength of Materials (Principal) -		Mineralogy (Lecture) -	Designs and Modelling (Plan Drawing Master).		
Friday - - -	Mathematics (Mathematical Master) -		Plan Drawing (Plan Drawing Master) -	-	Estimating (Plan Drawing Master).	
Saturday - - -	Strength of Materials (Principal) -		Steam Engine (Principal).	Examination Paper in Week's Work (Principal and Mathematical Masters).		

Final Examination in whole Course.

DETAILS of Work of the JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

1st TERM.

	10-11.	11-12.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.
Monday - - - -	Mathematics (1st or 2d Mathematical Master).		English (English Master).	Copies (English Master).	Plan Drawing (Assistant Plan Drawing Master).	
Tuesday - - - -	Ditto - - - -		Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Printing.	
Wednesday - - - -	Ditto - - - -		Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Plan Drawing.	
Thursday - - - -	Ditto - - - -		Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Printing.	
Friday - - - -	Ditto - - - -		Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Plan.	
Saturday - - - -	Ditto - - - -		Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Printing.	

2d TERM.

	10-11.	11-12.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.
Monday - - - -	Mathematics (2d or 1st Assistant Mathematical Master).		English - -	Copies - -	Plan Drawing.	
Tuesday - - - -	Ditto - - - -		Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Printing.	
Wednesday - - - -	Ditto - - - -		Instruments - -	- - - -	Plan Drawing.	
Thursday - - - -	Ditto - - - -		English - -	Copies - -	Printing.	
Friday - - - -	Ditto - - - -		Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Plan Drawing.	
Saturday - - - -	Ditto - - - -		Instruments - -	- - - -	Printing.	

3d TERM.

	10-11.	11-12.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.
Monday - - - -	Surveying (Plan Drawing Master or Assistant Plan Drawing Master).		Plotting - -	Printing - -	Mathematics (Mathematical Master or Assistant Master).	
Tuesday - - - -	Plan Drawing - - - -		Estimating - -	- - - -	Ditto.	
Wednesday - - - -	Setting out Works - - - -		Workshops - -	- - - -	Ditto.	
Thursday - - - -	Plan Drawing - - - -		Estimating - -	- - - -	Ditto.	
Friday - - - -	Surveying - - - -		Plotting - -	Printing - -	Ditto.	
Saturday - - - -	Book-keeping - - - -		Adjustment of Instruments - -	- -	Ditto.	

4th TERM.

	10-11.	11-12.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.
Monday - - - -	Surveying (Assistant Plan Drawing Master or Plan Drawing Master).		Plotting - -	Estimating - -	Mathematics (Mathematical Master or Assistant Master).	
Tuesday - - - -	Workshops - - - -		Plan Drawing - -	- - - -	Ditto.	
Wednesday - - - -	Surveying - - - -		Plotting - -	Designing - -	Ditto.	
Thursday - - - -	Workshops - - - -		Plan Drawing - -	- - - -	Ditto.	
Friday - - - -	Surveying - - - -		Plotting - -	Estimating - -	Ditto.	
Saturday - - - -	Designing - - - -		Workshops - -	- - - -	Ditto.	

Final Examination in whole Course.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 917 of 1857.)

V. 1714.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 4183, dated the 10th September 1856.

2. In my letter, No. 2482, of the 5th August last, I had submitted, on the part of his Lordship in Council, an amended scale of establishment, proposed for the purpose of extending the scope of the engineering school at Poona, which has hitherto been kept up merely as a means of supplying subordinates for the Public Works Department of this Presidency, so as to give to it the character of an engineering college, comprehending all the branches of instruction, scientific and practical, which the Honourable the Court of Directors have indicated as desirable for such an institution.

3. The financial result of the proposed alterations, the details of which are given in the tabular statement which accompanied my letter last quoted, would have been to substitute, for the present monthly expenditure of 1,124 rupees, a permanent charge of 2,795 rupees per mensem.

4. In the 2d paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, you have replied that, before entering upon the consideration of the above proposal, the Government of India desire fuller information on the following points:—

1st. Details of the classification of the students.

2d. The scope of the examinations.

3d. Details of the proposed course of study.

4th. The nature and extent of the buildings in which instruction is to be given.

Extract,
paras. 17 to 20.

5. Since the date of your letter this Government have received the Despatch of the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 7, dated the 14th January 1857, an extract from which, of so much of it as relates to the establishment of an engineering college, is for easy reference appended to this letter along with copies of Major General Waddington's Report referred to in it; and his supplementary letter, No. 7976, dated the 27th August 1855.

6. Before the receipt of the Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 7 of 1857, this Government had ascertained by experience, that whatever steps may hereafter be found practicable for incorporating the engineering college, regarded as one of the educational institutions of the country, with the Military Central School, or indeed with any other existing means of instruction, it is absolutely necessary to its successful working that it shall be established in the first place on an entirely independent basis.

7. With this explanation, I am directed to refer to the observations recorded in paragraphs 6 to 12 and paragraphs 21 and 22 of Major General Waddington's letter of the 7th July 1855, as generally elucidating the 1st and 2d of the points enumerated above in my 4th paragraph. The denomination of grades in the Public Works Department, followed by the chief engineer in paragraph 7 of his report, will be superseded by those to be introduced in assimilation of the scale ordered by the Government of India, but this will not, the Governor in Council considers, affect General Waddington's arguments, which are equally applicable under the new scale of gradation.

8. With respect to the arrangements to be adopted for carrying into effect the principles approved of by the Honourable Court, as regards the same two points, I am directed to state, that after a full consideration of the various suggestions obtained from the several officers who have been consulted on the subject, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Civil Engineering College should consist of three departments.

1st. *The Senior*.—The students in which will be persons who propose to qualify themselves as civil engineers, or for entering the "Engineer Establishment" of the Department of Public Works, or to obtain university degrees.

2d. *The Junior*.—The students in which will be persons desirous of qualifying themselves for the "Upper Subordinate Establishment" in the Government

Major General
Waddington,
C.E.P.W.
Colonel Scott,
Engineers' Director of the Poona
Engineering
School.
H. Coke, Esq.,
M.A., Acting
Superintendent
or Principal of
ditto.
The Director of
Public Instruction.

Government Department of Public Works, or for situations of corresponding professional responsibility elsewhere.

3d. *The Mechanical*.—For the education of foremen or “Head Artificers,” and the instruction of artisans.

9. As regards the proposed course of instruction, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has approved of the following general scheme, chiefly taken from the suggestions of the present Acting Principal. Minor details of arrangements for carrying out this scheme should, his Lordship in Council thinks, be left to the discretion of the Principal.

I. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. For the Senior Department.

- (1.) An accurate knowledge of English, to be tested by writing from dictation, and drawing up a report on some general subject.
- (2.) Arithmetic, algebra, mensuration of surfaces and solids, the first four and the sixth books of Euclid, logarithms, trigonometry, elementary conic sections and mechanics.
- (3.) A fair knowledge of surveying and plan drawing.

2. For the Junior Department.

- (1.) English from dictation, neat writing, and fair spelling.
- (2.) Arithmetic, algebra to quadratic equations, and first three books of Euclid.

3. Mechanical Department.

Entrance test for apprentices and candidate apprentices.

- (1.) Reading, writing, and ciphering, whether in English or the vernacular.
- (2.) General intelligence.

Entrance test for artisans attending for improvement in their craft.

- (1.) The recommendation of some competent person, and the test required of apprentices and candidate apprentices.

II. SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

1. For the Senior Department.

First Term.

- (1.) Further instruction in the mathematical subjects required for entrance.
- (2.) Plan drawing, surveying and levelling.
- (3.) Attend lectures in chemistry.

Second Term.

- (1.) The principles of mathematical instruments, as described in a treatise by Simms.
- (2.) Application of the principles of statics to the equilibrium of structures, as described in Gregory's *Mathematics for Practical Men*.
- (3.) Elementary hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, with application to practice as described by Gregory.
- (4.) Plan drawing, surveying and levelling.
- (5.) Attend lectures on Geology.

Third Term.

- (1.) Strength of materials.
- (2.) Steam engine.
- (3.) Designing structures, and estimating their cost.
- (4.) Plan drawing on all projections.
- (5.) Attend lectures on mineralogy.
- (6.) Practical astronomy.
- (7.) Revision of all the subjects.

The students of the third term will then be subjected to a final examination in the whole course of instruction.

2. For the Junior Department.

First Term.

- (1.) Arithmetic, algebra and Euclid.
- (2.) Printing, easy plan drawing.
- (3.) Instruction in English writing and spelling.

Second Term.

- (1.) Mensuration, logarithms and trigonometry.
- (3.) Use of prismatic compass, level and theodolite (in-door).
- (4.) English, and book keeping.

Third Term.

- (1.) Elementary conics, statics, and dynamics.
- (2.) Attend workshops.
- (3.) Surveying and levelling in field.
- (4.) Plan drawing, and designing.
- (5.) Setting out works.

Fourth Term.

- (1.) Revision of all the mathematical subjects.
- (2.) Trigonometrical survey of two square miles of country.
- (3.) Design structures, and estimate their cost.
- (4.) Superintend the making of models in the workshops.

To close with a final examination in the whole course.

III. FOR THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

- (1.) Further instruction in reading, writing, and ciphering, and in the keeping of accounts.
- (2.) Instruction in handicraft.
- (3.) Mensuration, as applicable to trade work.
- (4.) Plan drawing, as applicable to trade work.
- (5.) General instructions, with practical teaching in nature and strength of materials, as metals, wood, stone, cement, &c.
- (6.) New inventions to facilitate or supersede ordinary manual labour.

10. With respect to the nature and extent of the building in which instruction is to be given, I am desired to state that the buildings will consist of school rooms, drawing rooms, and workshops. Colonel Scott has roughly estimated the cost of these, if erected at Poona, at about 40,000 rupees, but the Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Coke, at present in charge of the duties of principal, that for the first year, or until the success or otherwise of the institution becomes known by experience, the classes should continue in rented buildings. He has reported that suitable accommodation for all the departments if located together, may be found in a building and grounds, the rent of which is 160 rupees per mensem. Another advantage of this arrangement will be that the general eligibility of Poona as the permanent location of the civil engineering college of the Presidency will have time to be determined by experience before the expense of providing college buildings is incurred.

11. In the third paragraph of your letter under reply, you request that it may be stated whether the principal and his assistant are to be civil or military officers, and in the latter case, whether the salaries proposed are "staff" or "consolidated." On this subject, Colonel Scott writes:—

"I entirely coincide with the gentlemen at Madras that the Principal should be a military officer, preferably an engineer officer, not only because he can be more easily displaced, if a wrong choice should be made, but also because, under the terms of Colonel Baker's letter above quoted, the subordinate European department will pass through the college, and there is also a very important reason not adverted to in the Madras papers, viz., that the tendency of all such institutions is towards theory, and the only method which occurs to me of meeting that (and it is a very serious objection), is to place at the head of the institution

institution a man who (although his attainments in the theory of the subjects must be high) knows from practice what is really wanted."

The Governor in Council concurs on this point with Colonel Scott. He intended that the Principal should be an engineer officer, and the proposed salary should be a "staff" salary in addition to his military pay and field allowances; should it, however, be found impossible to obtain the services of an engineering officer, qualified by disposition as well as by professional attainments for the office of Principal, his Lordship in Council will of course not object to a civilian being appointed to it. In this case he would propose that the gentleman appointed should receive the same salary as if appointed an executive engineer of the first class; for the members of the collegiate staff under the control of the Principal, his Lordship in Council contemplated the appointment of civilians on consolidated salaries of the amounts proposed in my letter.

12. Having thus noticed the points specially referred by you for explanation, I am directed to add that the further inquiries which have been pursued to obtain the information and advice necessary to afford such explanation, have induced the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to extend the proposals recommended for sanction in my letter, No. 2482, dated 5th August 1856, and he has, after a careful review of the whole subject, resolved to recommend that, for the scheme then proposed, the following may be substituted:—

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT (Senior and Junior).

Educational Establishment, including Scholarships.

Principal and professor of civil engineering (if an uncovenanted officer 900 rupees) or staff salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.	a.	p.
Mathematical master (consolidated salary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-
Lecturer in chemistry (allowance)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Lecturer in geology and mineralogy (allowance)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Inspector in surveying and plan drawing, and assistant to the professor of civil engineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
First assistant (mathematical master)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
Second - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Assistant to inspector in surveying and plan drawing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Inspector in repairs, and adjustment of surveying instruments (allowance)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
16 Scholarships in the junior department at 10 rupees each per mensem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-
TOTAL Educational Charges										2,210	-	-
MENIAL ESTABLISHMENT:												
4 Peons (Chuprassees)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.	a.	p.
6 Surveyors, Lascars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-
1 Firash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
1 Bhestee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
2 Chowkeydars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
1 Sweeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
TOTAL Menial Establishment										91	-	-
TOTAL Establishment										2,301	-	-
CONTINGENCIES:												
House rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.	a.	p.
Books, drawing instruments and materials, and stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
TOTAL Contingencies										560	-	-
TOTAL Monthly Cost of College Department										Rs.	2,851	-

III.
Bombay.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Educational Establishment, including Scholarships.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Superintendent (consolidated salary) - - - - -	300	-	-
European carpenter - - - - -	84	-	-
European smith - - - - -	84	-	-
Native mathematical teacher, and drawing master - - - - -	60	-	-
First assistant teacher - - - - -	40	-	-
Second - - ditto - - - - -	25	-	-
Head maistrees - - - - -	40	-	-
Second - - ditto - - - - -	30	-	-
Monitor - - - - -	10	-	-
20 Scholarships at four rupees each to assistant pupils - - - - -	80	-	-
TOTAL Educational Charges - - -	753	-	-
EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT:			
Accountant and storekeeper - - - - - <i>Rs.</i> 30 - -			
TOTAL Extra Establishment - - -	30	-	-
TOTAL Establishment - - -	783	-	-
CONTINGENCIES:			
Maintenance of instruments and tools, books and stationery - 300 - -	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Workshops, lime kilns, &c. - - - - - 400 - -	400	-	-
Wages of 20 artizans in training as maistrees at 12 rupees each, which will be nearly, if not wholly repaid by the value of the work done by them - - - - - 240 - -	240	-	-
Stipends of 20 apprentices at four rupees each, partly recoverable in like manner - - - - - 80 - -	80	-	-
TOTAL Contingencies - - -	1,020	-	-
TOTAL Monthly Charge of Mechanical Department - - <i>Rs.</i>	1,803	-	-

13. It is possible, though not probable, that pending the construction of permanent buildings for the Engineering College, it may be found necessary to separate the mechanical from the other departments. In this case there would be an additional charge for contingencies which may be estimated as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
House rent - - - - -	100	-	-
2 Peons (Chuprassees) - - - - -	10	-	-
1 Bhistee - - - - -	6	-	-
2 Chowkeydars - - - - -	12	-	-
1 Firash - - - - -	5	-	-
1 Sweeper - - - - -	4	-	-
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	137	-	-

14. The estimate of monthly expenditure required for workshops, instruments, tools, books, and stationery, is necessarily very uncertain, but the Government of India will observe that the estimate now submitted is much lower as regards contingencies, than that proposed for the Engineer College at Madras; and, therefore, as single outlays for the workshops and tools may sometimes exceed the amount of monthly average, his Lordship in Council proposes to allow allowances to be made when necessary, provided they are adjusted out of the average allowance within each year.

15. But whatever be the amount of monthly outlay on account of the mechanical department, a considerable portion of it will be repaid by the value of the work done, and the Governor in Council, therefore, anticipates that the actual cost of the department to Government will be much less than is represented in the

the estimate. The amount of return, in the value received from work done, will form the subject of special report at the close of each year.

16. As distinct from the monthly outlay shown in each estimate, it is also proposed to expend a sum not exceeding 10,000 rupees in the purchase of a library, instruments, and furniture for the college classes, and a sum of not more than 5,000 rupees in providing furniture, machines, and a first supply of tools for the mechanical department.

17. The following is a recapitulation of the aggregate sums estimated as monthly expenditure on account of the several branches of the proposed institution :—

College Department :				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Educational charges	-	-	-	2,210	-	-			
Menial establishment	-	-	-	91	-	-			
Contingencies	-	-	-	560	-	-			
							2,861	-	-
Mechanical Department :				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Educational charges	-	-	-	753	-	-			
Extra establishment	-	-	-	30	-	-			
Contingencies	-	-	-	1,020	-	-			
							1,803	-	-
TOTAL				Rs.			4,664	-	-

18. The enlarged scheme now submitted for sanction much exceeds in cost that originally proposed, but it is calculated to carry out more fully the intentions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and the Governor in Council trust that it may receive the early sanction of the Government of India.

19. A tabular statement in the usual form is submitted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18 April 1857.

Resolved further,—That a copy of the above letter be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, and that in reply to the inquiry made in para. 2 of his letter, No. 368, dated 7th March 1857, he be informed that the relation of the Civil Engineering College to the department of Public Instruction should henceforth be the same as that of the other Government educational institution.

Resolved further, That Mr. Howard be informed, with reference to the suggestions made in para. 3 of the same letter, that Government consider that the proximity of the Poona College will be of great use to the Civil Engineering College, not only by providing the preliminary general education required by civil engineers, and thus enabling the Engineering College to devote its means more undividedly to professional teaching, but also, probably in a more direct manner, in affording the aid of teachers qualified to impart the intended instruction in chemistry, geology, and mineralogy, as well as in other branches of knowledge not provided for in the prospectus of the Engineering Institution, but which its students may be able to pursue while receiving instruction in it. But the Governor in Council is satisfied of the necessity of rendering the staff of the Engineering College so complete in itself as to be, in the most essential points of the professional teaching, independent of extraneous assistance. With respect to the suggestion for removing both or either of the colleges from the city of Poona to some other place in the Deccan, Government hope that Mr. Howard, as opportunity may offer, will consult those who may be able to form on this subject opinions on which he can rely; and that he himself will also, during his approaching visit to Poona, carefully watch any circumstances likely to affect this question, on which the Governor in Council will hope to learn his mature opinion hereafter.

V. 1715.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 369 of 1857.)

V. 1852.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to hand up for the information of Government the accompanying balance sheets, showing the pecuniary condition of the Engineer Mechanical School at Poona. The first comprises the period from 1st October 1855 to 30th April 1856; the second from the 1st May 1856 to 31st October 1856.

2. The superintending engineer, Colonel Scott, in forwarding the balance sheets, makes the following observations:—

“There have been very serious difficulties, which still continue, from proper teachers not being procurable. Mr. Cassidy has therefore been obliged to avail himself of the assistance of a European smith and a carpenter belonging to Her Majesty's 78th; but as these men could not be relieved from their regimental duty, great delay, interruption, and consequent loss has occurred.

“Even under these unfavourable circumstances, I trust Government may come to the conclusion that the attempt has met with as much success as could reasonably be expected.

“The balance sheet shows that the absolute and total loss to Government, in a period of 13 months, has only been Rs. 938. 14. 8.

“The total money expended has been Rs. 3,914. 3. 9.; the value of articles made up, Rs. 814. 10. 5.; of tools and sheds, Rs. 1,432. 11. 8.; and the sum of Rs. 727. 15. has been paid to persons employed as above noticed, in lieu of those sanctioned by the Supreme Government, a specific sanction not being available for any purpose but the precise one for which it has been granted.

2,000 rupees.

“Should Government consider the documents submitted satisfactory, I beg to solicit that a further sanction of two thousand rupees (if practicable) may be granted to Mr. Coke, or the gentleman who may be at the head of the institution. I have delayed transmitting these documents, in order that they might be forwarded through him; but I am at present uncertain whether he has taken up his appointment.

“With respect to the class itself, in some respects I have been disappointed. The first idea was that it would afford employment and instruction to the Brahminical class, as well as to the various working classes. This was founded on the fact that a young Brahman, at the Elphinstone Institution, had established a small class of the kind under the auspices of the Deccan Institute, which was broken up when he left Poona.

“At the commencement they flocked to us; but after some months, when they found that they were to work really, and not nominally, they seem to have become disgusted; and acting under the malicious influence of some parties in Poona, they became at last so troublesome, and absolutely insolent, that there was nothing left but to exclude them totally. The number of pupils was thus reduced from 67 to 27, and indeed, with our means, we never ought to have had above 30 or 35.

“Those who remain are of various castes, and there is no objection to receiving a few Brahmins; but whoever may have charge must beware of allowing an undue number; they are physically unfit, besides being so much under the influence of other parties, who seem to instruct them that attending the school is a favour to us.

“As to progress, I can only say that very neat articles are now turned out.

“I have had very neat telescope levelling stones, plane tables, &c., made up; and if the regulations permitted such articles being obtained from the school, we could have shown a better balance sheet.

“It has appeared to me useless to go to greater expense in providing better tools. Those we have are all second-hand, and we have none with which fine work can be done; but it would be easy enough to get tools, if we could get instructors capable of teaching the use of them.

“The opinion of several gentlemen, I may mention that of Mr. Gerrard, who, as a thoroughly practical man, is well able to judge, and also of Captain Creagh himself, an excellent amateur workman, is much in favour of the school, and I have no doubt that after two years more it will pay itself.

“It was, I think, only natural that when we put together a number of boys who were almost totally ignorant of work, that they should not have been able to

to do much of any money value; in future the absolutely untaught will form but a small proportion."

3. I beg also to state that I have received a communication from Mr. Henry Coke, who is now in charge of the Engineering School, from which I extract the following:—

"In the estimate of the expenses of this institution, framed by Colonel Scott, it is observed that tools for workshops, materials, &c. would require a separate sanction, of from 3,000 to 4,000 rupees, and I believe that Government has authorised the outlay of that sum, to be drawn as required.

"Colonel Scott solicits the sanction of 2,000 rupees towards the liquidation of expenses actually incurred, and in prospect; and I beg that that sum may be granted to me as early as possible, that I may be able to carry on the institution in a more systematic manner than has hitherto been observed.

"It was shown in the balance sheet that in the period of 13 months from the foundation of the class the total loss to Government had been only Rs. 938. 14. 8. I hope to show in the balance sheet of the 1st May, that of this sum a large proportion has been recovered by the sale of articles made in the institution."

4. I am not aware what part the Director of Public Instruction is expected by Government to take in the present Engineering School, or in the proposed college, and I therefore forward Mr. Coke's requisition without comment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Howard,*

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
7 March 1857.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET of the Engineer Mechanical School, from 1 October 1855 to 30 April 1856. *Cr.*

1856, April 30:	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	1856, April 30:	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
To cash received for articles sold	42 4 9	By cash paid for stationery - - - -	26 15 9
To amounts audited in school accounts - - - -	1,432 7 5	" school books - - - -	5 - 6
To cash received from general paymaster - - - -	1,000 - -	" building materials - - - -	75 9 9
Balance expended beyond receipts - - - -	92 13 8	" hired labourers - - - -	80 4 7
		" timber to be worked up - - - -	449 7 9
		" petty stores ditto - - - -	415 15 3
		" permanent stores and tools - - - -	918 4 3
		" to various parties on account of sanctioned establishment being incomplete* - - - -	335 2 4
		" paid to pupils for work done - - - -	261 7 8
<i>Rs.</i> 2,567 9 10		<i>Rs.</i> 2,567 9 10	

Value of stock in hand:	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Account books - - - -	1 4 6	Total expended - - - -	2,567 9 10
Colour saucers - - - -	- 8 -	Deduct sold - - - -	42 4 9
Ink bottles - - - -	- 6 5		2,525 5 1
Books - - - -	5 - 6	Deduct value of dead stock - - - -	1,354 7 8
Permanent stores and tools - - - -	918 4 3	Apparent loss to Government - <i>Rs.</i>	1,170 13 5
Bullocks - - - -	25 12 -		
Blacksmith's shed - - - -	300 - -		
Carpenter's benches - - - -	32 - -		
Blacksmiths - - - -	12 - -		
Bricklayer's tools - - - -	13 4 -		
Measuring chain - - - -	12 - -		
Country lath - - - -	2 - -		
Office desk - - - -	32 - -		
	1,354 7 8		
Articles made up for sale not yet paid for - - - -	301 - -		
<i>Rs.</i> 1,655 7 8			

* An establishment being sanctioned, the amount put down cannot be altered; hence, as we could not obtain persons to fill the sanctioned appointments, we were obliged to charge those we could get as a contingent charge; but so far as the whole charge, that is, sanctioned establishment and contingent expenses, is concerned, the gross sum is much under what it would have been, had the sanctioned appointments been filled up.

30 April 1856.

(signed) *W. Scott,* Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, C. P.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET of Engineer Mechanical School, from 1 May 1856 to 31 October 1856.				Cr.			
1856, October 31:		Rs. a. p.		1856, October 31:		Rs. a. p.	
To amount audited in school bills - - - -	52	4	1	By balance - - - -	-	92	13 8
To cash received for articles sold - - - -	439	1	2	By cash paid for stationary - -	Rs. 17	1	6
To balance due - - -	855	4	8	" building materials - -	34	13	5
				" hired labour - -	92	7	8
				" timber to be worked up -	395	5	-
				" materials - ditto -	212	14	-
				" permanent stores - -	49	-	-
				" to various parties, principally on account of the sanctioned establishment being incomplete * - -	392	12	8
				" value of work done by pupils - -	59	6	-
							1,253 12 8
							Rs. 1,346 9 11
	Rs.	1,346	9 11		Rs.	1,346	9 11

See note on p. 345.

Dead stock, as per balance sheet, 30th April 1856 -		Rs. a. p.		Total expended in half-year ending 30th April 1856 -		Rs. a. p.	
Tools purchased and made up in this half year -		78 4 -		Total expended in this half-year - - - -		1,346 9 11	
Articles made up and not yet paid for - - -		333 4 6		Total expended 1st October 1855 to 31st October 1856		3,914 3 9	
		1,766 - 2		Deduct articles sold up to 30th April 1856 - - - -		Rs. 42 4 9	
				Ditto - - to 31st October 1856 -		439 1 2	
						481 5 11	
				Sold, not paid for - - - -		333 4 6	
				Total value of articles made for sale -		814 10 5	
				Value of dead stock - - -		1,432 11 8	
						2,247 6 1	
						1,666 13 8	
				And of this the items marked (*) are not fairly chargeable to the school (vide last balance sheet) -		335 2 4	
						392 12 8	
						727 15 -	
				Absolute loss to Government - - -		Rs. 938 14 8	

31 October 1856.

(signed) W. Scott, Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, C. P.

V. 1854.

(No. 1002 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.
The Civil Auditor.
The Collector of Poona.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 5 April 1857.

THE financial result of the working of the Engineer Mechanical School, during the 13 months included in this report, is by no means discouraging. If the Government of India sanction the scheme to be submitted for their approval, Government have little doubt that the institution will ere long repay itself, so far as outlay for contingencies and materials is concerned.

2. The advance of 2,000 rupees recommended should be placed at Mr. Coke's credit, to be accounted for as expended, or, at the end of the year, or half-year, as he may find necessary.

3. In

3. In reply to the last paragraph of Mr. Howard's letter, he should be informed that he is to occupy the same place in relation to the Engineering Institution, including the mechanical department, as he does to the other educational institutions of the Presidency.

(No. 365 of 1857.)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 1884.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a report, dated 28th ultimo, by Mr. Coke, upon the mechanical class of the Poona Engineering School, which I hope Government will consider satisfactory.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
7 March 1857.

REPORT on the Mechanical School, from 1 November 1856 to 31 January 1857.

V. 1885.

COLONEL SCOTT having given the first annual report of the school from its commencement till the 31st October 1856, it remains to show its working from the 1st of November 1856 till the 31st January 1857, and arrange for its perfect organization.

2. The education of the pupils has been as follows :—

Lectures were delivered on the position of rocks, with their uses in building, and on the analysis of limestones, and the composition of limes and cements.

The highest class has been taught mensuration, algebra (as far as quadratic equations), and practical geometry.

The second class has been taught arithmetic, mensuration, and geometry.

The lowest class has been taught reading, writing, and integral arithmetic.

3. The vernacular teacher has prepared an elementary treatise in Marathi on hydrostatics.

4. The workshops have sent out, during these three months, field chairs of our own invention, iron cots, windows, boards (with paper cemented on them after their own receipts), benches, tables, drawing table boxes, wooden cots, and camp chairs, and have set up their own carpenters' benches.

5. The accounts of this period show a balance in credit of the establishment of Rs. 417. 0. 10.

6. Of the sanctioned allowance for this period Rs. 553. 4. 2. have not been drawn, and 20 rupees have been drawn for monitors not directly sanctioned, leaving a saving to Government for three months of Rs. 333. 4. 2.

Proposed Extension of the Mechanical School.

7. Should the results of this experimental school justify its permanent establishment, the following scheme, based on past experience, seems best calculated to secure the efficient and harmonious working of the institution.

8. Twenty apprentices of general intelligence, and able to read, write, and cypher in their own language, should be bound for four years, on a pay not exceeding four rupees per mensem each.

9. Twenty uneducated workmen able to carry on some handicraft, and desirous of further instruction, should be employed on wages not exceeding 12 rupees per mensem for each.

10. The maximum number of pupils, including workmen and apprentices, should not exceed 150.

11. The following should be the staff and expense of the institution :—

	Rs.
European carpenter, on a monthly salary of	84
European smith	84
Head maistry	40
Second maistry	30
Accountant and storekeeper	25
Native mathematical teacher and drawing master	40
First assistant drawing master	30
Second assistant drawing master	25
Monitor	10
Twenty workmen, at 12 rupees each	240
Twenty apprentices, at 4 rupees each	80
Two peons, at 6 rupees each	12
Expenses of tools, materials, books, stationery, hired labour, and school furniture	200
TOTAL	900

III.
Bombay.

Course of Study.

12. The daily routine of labour must be modified as the institution develops itself. Lectures of various kinds will have to be given as the works increase. The following plan of daily instruction is suggested.

13. The pupils should be at work from 6 a.m. till 10 a.m. The two lower classes also from 3 till 5 p.m., and the two higher from 4 till 5 p.m.

14. The two lower classes should be at school from 1 till 5 p.m., and the two higher from 1 till 4 p.m.

15. The vernacular teacher and his assistants should teach three hours a day, and compose works on natural philosophy and the arts during three other hours, until the number of pupils shall reach 100.

16. Then the classes should be taught by halves, one half working while the other half is at school. This will extend the influence of the institution, without in any way hampering its resources. The teachers' labours will then extend from 1 till 5 p.m., as the following scheme will show :—

	1 till 5 P.M., or 3 till 4 P.M.	2 till 3 P.M., or 4 till 5 P.M.	3 till 4 P.M., or 4 till 5 P.M.
First Year - -	Reading or Arithmetic (Monitor).	Writing (Monitor).	Workshops.
Second Year - -	Writing or Geometry (Third Teacher).	Arithmetic (Third Teacher).	Workshops.
Third Year - -	Drawings (First As- sistant Teacher).	Mechanics (First Assistant Teacher).	
Fourth Year - -	Drawing (Head Ver- nacular Teacher).	Descriptive Geometry (Head Vernacular Teacher).	

17. Under this arrangement the pupils will be instructed :—

In the first year in reading, writing and arithmetic, as far as vulgar fractions.

In the second year, in arithmetic and plane and solid geometry.

In the third year, Chambers' Course of Mechanical Drawing, and the elements of mechanics.

In the fourth year, the Engineer and Mechanists' Drawing Book, and descriptive geometry.

(signed) *Henry Coke, M. A.*

28 February 1857.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 16 April 1857.

V. 1886.

THIS Report should be recorded; the information it contains has been made use of in drafting letter, No. 917, dated 18th April 1857, to the Government of India, submitting the last proposals of this Government for the complete organisation of the Engineering College, including a mechanical department.

— 20. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1 September (No. 37) 1858, para. 32.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, (No. 101) dated 2 December 1856.

Complaints.
Non-admission of
a Mhar into the
Government school
at Dharwar.
1856;
V. 4198 to 4202.

Para. 6. WE request the attention of your Honourable Court to our proceedings connected with a complaint preferred by one Eito bin Narrayen. on his having been refused admittance into the Government Marithi School at Dharwar, on account of his being by birth a Mhar.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

THE humble Petition of Eitoo, son of Narayen, age 11 years, caste Mhar,
Resident of Dharwar, born at Belgaum.

V. 4198.

YOUR petitioner, on the 2d June 1856, applied to be admitted as a pupil in the Government school in this town, and was willing and able to pay the usual fees; but on its being discovered that your petitioner was by birth a Mhar, he was rejected by the schoolmaster. Your petitioner then, through his employer, applied to the visitor of schools in the Dharwar district, who declined to incur the responsibility of ordering his admission. A further application was made to the Director of Public Instruction, who has not granted to your petitioner the permission sought for. The replies of these officers are appended.

Your petitioner is thus driven to state his case for the favourable consideration of your Lordship, and he begs for a kind and attentive consideration of the few and brief remarks he has addressed to your Lordship.

The establishment of Government schools has abolished all previously existing means of education; to refuse, therefore, to receive your petitioner into a Government school, is the same thing as to deny him all hope of obtaining any education whatever.

Government schools, being partly supported by Government funds, are evidently intended for the use and advantage of all classes of the community. To refuse any scholar is to commit a gross injustice, and this is a proposition the truth of which is admitted by all parties concerned, and yet the refusal is attempted to be justified by the poor excuse of a so-called expediency.

Your petitioner is informed that, if due inquiries were made, your Lordship would discover that, at least in one instance, a scholar of your petitioner's caste was instructed for many years in the Government schools in this very town of Dharwar. The present objection is, therefore, a step backwards in the wrong direction. Your petitioner is fully convinced that there really would have been no objection whatever on the part of the parents to continue to send their children to school, had your petitioner been at once quietly admitted.

If education be understood to consist in merely school learning, and if, in consequence of your petitioner's admission, the number of scholars were likely to decrease, then your petitioner would be compelled to admit that the present objection is expedient; but if education mean something more than can be gathered from school books, then your petitioner would urge that, far from being injured, the good cause of education would be greatly advantaged by compelling all scholars, of whatever castes, to forget their mutual prejudices, and mix freely with one another at a time of life when these prejudices are most likely to be eradicated.

Your petitioner cannot blame the hesitation of those entrusted with the care of educational establishments of this Presidency to comply with his request, seeing they are under the impression that by so doing they will injure the cause on which they are engaged. But your petitioner relies on your Lordship to take a more liberal and comprehensive view of the question, and feels convinced that it is impossible for your Lordship deliberately to refuse to a poor child of low caste, because he is a poor child of low caste, a participation in those advantages which are literally forced on the acceptance of the other more fortunate members of the community.

III.
Bombay.

Your petitioner feels assured, that the fact of his being servant to, and living under the protection of an officer of Government, will not prevent his humble petition from being duly considered and decided on its merits.

Dharwar, 18 June 1856.

+ The mark of *Eitoo bin Narayan*.
Address, care of Stewart St. John Gordon,
Civil Service.

(No. 85 of 1856.)

To *S. Gordon*, Esq., First Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, and beg in reply to state that I am not in a position to give immediately a decisive answer to your inquiry.

It has hitherto been the practice of all schoolmasters to refuse to receive under their instructions children of the caste you mention; the grounds of the objection being the repugnance of Brahmins and others to mingle with the class. Moreover, I have often been cautioned by the Board of Education against any direct interference with the prejudices of the people.

Under these circumstances, I could hardly undertake to carry out your wishes on my own responsibility; but I will nevertheless refer the matter for the decision of the Director of Public Instruction, and communicate with you directly I receive his answer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. P. Baker*,
Visitor of Schools for Dharwar.

Dharwar, 7 June 1856.

To *S. St. J. Gordon*, Esq., Civil Service, Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 8th instant, reporting that the master of the Maharatee school at Dharwar had refused to admit a low caste boy into the Government school; that the Visitor of Schools could not take the responsibility of ordering the admission, and that he seemed to be thus deprived of the means of education.

I understand that in this case there is no complaint of discourtesy of any kind, but that it is simply the principle which is called in question.

There can be no doubt of the injustice abstractedly of the exclusion of any boy from any Government school on account of caste; and there can be no doubt that the prejudices which exclude such boys should be made to cease as soon as possible. The only doubt is, as to the means which are most likely to extirpate these prejudices, without retarding greatly the progress of education.

Throughout the Northern Deccan the plan has been followed, and in some cases very successfully, of instituting special schools for low caste. Government have largely contributed to the low caste school at Poona which is taught by Brahmins, and I am disposed to believe that while the low caste boys themselves feel much more at ease under this arrangement at present, it also appeals very strongly to the common sense and good feelings of the educated higher castes, who come to feel ashamed of their exclusive pretensions when they see the diligence, progress, and good behaviour of those whom they have been used to avoid as beneath them. This, at least, seems to be the effect that is being produced at Poona; and if the desired end can be gained in this way without confusion and great unpopularity, it seems here to acquiesce in the arrangements which are in force, and rather to strive by all means to provide special means of instruction for those who require it. It was lately reported by the inspector that a school of this kind had been suggested at Dharwar, and that it was hoped it might succeed there as elsewhere. I do not exactly know what has been done further, but if you could co-operate towards that end it would probably be the easiest way of securing your object, and at the same time opening up a better career to all boys of the same class in the neighbourhood.

Preparing

Preparing the way also for the removal of the prejudices which you condemn very justly, and which ought by every possible means to be removed. I should have some hesitation in suggesting the continuance of an expedient, which is certainly only an evasion of the difficulty, were it not that any considerable discontent with the Government school would at this moment be more than usually injurious; when the system has thoroughly taken root, and is acknowledged as a system, and appreciated for benefits felt to be derived from it, there will be no difficulty in imposing conditions even upon the whole mass of the upper classes of the community.

III.
Bombay.

Bombay, 13 June 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 1652 of 1856.)

V. 4200.

THIS petition states that the establishment of Government schools has abolished all previously existing means of education. But it gives no authority for this statement. Recent returns show that in the Dharwar Collectorate alone there are about 257 indigenous schools, and Government are aware that the Supreme Government and Court of Directors are disposed to support rather than to abolish them.

2. The petitioner states his full conviction that there would have been no objection on the part of the parents to send their children to school along with him; but he gives no authority for this statement, although he admits that it is in opposition to the convictions of the officers of the Educational Department, and I suppose to the experience of most of those who have inquired into the subject.

3. The general principles announced in the petition are nowhere denied, and both parties are desirous of securing the same object. But the practical question remains: by what present measures will most good and least harm be done to the cause of education?

4. I explained in my letter to Mr. Gordon. I am as anxious as any man can be to contribute to the removal of the prejudice which he denounces. But a less propitious moment for attempting to force on the people an arrangement which is distasteful to them could hardly be chosen than the present, when we are solicitous to conciliate the wealthier members of all communities, and induce them to contribute towards the education of their poorer neighbours, and when we have intimated that no new schools will be established, except with the co-operation of local residents.

5. If the writer of this petition be seriously persuaded that the Government system can from this day be worked on the terms which he contemplates, he would perform a real service if he would attempt to give practical proof of the soundness of his views in the establishment of a partly self-supporting school into which all castes shall be equally admissible. I do not say that a zealous man might not succeed in effecting this in a particular locality; but I am sure of two things, that it could not be expected to succeed generally at once, and that even a single successful "common school" would be a great step towards the annihilation of caste prejudices throughout the Presidency.

6. Next to the institution of such a school, the establishment of a low caste school, as suggested in my letter, seems most desirable.

7. It will not be supposed that I contemplate the toleration for a long period of the exclusive prejudices referred to. I believe they may be made to cease without very great delay. But it seems to me that decisive measures on the subject can best be adopted after the new system has been allowed to spread in some degree, and not in the very act of appealing for support to the classes whose prejudices it is proposed to disregard in the outset.

I should accordingly prefer that the questions were not pushed to a decision immediately.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.
Poona,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
10 July 1856.

III.
Bombay.
V. 4201.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 21 July 1856.

THE question discussed in this correspondence is one of very great practical difficulty.

2. There can be no doubt that the Mahar petitioner has abstract justice on his side, and Government trust that the prejudices which at present prevent him from availing himself of existing means of education in Dharwar, may ere long removed.

3. But Government are obliged to keep in mind that to interfere with the prejudices of ages in a summary manner for the sake of one or a few individuals, would probably do great damage to the cause of education. The disadvantage under which the petitioner labours is not one which has originated with this Government, and it is one which Government cannot summarily remove by interfering in his favour, as he begs them to do.

4. The purport of this resolution should be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, and to Mr. Gordon, who has taken an interest in the petitioner's case, and who should be furnished with a copy of Mr. Erskine's report, which has the approval of Government, and requested to intimate to the petitioner that the Governor in Council regrets that he cannot at present interfere in his behalf.

(No. 2439 of 1856.)

V. 4202.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

General Department.

I HAVE placed before Government your reports, No. 1652, dated the 10th instant, on a petition from Eitoobur Narrayen, complaining of his having been refused admittance into the Government Murathi school at Dharwar, on account of his being by birth a Mhar, and in reply, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations.

2. The Governor in Council is aware that the question discussed in the present correspondence is one of very great practical difficulty.

3. There can be no doubt that the petitioner has abstract justice on his side, and Government trust that the prejudices which at present prevent him from availing himself of existing means of education in Dharwar, may before long be removed. At the same time, it is necessary to bear in mind that to interfere with the prejudices of ages suddenly, and in a summary manner, for the sake of one or a few individuals, would probably do great damage to the cause of education. The disadvantage under which the petitioner labours is not one which originated with this Government, and it is one which Government cannot summarily remove by interfering in his favour, as he begs them to do.

4. A copy of this letter and of your report, which has the approval of Government, will be communicated to Mr. Stewart St. John Gordon, who appears to have taken an interest in the petitioner's case, with a request that he will intimate to the petitioner that the Governor in Council regrets that he cannot at present interfere in his behalf.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 1 August 1856.

—21.—

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1 September (No. 37) 1858, Para. 34.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 101, dated 2 December 1856.

Para. 11. WITH reference to para. 12 of our Despatch, No. 36, dated 3d September 1856, we beg to report that the Government of India have confirmed our sanction to the entertainment of an establishment involving an expenditure of 14 rupees per mensem, for the engineering class at Kurrachee.

Establishment for
the engineering
class at Kurrachee.

EXTRACT Public Works Letter from Bombay, No. 36, dated 3 September 1856.

Establishment for
the engineering
class at Kurrachee,
1856.

Para. 12. ON the representation of the Acting Commissioner in Sindh, we have sanctioned, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the entertainment of the establishment noted in the margin for the engineering class at Kurrachee, involving a monthly expenditure of 14 rupees.

V. 2782 to 2783A.

	Rs.
1 Peon -	7
1 Bheestee -	5
1 Sweeper -	2

Total Rs. 14

13. The resolution referred to by Lieutenant Colonel Jacob in his letter, No. 51, dated 11 June 1856, was included in the proceedings forwarded to your Honourable Court, with Para. 1 of our Despatch, No. 4, dated 2d February 1856.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works
Department.

(No. 51 of 1856.)

From the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

V. 2782.

My Lord,

WITH reference to the Government Resolution, No. 1082, of the 25th August last, sanctioning the entertainment of an instructor for the engineer class at Kurrachee, I have the honour to report for the information of your Lordship in Council, that the establishment, as per margin, has been found requisite for preserving the premises, keeping the school-room clean, and for supplying the pupils with water, and I therefore request the sanction of Government to the outlay of fourteen (14) rupees per mensem, from the month of November last, the accountant to the Chief Engineer of Public Works having checked the bills preferred on account of this establishment.

	Rs.
1 Peon -	7
1 Bheestee -	5
1 Sweeper -	2
Total Rs.	14

I have, &c.

(signed) J. Jacob, Lieutenant Colonel,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,
11 June 1856.

(No. 1573 of 1856.)

To the Acting Commissioner in Sindh.
The Chief Engineer of Public Works.
The Superintending Engineer, Sindh.

V. 2783.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 20 June 1856.

SANCTIONED subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

With reference to
Government Reso-
lution, No. 1082,
dated 25th August
1855.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 1614 of 1856.)

V. 2783A. To Lieutenant Colonel *W. E. Baker*, Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

THE Government of India in their resolution, dated 1st November 1855, (copy of which was communicated to this Government, with your endorsement, No. 2541, dated 16th idem) confirmed the sanction accorded by this Government to the appointment of Juggonath Suddsew, as instructor of the engineering class at Kurrachee, on a salary of 100 rupees, with an additional allowance of 20 rupees per mensem.

	Rs.
1 Peon -	7
1 Bheestee -	5
1 Sweeper -	2
Total Rs. 14	

2. I am now directed to report that the Acting Commissioner in Sindh has represented that an establishment, as noted in the margin, has been found requisite for preserving the premises, keeping the school-room clean, and for supplying the pupils with water, and has requested the sanction of Government to the outlay of 14 rupees per mensem, from the month of November last.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has accorded his sanction to the above establishment, and has directed me to solicit the confirmation of the Government of India thereto.

4. The usual tabular statement is annexed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25 June 1856.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 46, dated 10 June 1857.

Engineering class,
Kurrachee, 1856.
V. 4623 to 4628.
V. 5396 and 5397.
V. 5310 to 5312.
V. 5727 to 5729.
V. 6285 to 6288.
1857.
V. 139 to 141.
V. 759 to 761.
V. 1024 and 1025.
V. 1117 and 1118.
V. 1315 and 1316.

Para 4. THE proceedings noted in the margin, relate to the engineering class at Kurrachee, and are forwarded in continuation of those which formed Collection No. 7, of the papers which accompanied our Despatch, No. 36, dated 3d September 1856.

5. Your Honourable Court will observe that the following measures adopted by us in connexion with the class, have received the sanction of the Government of India. The institution of prizes, the establishment of scholarships, and the entertainment of an assistant teacher.

6. We would especially draw the attention of your Honourable Court to the Report by Lieutenant Colonel Turner, on the school, since its establishment in the year 1855, and to the resolution recorded by us under date 11th February 1857.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 275 of 1856.)

V. 4623.

From the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

My Lord,

THE superintending engineer in Sind having represented the great desirability of encouraging the pupils of the engineering class at Kurrachee, by the establishment of a limited number of scholarships, and the allowance of an annual sum for distribution as prizes, I have the honour to state that I cordially concur in Colonel Turner's suggestions, and would recommend them for the favourable consideration and sanction of your Lordship in Council.

2. Colonel Turner writes as follows :—

“ 1. The class was established on the 1st November last, and although it has had many difficulties to contend with, it gives promise in my opinion, of being an extremely useful institution.

“ 2. The

" 2. The chief difficulty has been to induce natives of Sind qualified by their knowledge of English and arithmetic to join the class.

" 3. Twelve pupils only passed the requisite examination, of whom one only is a Sindee, I required them before admission to the class, to be able to write and read English, and to be thoroughly grounded in arithmetic as far as decimal fractions. In the eight months they have now been studying, they have learnt all the arithmetic required, are well grounded in algebra as far as quadratic equations, and in geometry, and they are now learning trigonometry; and have read more than half of Lieutenant Ford's treatise for the use of overseers and surveyors of the Public Works Department. In plan drawing they have made fair progress, and what is very satisfactory, the Sindee youth is in all studies at the head of the class.

" 4. But these youths are now supported at the sole expense of their families, and are of an age, and in some respects qualified to earn a livelihood; for another year or 16 months they ought to continue in the class, but their parents are anxious that they should begin to earn something as soon as possible, and the best way, in my opinion, will be to grant four scholarships; say, one of 10 rupees, one of 8 rupees, and two of 6 rupees per mensem, to be given after examination to the most deserving of those who have been one year in the class.

" 5. I wish also to give prizes, and perhaps the following would be a proper list.

" To pupils on passing their final examination:

" Prize for mathematics—a 1st size box of instruments.

" Prize for drawing, ditto ditto.

" Prize for civil engineering—Mahan's Civil Engineering.

" Prize for regularity of attendance, and good conduct—Hutton's Mathematics.

" Prizes at the end of the first year:

" For mathematics—a copy of Hutton's Mathematics.

" For drawing—a set of plotting and offset scales.

" For good conduct—Williams' Practical Geodesy."

3. I have personally inspected and examined the class when under instruction, and was quite surprised at the progress made. I questioned some of the pupils in a manner which severely tested their real practical knowledge, when I found a common Sindee, apparently differing in no respect from the ordinary peasantry of the country, possessing as good a knowledge of plane geometry as is often attained by an Addiscombe pupil after a year's study at college. The progress made appears most commendable as regards all parties, and affords the highest promise of future benefit to the public.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Jacob*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,
14 July 1856.

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction on a Government Endorsement,
No. 1869, dated 23 July 1856.

(No. 1822 of 1856.)

V. 4624.

I BEG to express my entire concurrence in the recommendations of Colonel Turner and Colonel Jacob.

2. It seems to me that a similar scale of scholarships and prizes might with advantage be adopted in the engineering classes in Bombay and Poona.

3. Government may deem it expedient to ascertain the opinions of General Waddington and Colonel Scott on this subject.

Poona, 31 July 1856.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

III.
Bombay.

REPORT by the Chief Engineer of Public Works on a Government Endorsement, No. 2026, dated 5 August 1856.

V. 4625.

(No. 6655 of 1856.)

FOR the engineer school established in the Chief Engineer's Office in Bombay, there has hitherto been no difficulty in procuring students. On the contrary, the prospect of eventually obtaining employment in the Department of Public Works, has brought forward so many candidates that at the late examination in April for admission into the school, although out of 33 candidates, 23 were found qualified for admission, we were unable to admit more than 16. The hope of entering the public service seems hitherto in Bombay to have been a sufficient incentive to good conduct, and to application while in the school. I cannot therefore think it necessary to introduce into this school a system of scholarships and prizes, such as that suggested by Lieutenant Colonel Jacob and Lieutenant Colonel Turner for Sindh, or that of scholarships previously sanctioned and adopted in the Poona Engineer school.

(signed) *Charles Waddington*, Major General,
Chief Engineer of Public Works.

V. 4626.

REPORT by the Superintending Engineer, Sind, on a Government Endorsement, No. 2271, dated 26 August 1856.

(No. 4186 of 1856.)

I AGREE entirely with Colonel Jacob, without affording some pecuniary assistance we cannot expect to receive pupils from the length and breadth of the country; in Bombay the students are (some at least to my own knowledge) connected with wealthy firms. The pupils sent to me from Bombay are with few exceptions Parsis, and I consider it undesirable to have large numbers of any one class; one great fault of the Poona class is the extra proportion of Brahmins, without payment there would be no others.

2. The system which Government sanctioned for the Poona school was, a few free scholarships, and a greater number of scholarships repayable by the students when they obtain Government employ, the reason is that the free scholarships should be given by merit, but that may or not be accompanied by narrow circumstances.

3. None of the pupils now in the Poona school enjoy free scholarships.

(signed) *Walter Scott*, Colonel,
Superintending Engineer.
Camp, Ahmednuggur,
31 August 1856.

(No. 2601 of 1856.)

V. 4627.

To the Acting Commissioner in Sindh.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 22 September 1856.

THE prizes proposed in para. 5 of Lieutenant Colonel Turner's letter, quoted by Lieutenant Colonel Jacob, are sanctioned for the next examination, to which they would be applicable.

2. The scholarships proposed in para. 4 of the same letter, will be recommended to the Government of India for sanction.

3. With respect to the observation by Lieutenant Colonel Jacob, that Sindees visit Kurrachee only as foreigners, Lieutenant Colonel Turner should report whether it would not be advisable to remove the engineering class to Hyderabad, or elsewhere in the interior.

(No. 2602 of 1856.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 4628.

Sir,

THIS Government have recently received a communication through the Acting Commissioner in Sindh, from the superintending engineer in that province, recommending with the view of encouraging the pupils of the engineering class at Kurrachee, the establishment of a limited number of scholarships, and the allowance of an annual sum for distribution as prizes.

Colonel Turner writes as follows :

“ 1. The class was established on the 1st November last, and although it has had many difficulties to contend with, it gives promise in my opinion of being an extremely useful institution.

“ 2. The chief difficulty has been to induce natives of Sindh qualified by their knowledge of English and arithmetic to join the class.

“ 3. Twelve pupils only passed the requisite examination, of whom one only is a Sindhee. I required them before admission to the class to be able to write and read English, and to be thoroughly grounded in arithmetic as far as decimal fractions. In the eight months they have now been studying they have learnt all the arithmetic required, are well grounded in algebra as far as quadratic equations, and in geometry ; and they are now learning trigonometry, and have read more than half of Lieutenant Ford's treatise for the use of overseers and surveyors of the Public Works Department. In plan drawing they have made fair progress, and what is very satisfactory, the Sindhee youth is in all studies at the head of the class.

“ 4. But these youths are now supported at the sole expense of their families, and are of an age, and in some respects qualified to earn a livelihood ; for another year or 16 months they ought to continue in the class, but their parents are anxious that they should begin to earn something as soon as possible, and the best way, in my opinion, will be to grant four scholarships ; say, one of 10 rupees, one of 8 rupees, and 2 of 6 rupees per mensem, to be given after examination to the most deserving of those who have been one year in the class.

“ 5. I wish also to give prizes, and perhaps the following would be a proper list.

“ To pupils on passing their final examination :

“ Prize for mathematics—a 1st size box of instruments.

“ Prize for drawing, ditto, ditto.

“ Prize for civil engineering—Mahan's Civil Engineering.

“ Prize for regularity of attendance, and good conduct—Hutton's Mathematics.

“ Prizes at the end of the first year :

“ For mathematics—a copy of Hutton's Mathematics.

“ For drawing—a set of plotting and offset scales.

“ For good conduct—Williams' Practical Geodesy.”

2. The Acting Commissioner states that he personally inspected and examined the class when under instruction, and was surprised at the progress made ; Lieutenant Colonel Jacob entirely concurs in the above suggestions, and in compliance with the recommendation of that officer I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to submit the proposal contained in para. 4 of Colonel Turner's letter for the favourable consideration and sanction of the Government of India.

III.
Bombay.
— -

3. I am to add, that the prizes proposed in para. 5 have been sanctioned by this Government for the next examination, to which they would be applicable.

Bombay Castle, 26 September 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 372 of 1856.)

V. 5396.

From the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

My Lord,

As the annual examination of the engineer class assembled at Kurrachee, under the superintendence of Colonel Turner, the Superintending Engineer in Sind, will take place in the course of the month of October, I would respectfully solicit the favour of an early reply to the reference now marginally noted* relative to the prizes to be distributed among the members of this class.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Jacob*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, Acting Commissioner in Sind.
30 September 1856.

(No. 3084 of 1856.)

V. 5397.

To the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 15 October 1856.

THE Acting Commissioner in Sind should be referred to Government resolution dated 22d September 1856, communicated to him with No. 2601, dated 26th idem, sanctioning the prizes proposed by Lieutenant Colonel Turner, for the engineering class at Kurrachee

(No. 398 of 1856.)

V. 5310.

From the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

My Lord,

In accordance with para. 3 of the Government resolution, marginally noted† I have the honour to transmit for the information of your Lordship in Council, copy of a report from the Superintending Engineer in Sindh, dated 9th instant, No. 2358.

2. I quite concur with Colonel Turner in thinking that it would not be advisable to remove the engineering class to Hyderabad, and I am further of opinion that as the main lines of communication through the province are opened, and its resources become developed, the town of Kurrachee will increase, while Hyderabad will decrease.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Jacob*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, Acting Commissioner in Sind.
18 October 1856.

* No. 275 of the 14th July last, representing the desirability of encouraging the pupils of the engineer class by establishing a limited number of scholarships, and the allowance of an annual sum for the distribution of prizes.

† No. 2601, dated 26th September, relative to the removal of the engineering class to Hyderabad, or elsewhere, in the interior.

(No. 2358 of 1856.)

To the Commissioner in Sind.

V. 5311.

Sir,

IN reply to the third para. of Government Resolution, No. 2601, of the 26th ultimo, endorsed with your memo. No. 2360, of the 6th instant, I have the honour to state that, in my opinion, it is not desirable to remove the engineer class from Kurrachee to Hyderabad.

2. During the period I have been in Sind the appointment of executive engineer at Hyderabad has rarely been held by an engineer officer, and there is no other engineer officer stationed there who could look after the class. It appears to me a matter of great moment that the class should be under the supervision of, and that the teacher should be able at any time promptly to apply for advice or assistance to an engineer officer.

3. Kurrachee is rapidly increasing, and the dislike of the inhabitants of Central and Upper Sind to it will doubtless by degrees wear away; even now the prejudice is far less than it used to be, and the number of educated natives of the valley of the Indus, resident at Kurrachee, has during the past five years greatly increased; and hereafter the inducement I have recommended may become unnecessary, but at present it certainly is required.

4. There is one other reason which, though of less importance, must not be overlooked. The master of the school draws a moiety of his salary from the municipality for conducting the duties of engineer to its committee; if moved to Hyderabad, the same inducement might not be available to secure the services of a highly qualified teacher.

5. I may also mention that the new school-room is rapidly progressing; the walls are now up to the top of the windows.

I have, &c.

(signed) *B. B. Turner*, Lieut. Col.,
Superintending Engineer, Sind.

Kurrachee, 9 October 1856.

(No. 2978 of 1856.)

To the Acting Commissioner in Sind.—The Superintending Engineer in Sind.

V. 5312.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 30 October 1856.

GOVERNMENT agree with the views submitted in this correspondence, but will be glad if the Acting Commissioner will turn his attention to the possibility of instituting an additional class of engineering at Shikarpoor, or under his own auspices, should he return to the frontier districts; and that if he considers it advisable to endeavour to do this, he will submit the details of the scheme and expenditure that he would recommend towards carrying out the scheme.

(No. 4909.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 5727.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2602, dated the 26th ultimo, and in reply to state, that the Governor General in Council approves of the proposal submitted by the Superintending Engineer in Sindh for establishing scholarships in the engineering school at Kurrachee, with the view to encourage the pupils of the engineering class. These scholarships are to be limited to four, viz., one of ten rupees, one of eight rupees, and two of six rupees per mensem, and to be given, after examination, to the most deserving of those who have been one year in the class.

10 rupees.
8 rupees.
6 rupees.

2. The scale of prizes sanctioned by the Government of Bombay for the students of this institution is also approved.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. E. Baker*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
20 October 1856.

III.
Bombay.
V. 5728.

RESOLUTION of Government to be communicated to the departments concerned.

V. 5729.

(No. 3236 of 1856.)

To the Acting Commissioner in Sindh.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government Resolution, No. 2601, of the 25th September 1856, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you extract para. 1 of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 4909, of the 20th October 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6 November 1856.

V. 6285.

(No. 436 of 1856.)

From the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

My Lord,

No. 11, of 3d
March 1855.

WITH reference to the Government Resolution as per margin, and previous correspondence, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a report from Lieutenant Colonel Turner, Superintending Engineer in Sind, soliciting the sanction of your Lordship in Council to the appointment of an assistant master to the engineering class at Kurrachee upon similar terms (or with such trifling addition of pay as may be an inducement to come to Sind) with those on which an assistant teacher has been engaged for the engineer school at Poona.

2. The subject of the engineering class at Kurrachee has been so fully discussed in the correspondence already referred to, that there can, I presume, be no necessity for my re-entering upon the subject of its merits. But having been very recently present at the first annual examination of the scholars in this class, I feel much pleasure in informing your Lordship in Council that I was entirely satisfied with the description of instruction afforded to them, and with the progress they had already made. Indeed, I may say, that I believe the class to be far the most useful and the most successful institution of an educational character that we possess in this province, and that it would unquestionably be for the interests of Government, and of Sind, that its sphere of usefulness should be extended by the means suggested by Colonel Turner, to whose timely and able general superintendence this class owes, I believe, its present growth and efficiency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Jacob*,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Kurrachee District, Camp, Jungar,
Commissioner's Office, 14 November 1856.

V. 6286.

(No. 2659 of 1856.)

To the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Sir,

As one year has now elapsed since the establishment of the engineer school at Kurrachee, and as to keep it up, and provide trained pupils every year, the time has arrived for entertaining a second class, I have the honour to represent to you the necessity for the employment of an assistant teacher.

2. The pupils at first entertained, and who have mastered the requisite amount of mathematical knowledge, are now to be instructed in the practical duties of their profession; this will be imparted principally in the field, and I need not say that the same person cannot efficiently both teach them and also instruct a junior class.

3. There is a first class sub-assistant surveyor and builder now in my office well qualified for the duty. But surveyors and builders in Sind are so scarce that his services cannot be conveniently spared. I will, however, with your approval, and pending the sanction of
Government,

Government, attach him temporarily to the school, but request that you will apply to Government to appoint an assistant teacher on similar terms, or with such trifling addition of pay as may be an inducement to come to Sind, to those on which an assistant teacher has, I believe, been engaged for the engineer school at Poona.

4. The qualifications required in the assistant are a competent knowledge of English, and of mathematics, including geometry, Hutton's course, algebra, including quadratic equations, mensuration, and plane trigonometry; the applied sciences and engineering instruction can be imparted by the head master.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Blois Turner*, Lieut. Colonel,
Superintending Engineer in Sind.

Kurrachee, 6 November 1856.

(No. 3539 of 1856.)

To the Acting Commissioner in Sind.—The Chief Engineer of Public Works.

V. 6287.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 6th December 1856.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council will recommend for the sanction of the Government of India the entertainment of an assistant teacher for the engineering class at Kurrachee; but, in the first place, the Chief Engineer of Public Works should be requested to state what salary should, in his opinion, be allowed to the person who may be selected for the appointment.

Pending the decision of the Government of India, Government approve of the arrangement proposed in para. 3 of Lieutenant Colonel Turner's letter to the Acting Commissioner in Sind, No. 2659, of 6th November 1856, a copy of which should be sent to the Chief Engineer of Public Works for information.

(No. 3540 of 1856.)

To the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

V. 6288.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 2 of your letter, No. 436, dated the 14th November 1856, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be good enough to obtain and submit to Government a particular report on the engineering school at Kurrachee, since its establishment in the year 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 11 December 1856.

(No. 10251 of 1856.)

From the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

V. 139.

My Lord,

WITH reference to the first para. of the Government Resolution under Mr. Secretary Hart's memo., No. 3539, of the 11th instant, I have the honour to state that the instructors of the Poona school are:—

	Salary.
Professor M'Dougall	<i>Rs.</i> 200
Reverend H. P. Cassidy	150
Assistant Dajee Nilkunt	75
2 ditto, Chanbus appa Bushing appa	40

2. The assistant teacher at Poona alluded to by Lieutenant Colonel Turner, may be either Dajee Nilkunt, on 75 rupees, or the last named assistant teacher on 40 rupees, who is a sub-assistant surveyor and builder, and has been employed on his present duties since February last.

3. Lieutenant Colonel Turner would have done well to state what sum he proposed to give to the assistant teacher whom he wishes to entertain. Judging

Para. 3 of Lieut. Colonel Turner's letter, No. 2659, of 6 November 1856, to the Acting Commissioner in Sindh.

III.
Bombay.

from the qualifications enumerated in his letter, I should think that 60 rupees will be as small a salary as will induce any competent person to undertake the duties at Kurrachee, and this only if coupled with the addition of the sanctioned customary Sindh extra allowance of 20 rupees.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Waddington*, Major General,
Chief Engineer of Public Works.

Office of Chief Engineer of Public
Works, Bombay, 23 December 1856.

V. 140.

(No. 69 of 1856.)

To the Chief Engineer of Public Works.—The Acting Commissioner in
Scinde.—The Superintendent Engineer, Scinde.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 5 January 1856.

APPLICATION should now be made to the Government of India for sanction to the entertainment of the assistant teacher on the terms mentioned by the Chief Engineer of Public Works, and Lieutenant Colonel Turner should be requested, after consulting Major General Waddington, to submit the name of the person whom he would recommend for the appointment.

V. 141.

(No. 70 of 1856.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

REFERRING to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4290, dated 1st November 1855, communicated to this department under your endorsement, No. 2541, dated 16th idem, confirming the sanction of the Bombay Government to the appointment of Juggonath Sudasew as instructor of the engineering class at Kurrachee, on a salary of 100 rupees, with an additional allowance of 20 rupees per mensem, I have the honour, by direction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to bring to the notice of the Government of India that, in a letter recently submitted to this Government, the superintending engineer in Sindh has, in the following terms, represented the necessity of entertaining an assistant teacher for the class.

“As one year has now elapsed since the establishment of the engineer school at Kurrachee, and as to keep it up, and provide trained pupils every year, the time has arrived for entertaining a second class, I have the honour to represent to you the necessity for the employment of an assistant teacher.

“The pupils at first entertained, and who have mastered the requisite amount of mathematical knowledge, are now to be instructed in the practical duties of their profession; this will be imparted principally in the field, and I need not say that the same person cannot efficiently both teach them and also instruct a junior class.”

2. The qualifications which Lieutenant Colonel Turner considers it requisite the assistant teacher should possess, are a competent knowledge of English and of mathematics, including geometry, Hutton's course, algebra, including quadratic equations, mensuration, and plane trigonometry; and the Chief Engineer of Public Works is of opinion that, judging from the qualifications enumerated above, 60 rupees will be as small a salary as will induce any competent person to undertake the duties at Kurrachee, and this only if coupled with the addition of the sanctioned customary Scinde extra allowance of 20 rupees.

3. Under the above circumstances I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to solicit the sanction of the Government of India to the engagement of an assistant teacher for the engineering class at Kurrachee on the terms mentioned by the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

The usual tabular statement is hereto appended.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10 January 1857.

(No. 34 of 1857.)

From the Acting Commissioner in Scinde.

V. 759.

My Lord,

IN accordance with the instructions contained in Mr. Secretary Hart's letter, No. 3540, of the 11th December last, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship in Council an original report from the Superintending Engineer in Sindh, relative to the engineering school at Kurrachee.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Jacob*, Brigadier General,
Acting Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's Office,
Kurrachee,
27 January 1857.

(No. 128 of 1857.)

To the Acting Commissioner in Scinde.

V. 760.

Sir,

IN compliance with your endorsement, No. 1242, of the 23d ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report on the engineering school at Kurrachee.

2. On the 3d of March 1855, Government passed a resolution determining to establish the school, but it was not until August of that year that a competent teacher was found willing to come to Scinde. On his arrival immediate steps were taken to open a class, notices were published in all the local papers, specifying the qualifications required, and candidates at a distance from Kurrachee were directed to apply to the nearest executive engineer for examination, those at Kurrachee being invited to attend for the same purpose at my office.

3. As education in English in this province is in its infancy, it was necessary to fix the standard of qualification lower than I wished, but as education progresses it will be desirable, and probably practicable, to raise it; the standard at present is, ability to read and write English, understanding what is so read or written, and a well grounded knowledge of arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

4. Twelve youths were selected from the candidates who offered, and the school was opened on the 1st November 1855. Of the 12, one only was a Sindhee by birth; the others had been in Scinde for periods varying from three to 11 years, but were not born in the province. One of the primary objects of the school was to qualify Sindees for the Public Works Department, but the want of English knowledge above referred to, and the small number of Sindees who, even in the vernacular, have hitherto become qualified in arithmetic, have interfered with it; even now, in the second year of the school, two out of the only three Sindhee youths who joined the second class from Hyderabad, finding that their knowledge of English was insufficient to enable them to keep pace with the rest of the class, have of their own accord left the engineering school, and have joined the Kurrachee English school.

5. The deficiency of general education in Scinde, however, is not the only difficulty the engineering school has had to contend with; want of a proper school-room, of mathematical instruments, drawing materials and books, for several months greatly checked progress; a school-room, however, is now very nearly completed, and all the other requisites have been supplied.

6. There is one other difficulty that should be mentioned. Kurrachee is disliked by Sindees in general, and, though a healthy climate, often disagrees with natives of the valley of the Indus on their first arrival; moreover, poverty often prevents parents sending their sons to a distance to learn; for these reasons the advantages which education at the school confers must become evident before the engineering school will be filled with Sindees.

7. With the view of lessening one of the difficulties noticed, I applied to you, and obtained sanction to the establishment of four scholarships, from six to ten rupees per mensem; I trust, next year, the effect of this inducement to Sindees to apply for admission to the class will be evident.

8. The school hours are from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., with an intermission of half an hour between half-past twelve and one for refreshment.

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3 L 3

9. During

9. During the first year the mornings are devoted to plan drawing; both copying plans and drawing from actual measurement of objects and simple buildings have been practised; the afternoons, from one to four, have been devoted to mathematics; and the hour, from four to five, to reading and instruction in Foord's notes for surveyors and overseers.

10. The first class, at the end of the first 12 months, could draw with neatness and accuracy; in mathematics, they had become well grounded in arithmetic; in algebra, as far as quadratic equations; in plane geometry (Hutton's course) and in plane trigonometry, the teacher was urged not so much to advance the pupils rapidly into the higher branches of mathematics, as to thoroughly ground them in elementary knowledge; the course of algebra and geometry was gone over repeatedly, and as you presided at the examination, I need only say that the result proved that the instruction imparted has not been superficial, but that the pupils have been well grounded in first principles.

11. This class has now commenced practical instruction in the field, surveying with the prismatic compass and chain, with the plane table and with the theodolite; and levelling, both with the Y and Gravatt's levels, are being taught, and it is probable that six months will be devoted to this work and to plotting surveys; the remaining six months it is intended to devote to mensuration, hydraulics, estimating, strength, stress of materials, to the principles of roofs, bridges, canals; road-making, from Mahon's and other works on civil engineering; and, the school having been built in close proximity to the executive engineer's workshops, to practical instruction in carpentry and artificers' work.

12. A second class of 10 pupils was founded on the 1st of December 1856, when, with your sanction, assistant surveyor and builder Goojanon Sedasew was temporarily appointed to assist Jagonath Sedasew in their instruction. The head teacher receives a salary of 170 rupees per mensem, and the assistant teacher 80 rupees per mensem; in addition to which 14 rupees per mensem has been sanctioned for a peon, waterman and sweeper; making the present expense of the school 264 rupees, exclusive of books, instruments, &c.

13. I annex nominal rolls of the two classes, which exhibit the ages, castes, place of birth, and period of residence in Sindh of the several pupils.

14. I must not close this report without representing the very high opinion I have formed of the qualifications, indefatigable exertions and good judgment displayed by the teacher, Mr. Jagonath Sedasew. My time has been so fully occupied by other duties, that I have been unable to do more than give general instructions and occasionally examine the school; any credit, therefore, that is merited for the rapid advance the pupils have made is due solely to Mr. Jagonath alone.

I have, &c.

(signed) H. B. Turner, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, Sindh.

Shikarpoor, 20 January 1857.

List of Students in the First Engineer Class, formed on the 1st November 1855.

No.	Names of Students.	Age.	Caste or Creed.	Native Place.	Where Educated.	No. of Years residing in Sindh.
1	Kodoomull Futamull	19	Hindoo Moonshee	Hydrabad	Hydrabad English School	Sindh.
2	John Duncan	14	Christian	- - -	Regimental - ditto	3
3	Bhasker Keshewjee	15	Panchkulsee	Bombay	Kurrachee - ditto	3
4	Dossabhoy Cursetjee	18	Parsee	Ditto	- Ditto - ditto	7
5	Pandoorung Eswunt	20	Brahamin	Ahmednug- gur.	Ahmednuggur ditto	3
6	Mookoond Venktesh	20	- Ditto	- - -	Kurrachee - ditto	5
7	James Petters	17	Christian	Bombay	Indo-European School	11
8	Edwin Barrett	13	- Ditto	Meerut	- Ditto - ditto	6
9	Sorabjee Assajee	15	Parsee	Surat	Kurrachee English School	7
10	Wittoo Fingray	14	Maratha	Poona	- Ditto - ditto	7
11	Dewakur Abbajee	20	Brahamin	Malwun	- Ditto - ditto	3
12	Cursetjee Sappoorjee	15	Parsee	- - -	- Ditto - ditto	3

LIST of Students in the Second Engineer Class, formed on the 1st December 1856.

No.	Names of Students.	Age.	Caste or Creed.	Native Place.	Where Educated.	No. of Years residing in Scinde.
1	Gunput Succaram -	13	Brahmin - -	Ratnageree	Kurrachee English School -	10
2	Thomas Dewy - -	15	Christian - -	- - -	Indo-European - ditto -	3
3	Ballajee Narayan -	14	Brahmin - -	Poona -	Poona - English School -	Lately come from Poona.
4	Sayee Abboo - -	15	Camatee - -	Ditto -	Kurrachee - ditto - -	2
5	Goonajee Julloo - -	14	- Ditto - -	Ditto -	Missionary - ditto - -	10
6	Narayan Poorshotum -	17	Oogra Parbhoo -	Bombay -	Money - - ditto - -	1
7	Keshow Gunash - -	18	Brahmin - -	Darwar	Darwar - ditto - -	Lately come from Poona.
8	Moorsing Hurrichund Mull.	15	Hindoo Moonshee	Hydrabad -	Kurrachee - ditto - -	Sindee.
9	Lallsing Wadoomull -	18	- Ditto - -	Ditto -	Hydrabad - ditto - -	Sindee.
10	Hassan Khan - -	17	Mahomedan - -	Bombay -	Kurrachee - ditto - -	1

(signed) *Jagannath Sadaseojee,*
Teacher Engineer School.

(No. 376 of 1857.)

V. 761.

To the Acting Commissioner in Scinde.—The Superintending Engineer in Scinde.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 11 February 1857.

THIS report should be forwarded for the information of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

2. The facts noticed by Lieutenant Colonel Turner, that a residence at Kurrachee is generally distasteful to natives of Scinde, and that the latter have, in the general deficiency of English instruction in the province, a further difficulty to contend with in obtaining a scientific education, seem to afford evidence that it would be a measure of true economy to Government, who have so much difficulty in obtaining well-qualified native subordinates in the Public Works Department, to increase the number of both the English schools and engineering classes throughout this extensive territory.

3. Government have already requested, under their Resolution, No. 2978, dated 3d November 1856, that Lieutenant Colonel Jacob, the Acting Commissioner, will submit the details of any scheme that he can recommend for the institution of one additional engineering class in Upper Scinde, and they will be prepared to recommend for the sanction of the Government of India, should the Commissioner consider it feasible, the establishment in Central Scinde, either of a third such class, or of a system of instruction of paid apprentices in the offices of the executive officers of the Public Works Department and Canal Branch, if such can be provided.

4. The Commissioner of Scinde should be requested to turn his attention to this subject in communication with the Public Works authorities, and also to suggest such means as may seem to him feasible for providing the amount of English instruction required for students entering the engineering classes.

(No. 727 of 1857.)

V. 1024.

From the Government of India, dated 13 February 1857.

SANCTION the entertainment of an assistant teacher for the engineering class at Kurrachee, on a monthly salary of 60 rupees, with the usual Sindh extra allowance of 20 rupees per mensem.

III.
Bombay.
V. 1025.

(No. 540 of 1857.)

To the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government Resolution, No. 69, dated 10th January 1857, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you that the Government of India have sanctioned the engagement of an assistant teacher for the engineering class at Kurrachee on a monthly salary of 60 rupees, with the usual Sindh extra allowance of 20 rupees per mensem.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4 March 1857.

V. 1117.

(No. 343 of 1857.)

From the Superintending Engineer, Scinde, dated 19 February 1857.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government Resolution, No. 69, of the 10th ultimo, I have the honour to report that I have consulted the chief engineer relative to a person competent to undertake the duties of assistant teacher to the engineer school at Kurrachee, and that he recommends Vishun Gunnasham in the following terms :

"The only person whom I know of, adapted for the situation of assistant teacher in the engineer school at Kurrachee is a man by name Vishun Ghanasham, who for five months attended the school in my office, and was prevented by sickness from completing his course of instruction.

"My assistant, Lieutenant Southey, states that Vishun Ghanasham seems intelligent, and understands English well, and has satisfied him that he is well acquainted with the branches of mathematics specified by you, and able to draw plans neatly. Vishun Ghanasham obtained a Clare scholarship in the Elphinstone Institution in 1855."

2. I also requested Mr. Juggoonath Vadaseo, the teacher of the engineering class, to inquire for a competent person, and he recommended Sudanund Shivashanker, who has obtained a testimonial from Dr. Harkness, of which the following is a copy :

"Certified that Sudunund Shivashanker was admitted as a pupil of the English school, Elphinstone Institution, in January 1850 ; that after passing through the different classes of the school, he was entered in the Elphinstone College as a Free Clare Scholar in January 1855, and that he is now a paying student of the second year class, having obtained under 40 per cent. marks at the last examination ; that he possesses fair abilities, and so far as has fallen under my observation, his conduct has been uniformly correct."

3. I believe that either of these persons would be an efficient assistant teacher for the engineer class, and recommend that the appointment be offered to the former, viz., Vishun Ghunasham, in the first instance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. Turner*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, Scinde.

Larkhana, 19 February 1857.

V. 1118.

(No. 588 of 1857.)

To the Superintending Engineer in Scinde.—The Chief Engineer of Public Works (with reference to Government Resolution, No. 69, dated 10 January 1857).

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 9 March 1857.

THE appointment of assistant teacher for the engineering class at Kurrachee, sanctioned by the Government of India, under date 13th February 1857, should in the first place be offered to Vishun Ghunasham.

(No. 1544 of 1857.)

From the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

III.
Bombay.
V. 1315.

My Lord,

IN accordance with the Government Resolution under Mr. Secretary Hart's Memo., No. 588, of the 11th March, I have the honour to report that I have offered the appointment of assistant teacher in the engineering class at Kurra-
chee to Vishnu Ghunasham, and that he has accepted the offer.

2. With the approval of your Lordship in Council, I propose to direct Vishnu Ghunasham to proceed to Kurrachee, and place himself under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Turner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Waddington*, Major General,
Chief Engineer of Public
Works.

Office of Chief Engineer of Public Works,
Bombay, 19 March 1857.

(No. 686 of 1857).

To the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

V. 1316.

The Superintending Engineer in Scinde.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 30 March 1857.

APPROVED.

— 22. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1 September (No. 37) 1858, para. 36.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay (No. 101), dated 2 December 1856.

Para. 13. YOUR Honourable Court will have observed, from the proceedings forwarded as Collection No. 5, accompanying our Despatch (No. 43) dated 10th May 1856, that we had recommended for the sanction of the Government of India the institution of two law professorships in connexion with the Elphinstone Institution.

Law Professors.
Appointment of
Messrs. Hore and
Reid as Govern-
ment Professors of
Law in the Elphin-
stone Institution.
1856 :
V. 3777 to 3779.
V. 4281 to 4284.
V. 4368 and 4369.

14. From the proceedings now forwarded, you will learn that the Government of India have authorised the appointment of two Government Law Professors at a charge of 700 rupees per mensem, on the understanding that the present charge of 131 rupees, incurred on account of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, shall cease.

15. We have accordingly appointed Messrs. J. F. Hore and R. T. Reid Government Professors of Law in connexion with the Elphinstone Institution, permitting them to retain their respective appointments as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, effecting at the same time the reduction ordered by the Government of India, and have called for their report upon the scheme of instruction in jurisprudence and law, which they propose to carry out.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 2730.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, in the Financial Department, under date 13 June 1856.

V. 3777.

READ an extract from the proceedings of Government in the Home Department (No. 511), dated the 3d April last, and its accompaniments, containing a
186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

3 M

III. Bombay.

Resolution.

proposition from the Government of Bombay for the appointment of two professors of law in the Elphinstone College at that Presidency, at an additional charge of 700 rupees per mensem.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council remarks, that on the departure from India of Sir Erskine Perry, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Bombay, contributions were raised by the native community of that Presidency, in order to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence in connexion with the Elphinstone College, to be styled the "Perry Professorship," and that in July 1855, this Government, while sanctioning the constitution of a chair of jurisprudence in the above-mentioned institution, granted an allowance from the State of a sum sufficient to make up the salary of the Perry Professor to 300 rupees a month; intimating, at the same time, in reply to a suggestion from the Government of Bombay, for the eventual union of the office with that of Professor of Law or Jurisprudence in the Bombay University, that it was not in contemplation to have any professorships attached to the University of Calcutta, the constitution of the Presidency College being such that any person (though not a student of the college generally) may attend any one or more lectures, the law department being, moreover, a distinct branch of the college.

With reference to the above communication, the Government of Bombay now recommend a proposition, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, that as, according to the original intention of Government, the Perry Professor, as such, was ultimately to have received a special salary of 200 rupees per mensem in addition to his salary in connexion with the university, two professorships in the faculty of law should be sanctioned in connexion with the Elphinstone College, with salaries of 400 rupees a month each, and that the professor who may be named as "Perry Professor," should receive an extra remuneration of 200 rupees per month, the additional expense of such an arrangement to Government being 700 rupees per mensem, as noted in the margin.*

†Law professor 400
rupees per month,
junior professor 300
rupees per month.

3. The Governor General in Council understands that the salaries attached to the appointments of Law Professor and Junior Law Professor in the Presidency College at Calcutta amount together to 700 rupees per mensem,† and he is willing to sanction the grant of the same sum for the proposed professorships at Bombay, to be divided between the two professors in the way the Government of Bombay think best, on the understanding that the present charge, 131 rupees per mensem, shall cease, and that the professors shall both be designated "Government Professors," leaving it optional with the Government of Bombay to appoint one of them, or any other person, to fulfil, by the delivery of lectures on jurisprudence, the objects for which the proceeds of the Perry Fund may be expected to provide.

(No. 747.)

COPY of paras. 1 to 3 forwarded to the Government of Bombay, with reference to Mr. Secretary Hart's letter (No. 629), dated the 22d February last.

(signed) *R. B. Chapman,*
Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

Fort William, Home Department,
19 June 1856.

• Present:		Proposed.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Present temporary salary of Perry Professor of Law	300	Proposed salary of Perry Professor	600
Deduct interest of Perry Professorship Fund	169	Deduct interest of Perry Professorship Fund	169
	131		431
Second Professor of Law (not yet appointed)	-	Proposed pay of second professor	400
Total present charge to Government	131	Total proposed charge to Government	831
		Deduct present charge to Government	131
		Increase	700

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 10 July 1856.

To be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, who should be requested to suggest the arrangement which may appear to him best suited to carry out the intentions of the Government of India, having, at the same time, respect for those of the founders of the Perry Professorship.

(No. 2202 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3779.

Sir,

WITH reference to former correspondence, ending with your letter (No. 135) dated 30th January 1856, on the subject of the proposed appointment of two professors of law in the Elphinstone Institution, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the annexed copy of a communication from the Government of India (No. 747), dated 19th June 1855, and to request that you will be good enough to suggest the arrangement which may appear to you best suited to carry out the intentions of the Government of India, as therein expressed, having at the same time respect for those of the founders of the Perry Professorship.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
12 July 1856.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable *A. Malet*, under date 5 August 1856.

V. 4281.

I PROPOSE to appoint Messrs. James F. Hore and R. T. Reid, LL.D., to be Joint Government Professors of Law, and to attach them to the Elphinstone Institution, in which Dr. Reid will also retain his appointment as Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

Mr. Hore will, in like manner, retain his appointment as Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

Messrs. Hore and Reid, as Joint Government Law Professors, will each receive a moiety of the aggregate sum (700 rupees) sanctioned by the Government of India for the two professorships, the latter receiving in addition 169 rupees, as the salary of the Perry Professorship.

(signed) *Elphinstone*.
A. Malet.

4 August.

NOTIFICATION.

V. 4282.

Messrs. James F. Hore and R. T. Reid, LL.D., are appointed Government Professors of Law, and attached to the Elphinstone Institution, retaining their respective appointments as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

By order, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
6 August 1856.

(No. 2497 of 1856.)

V. 4283.

To *James F. Hore*, Esq., First Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has appointed you to be a Government Law Professor in the Elphinstone

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stone Institution, without prejudice to your present appointment in the Court of Small Causes.

2. Your salary as Government Law Professor will be 300 rupees per mensem.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6 August 1856.

(No. 2498 of 1856.)

V. 4284.

To *R. T. Reid*, Esq., LL.D.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has appointed you to be a Government Law Professor in the Elphinstone Institution, in addition to your present appointment as Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

2. Your salary as Government Law Professor will be 300 rupees per mensem, with an addition of 100 rupees per mensem while holding the appointment of Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, the salary of which latter appointment is, under directions from the Government of India, reduced from 300 rupees to 169 rupees, which is the amount of income accruing from the Perry Testimonial Fund.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6 August 1856.

(No. 1861 of 1856.)

V. 4308.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive the Government letter, No. 2202, of the 12th ultimo, forwarding an extract No. 2730 of the Proceedings of the Government of India relative to the institution of Law Professorship in the Elphinstone College.

2. The Supreme Government state that the charge for two law professorships in Bengal is 700 rupees per mensem, and that the same sum may be expended in Bombay, and divided between two professors as the local Government may deem best. It is provided, however, that both of the law professors shall be Government professors, and that the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence shall be remunerated by the interest of the Perry endowment.

3. Under these circumstances I propose—

1st. That there should not in Bombay, as in Bengal, be a senior and junior professor of law, but two Government professors on equal salaries; viz., 300 rupees per mensem each, and

2d. That the remaining balance of 100 rupees per mensem should go to the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

4. There are two advantages in this arrangement; for,

First.—If the Government professors are to be senior and junior, the etiquette of the profession may sometimes prevent a well qualified person from accepting office as (professionally) junior to one who may be (professionally) junior to him, though senior in the department of education; and,

Second.—When the interest of the Perry endowment was placed at the disposal of Government for a professorship of jurisprudence, it was stipulated that Government should make a contribution in aid of the object of that endowment.*

5. If, therefore, the arrangement above proposed can be readily carried out, it will, I think, be preferable to any other of which the circumstances admit.

* See para. 3 of the letter from the Committee, of the 7th December 1854, Judicial Department.

6. When the new appointments are made, the professors should submit, through the Principal, a joint report upon the scheme of studies to be introduced both in jurisprudence and law.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of
Public Instruction, 2 August 1856.

(No. 2551 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4369.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 12 August 1856.

ORDERS have already been issued in conformity with the suggestion made in paras. 1 to 5 of Mr. Erskine's letter.

2. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to give the necessary instructions for the preparation of the law professors' joint report.

— 23. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 1 September (No. 38) 1858, paras. 6 and 7.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 30, dated 30 March 1857.

Para. 7. RUNGILDASS HURKISSON, one of the scholars in the Normal Class at Surat, having committed a breach of contract, we have resolved that he shall not be employed in the public service without our special permission, and we have taken measures which we hope will have the effect of preventing future similar neglect of obligations on the part of those admitted as students into a normal class.

Breach of contract
by a normal
scholar.
1858 :
V. 6167 to 6169.
V. 6340 to 6342.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 2505 of 1856.)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 6167.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request the attention of Government to the following circumstance :

2. One of the Government normal scholars of Surat, named Rangildass Hurkisonass ceased to attend his class on the 17th June last, without giving an excuse for so doing.

3. The head master having reported this circumstance to the Educational Inspector, Guzerath Division, was instructed to require Rangildass, either to attend the class or produce a sick certificate.

4. On the 5th September Rangildass wrote the following reply to the head master's requisition :

" In reply to your letter, No. 111, of the 30th August last, I beg respectfully to inform you that I do not wish to attend the school, as I have lately made up my mind to follow another profession than that of a vernacular master."

5. The head master then reported to the Educational Inspector, under date 27th September, as follows :

" With reference to your letter, No. 1245, dated 10th September 1856, I have the honour to inform you that Rangildass and Fukirbhai were pupils of the first 186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

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or highest class in the Government English school at Surat, previous to their admission into the normal class as normal scholars. They were admitted into the class as candidates for vernacular mehthajeeship, at their own request, on the following conditions, viz., that each should receive a monthly stipend of six rupees during his candidateship, and that when appointed to the charge of a vernacular school, his salary should be at least 15 rupees a month, and the school itself within the limits of the Surat and Broach Collectorates. No writings were either given to, or received from them in reference to their engagements, but that such were the conditions on which they were admitted into the class can be proved by the most solemn declarations, or by oath, if required, both by Nandshanker and by myself.

"Rangildass has made no concessions beyond admitting that, if hard pressed to refund the stipend, he will do so. With the aid of Nandshanker's evidence, he can very easily be compelled to do so, and the sooner the better."

6. In order to bring the matter to a distinct issue, Mr. Hope, at my suggestion, directed the head master to inform Rangildass that he had been appointed by the inspector to the school at Bulsar on 19 rupees per mensem, and that he must either proceed thither and take up his appointment within ten days, or refund the whole of the money received by him as a normal scholar, and that in default of his adopting one of these two courses, he would be liable to be sued without further notice for the recovery of the whole of the money received by him as a normal scholar. A letter to this effect was despatched to Rangildass by Mr. Good, the officiating head master, on the 10th October.

7. On the 22d October Mr. Good reported :

"I have the honour to inform you that, agreeably to the instructions of your communication, No. 1355 of 1856, I addressed a letter to Rangildass Harkisundass, on the 10th instant, a copy of which is herewith sent. I have received no reply.

"From what I heard, I should conclude that, though he refuses to accept the appointment to the mastership of the Bulsar vernacular school, it is not his intention to refund the money he received as a normal scholar, unless compelled to do so."

8. Now Mr. Hope advises as follows :

"I think that if Rangildass can be compelled by a court of law to perform his contract or pay damages, it will be very advisable to file a suit against him. There are now 35 normal appointments in the division, and an equal number in addition have been recommended for sanction. Unless, therefore, an example be made of Rangildass, others may imitate his dishonesty, to the serious injury of Government.

"In the event of the adoption of legal proceedings being decided on, will you kindly inform me in whose name the suit should be filed, and whether it should be directed by the officiating head master of the English school at Surat, who is always on the spot."

Note.—The want of a stamp is no objection, the agreement being between Government and the student. Reg. XVIII. of 1827, sec. X., cl. 3.

9. If the statements made by the head master are to be depended upon, and can be proved, which it seems likely they can, Rangildass entered into a contract which a civil court would enforce or ought to enforce, as far as its powers go. The court could not indeed compel him specifically to perform his contract, and to act as schoolmaster, but could order him to pay such damages for his breach as would at least secure the Government from pecuniary loss.

10. The measure of damages would be the amount of stipend paid to Rangildass, with interest, from the dates of the respective payments.

11. I have thus little doubt that if a suit be instituted, the civil court would give Government damages equal to the stipend actually paid to Rangildass, or at all events so much of the stipend as may have been paid to him after he attained his full age, according to Hindoo law, yet I have considerable difficulty in advising such a suit.

12. It is true that this young man has committed a gross breach of contract, but he is only 18 years of age. It may be a question how far he has been guilty of conscious fraud. Some weak persons might feel, and mischievous persons might feign a sympathy for a mere boy sued by Government; and should the suit be successful, as it appears likely it would be, it might scare young men away

away from our normal classes which we now find it difficult to fill with competent students.

13. And indeed, I confess there is something may equitably be urged on behalf of the defendant in such a suit. He may have become a normal scholar as a child, perhaps, when he was incapable of making, or even of understanding the nature of a legal contract. Is there to be no *locus pœnitentiæ* for boys who gradually awake to a conviction that they have made a mistake on the choice of their profession? or would it be good policy thus to chain them to the oar?

14. It is no answer to this question to say to the student, "You are at liberty to change your mind, if you refund the scholarship money you have received." For in most cases the normal scholars are extremely poor; their stipends are spent as fast as they receive them on daily necessities; the tangible remains of the expenditure at any given time amounting to a few tattered school books. Thus it would be in rare instances only, that the normal scholar could redeem his freedom were he honestly willing to do so. (I have no information before me as to whether Rangildass could refund his stipend, if compelled).

15. But on the other hand, is Government to submit to be pillaged by dishonest boys, or their parents, who may send them to the normal class, in order to draw the scholarship stipend with the settled design of ultimately repudiating the known obligations which attach to the tenure of a normal scholarship? and is there not good reason to suppose that if Government does not firmly insist on its right to compel the normal students to observe their contract, there will be frequent cases like the present? Government is aware that the occupation of a schoolmaster is by no means an object of desire among native youth, and is only accepted where the student sees no other opening in life. On the other hand, the stipend allowed to a normal scholarship makes it eagerly sought for as a present means of support. Thus a chronic temptation exists, first to seek for the scholarship, and afterwards to evade the responsibilities which belong to it. And if it be found that this dishonest policy can be successfully carried out, I fear that it will become a regular practice.

16. And this is no mere theory; for there is another normal scholar at Surat who is expected to follow the example of Rangildass. His name is Fakirbhæe, and he is alluded to in the head master's report of 27th September, but his case is not yet ripe for treatment; at present it merely amounts to a strong suspicion.

17. On the whole, I think Government must vindicate its rights; Rangildass has been warned that he is liable to be sued. This sounds like a threat; if nothing follows upon it, he will of course triumph in his successful obstinacy. I think he must be sued.

18. The plaint should be framed with some care, and should fully set out the nature of the contract entered into by all normal scholars as such, as well as the special incidents attaching to the engagement made by Rangildass in particular. I will attend to this myself, should Government sanction the suit being instituted.

19. A decree should be prayed in the alternative, either that the defendant, within a reasonable time (say one month), proceed to take up his appointment, or in default that he be adjudged to refund his stipend. It is to be hoped that the mere service of a copy of the plaint upon him will bring him to reason. If he submits to return to his duty, I think Government might be satisfied, and withdraw the action without demanding the costs of suit.

20. For the future, I should suggest that each normal scholar elect, on entering the class, shall sign his name in a book at the beginning of which the conditions and obligations of normal scholars shall be clearly and shortly expressed in English and the vernacular. Before signing, these rules should be read out and explained to him by the head master or the teacher of the normal class, who should afterwards attest the signature.

21. The conditions on which the scholars at present seem to be admitted require amendment. The scholar should undertake to act as a schoolmaster

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for a definite period, seven or five years. At present he would apparently perform his contract if he served for any time, however short.

22. I must apologise for the length of this letter, which is out of proportion, perhaps, to the importance of the subject, though not to the difficulty which I have had in forming an opinion on it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
19 November 1856.

(No. 3483 of 1856.)

V. 6168.

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 28 November 1856.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council would rather not sue Rangildass, but desires that he shall never be employed in the service of Government without the special permission of the Governor in Council given after reference to these proceedings. The proper warning on this subject should be given to all departments.

2. For the future, Government consider that no normal scholar should be received for tuition until he shall have bound himself in the sum of 300 rupees, and until two securities shall have undertaken, subject to the forfeit of 25 rupees each in addition, that the scholar shall go through his course of instruction, and discharge the duties of schoolmaster if required to do so, for at least five years on the usual salary.

(Circular.)

(No. 3484 of 1856.)

V. 6169.

To

Sir,

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Rangildass Hurkison, late a scholar in the normal school at Surat, shall not be employed in the service of Government without their special permission being previously obtained.

Bombay Castle,
5 December 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 2569 of 1856.)

V. 6340.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to my former communication, No. 2505, dated 19th instant, I beg to forward copy of a letter from Rangildass Hurkison, to Mr. Good.

2. Nothing can exceed the impudent assurance of this young man, except his dishonesty. He is evidently conscious of the fraudulent nature of his behaviour, as is shown by his challenge to the head master to produce a written agreement

agreement.* This pettifogging defence ought not to serve him ; there is nothing in the Regulations to prevent the civil court giving effect to oral contracts, and the mere setting up of such a plea ought to put him out of court.

3. If the Government decide to sue, the action will be brought in the name of the head master, as the authorised agent of the Governor in Council, and the Government pleader should be directed to conduct the suit in communication with the head master.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
26 November 1856.

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*Note.—He does not use the word "written," but he evidently uses the word "agreement" in the sense of a written undertaking.

To *E. E. Good*, Esq. Officiating Head Master of the Government English School,
Surat.

V. 6341.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge your letter, No. 141, of the 10th instant, and in reply, to inform you that I feel myself incompetent to discharge the onerous and responsible duties of a vernacular schoolmaster, and therefore most respectfully decline to accept the offer made to me. I shall feel much obliged by your kindly conveying to the Educational Inspector my grateful acknowledgments for the kind offer in question. I would take the very great liberty to express my surprise that the Educational Inspector, in a letter to your predecessor, dated the 26th August last, declares that, not being 18 years of age, I am rather young for an appointment, and yet with this express declaration of his opinion, he so suddenly appoints me to the responsible duties of a schoolmaster, for which I feel myself unequal. I know not why I should be forced against my own will to accept the offer made to me. In my reply to your predecessor's letter of 30th August last, I gave him distinctly to understand that I had made up my mind to follow another profession than that of a vernacular schoolmaster; I should act on my free will as to what profession I should follow. I am at a loss to imagine why compulsion should be used in my case. I am further threatened that I shall be sued in a court of justice, if I did not refund the money I received as pay. I am ready to refund the whole of my pay as normal scholar, should Mr. Hope be so kind as to produce any agreement from me, that in case I refuse to accept the situation of a vernacular schoolmaster I was to refund what I had received as pay. It is most unjust that a demand for the refund of the money should be made against me while there is no agreement to that effect. I am reluctantly compelled to make the above remarks in defence of myself, but I hope you will not in consequence consider me to be an impudent fellow. As an upright gentleman, of course, you will no doubt see that the treatment I now receive is a harsh one.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Rangildass Hurkison Dass*.

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 10 December 1856.

V. 6342.

THE Governor in Council thinks that the course adopted with respect to Rangildass Hurkison Dass, and the precautionary measures ordered with respect to future normal scholars, will be sufficient without taking Rangildass into court.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 88, dated 16 November 1857.

Para. 4. BALCHUNDER DINKER, a Surat normal scholar, having left the normal school without completing his term of agreement, or refunding the subsistence money received by him, we have, at the recommendation of our Director of Public Instruction, authorised the adoption of the same course with the delinquent, as was followed in a similar case which occurred last year, and which was brought to your Honourable Court's notice, in paragraph 7 of our letter No. 30, dated the 30th March 1857.

Breach of contract,
Balchunder Dinker,
a Surat normal
scholar.
V. 3514 to 3516.

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EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 1159 of 1857.)

V. 3514.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state that, on the 4th of May last I received a letter from Mr. Hope, Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division, reporting as follows:—

“ I beg to inform you that Balchunder Dinker was admitted to the second normal class, at Surat, on 9th September 1856, and told at that time that he would be expected to take any appointment of 10 rupees value.

“ On February 10th he obtained six days leave to go to his native place, Mandvee, to see his father, who was sick. He was not heard of again till March 4th, on which date he sent a petition to Mr. Good to say that his father was ill, and he was required at home, and so he could not come again to Surat, but that if he were made an assistant to the Mandvee schoolmaster he would help him.

“ As there was no vacancy at Mandvee, and it did not moreover appear that, even if appointed there now he would eventually go elsewhere, he was, by my direction, informed that he must either return to Surat, according to the conditions of his agreement, or refund the money he had received.

“ He refused to do either, stating that he had entered into no written agreement; as he persists in this, after being written to again, and allowed ample *locus penitentiae*, I beg to refer the case for your decision.”

2. In reply, I desired the Acting Educational Inspector to communicate to Balchunder Dinker that, “ unless I heard of his returning to Surat, according to the conditions of his agreement, or refunding the money he has received as a normal scholar, I should report his case to Government, and request that a circular may be sent round to all departments, to the effect that he is never to be admitted to Government employment without the special permission of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.”

3. Mr. Curtis now reports, that “ the mamlutdar of Mandvee sent for Balchunder Dinker, and told him either to return to Surat or refund the money he has received as a normal scholar. He refuses to do either one or the other, stating, that his mother being dead and his father sick, he is unable to leave his home; and that being a poor man he is unable to refund the money he received and spent on his maintenance while in Surat.”

4. Under these circumstances, I beg to recommend that a circular may be issued to the several heads of offices, to the effect that Balchunder Dinker shall never be appointed to any post in the service of Government without the special permission of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ed. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, 8 July 1857.

(No. 1893 of 1857.)

V. 3515.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 25 July 1857.

THE course recommended by the Director of Public Instruction should be adopted.

2. In recently disposing of a similar case, Government, in paragraph 2 of their Resolution, No. 3483, dated the 5th December 1856, directed that for the future no normal scholar should be received for tuition until he should have bound himself in 300 rupees, and two sureties in 25 rupees each, to go through his course of instruction, and discharge the duties of schoolmaster for at least five

five years on the usual salary. Mr. Howard should be requested to submit his opinion as to whether it would be advisable, with the view of preventing the commission of breaches of contract by those who were received as normal scholars, previous to 5th December 1856,* to demand from them also the security required by the Government Resolution above referred to from future candidates.

* N.B.—Balchunder Dinker is one of them.

(Circular.)

(No. 1894 of 1857.)

To

V. 3516.

Sir,

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has resolved that Balchunder Dinker, late a scholar in the normal school at Surat, shall not be employed in the service of Government, without their special permission being previously obtained.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 29 July 1857.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 88, dated 16 November 1857.

Para. 21. THE system of taking security from persons desirous of entering our normal schools adopted as reported to your Honourable Court in para. 7 of our Despatch No. 30, dated the 30th March 1857, has been extended by us, so as to apply also to those who desire to enter our classes of candidate masters.

Security to be demanded from persons desirous of entering the candidate classes in this Presidency.
1857 :
V. 3846 and 3847.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 1287 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3846.

Sir,

As it appears desirable that scholars in the candidate classes should be required to give some such security as that lately directed by Government to be taken from scholars in the normal schools, I have the honour to submit, for the approval of Government, the following stipulation :—

That any person wishing to enter the class of candidate masters, must bind himself in the sum of 100 rupees, and provide two securities of 10 rupees each ; that the candidate shall go through the prescribed course of studies, and discharge his duties as the master of an inferior vernacular school for three years at least, on the salary usually granted to the masters of such schools.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 31 July 1857.

(No. 2086 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3847.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 17 August 1857.

APPROVED. Mr. Howard should submit his opinion as to whether the candidates already in the class, also should not be required to give similar security.

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PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1 September (No. 38) 1858, para. 8.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 30, dated 30 March 1857.

Educational build-
ings, school-house
at Dakore, in the
Kaira Collectorate.
1856 :
V. 5931 and 5932.

Para. 8. WE have sanctioned the grant of 500 rupees towards completing the building of a school house for a school to be established at Dakor, in the Kaira Collectorate, the inhabitants having contributed 700 rupees towards the work.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 2405 of 1856.)

V. 5931.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state that the inhabitants of Dakore, a large town in the Thasra pergunna of the Kaira Collectorate, have agreed to subscribe about 18 rupees per mensem for the next three years towards the salary of the master of a school to be established in their town, and also to give a sum of seven hundred (700) rupees for the construction of a school-house. I have the honour to request that Government will be pleased to authorise the Collector of Kaira to contribute a sum of five hundred (500) rupees required to complete the building.

Mr. Hope states: "I trust that Government will not object to this, as they have lately granted a similar boon to the people of Kupudwunj, and because, moreover, a spirit of liberality seems to be arising in the Kaira zilla, which, if properly encouraged, may be productive of great results. I may add that the contribution now reported has been offered and collected, on the express understanding that Government assistance, to the extent of 500 rupees, would be granted; and in the event of the latter being refused, it will have to be returned."

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ed. J. Howard,*

7 November 1856.

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

P. S.—I have requested Mr. Hope for the future to be very reluctant to make engagements that Government shall contribute any particular sum to the erection of a school-house, as in the event of Government declining to do so, it might have an unfavourable effect on the success of his future operations.

(signed) *Ed. J. Howard,*

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 3356 of 1856.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

The Collector of Kaira.

The Civil Auditor.

V. 5932.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 17 November 1856.

A CONTRIBUTION of 500 rupees to be sanctioned as recommended.

2. Government approve of the instructions to Mr. Hope described in the postscript of Mr. Howard's letter.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 30, dated 30 March 1857.

Para. 9. AT the recommendation of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, we have also authorised the disbursement of 500 rupees towards the building of a school-house at Mahoonda, in the same Collectorate, the inhabitants having contributed an equal sum.

Educational buildings.—School-house at Mahoonda, in the Kaira Collectorate.

1856 :

V. 6005 and 6006.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 2399 of 1856.)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 6005.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state that the Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division, has reported to me as follows :

" 1. I beg to inform you that the people of Mahoodha, in the purganah of that name, in the Kaira Collectorate, have contributed about 1,200 rupees for the reorganization on the partially* self-supporting system of the school there, which has hitherto been maintained at the expense of Government alone, and the construction of a good school-house. To the latter object they will appropriate not less than 500 rupees.

" 2. As however the town is the chief station of the purganah, and contains above 10,000 inhabitants, 1,000 rupees is the lowest sum for which a school-house at all proportionate to the wants of the place can be constructed, and I therefore beg to recommend that Government should add a grant of 500 rupees.

" 3. The people are particularly deserving encouragement, as, after having had a Government school gratis for many years, they have now agreed to pay a share of the current expenses. The money, having been received on the understanding that Government aid would be given, will have to be returned in the event of its being denied."

2. Under these circumstances, I have the honour to request that Government will be pleased to authorise the Collector of Kaira to contribute 500 rupees towards the building of the Mahoodha school.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Howard,*

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 8 November 1856.

(No. 3402 of 1856.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 6006.

The Collector of Kaira.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 22 November 1856.

UNDER the circumstances described in this letter, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council sanctions, as a special case, a contribution of 500 rupees towards the building of a school-house at Mahoodha.

2. Mr. Howard, however, should instruct the Educational Inspector in Guzerath, and the other inspectors, to discourage for the future any expectation on the part of local committees, of Government aid in the construction of school buildings, except in the extraordinary cases contemplated by the 33d of the Grant-in-Aid Rules.

* "The school at Mahoodha was formerly supported entirely by Government at a cost of Rs. 18. 8. for masters' pay, and Rs. 2. 8. for contingencies. It has now been remodelled in accordance with para. 49 of my predecessor's letter, No. 858A. of 3 December 1855, and the people pay half the salary according to the notification scale, viz., Rs. 17. 8., and all the contingent expenses, viz., Rs. 2. 8. Government pays the remaining half salary. A master on 30 rupees, and assistant on five rupees per mensem, have been appointed."

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1 September (No. 38) 1858, paras. 11 and 12.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 30, dated 30 March 1857.

Normal Schools,
proposed establish-
ment of.

1856 :
V. 5710 and 5711.

V. 2039 to 2041.
V. 4029 and 4029A.

V. 4088 to 4040.

V. 4420 to 4422.

V. 5069 and 5070.

V. 5286 and 5287.

V. 4423 to 4426.

V. 5544 and 5545.

V. 5648 to 5650.

V. 6485 and 6486.

PARA. 12. AGREEABLY to the promise made in para. 5 of our letter, No. 53, dated the 10th June 1856, we beg to report our further proceedings relative to the proposed establishment of two normal schools in this Presidency, and to a scheme for providing for the education of pupil teachers, who it was proposed were to have entered those schools for the purpose of receiving the necessary instruction in the art of teaching.

13. Your Honourable Court will observe, that the question of normal schools is still under separate consideration, and that with reference to the scheme for educating pupil teachers, the Director of Public Instruction has explained that the majority of the visitors of schools are by no means in favour of an attempt to introduce that scheme immediately, and that he also is of the same opinion.

14. To meet however the present want of properly trained schoolmasters, which is urgently felt in all quarters, Mr. Erskine, it will be observed, proposed, pending the adoption of the more comprehensive measures proposed by him, or such others as may eventually be approved in their stead, to trust to

1. Local general scholarships, on which subject he promised to address us hereafter.

2. Classes of candidate masters.

3. Elementary normal schools.

15. Adverting to the classes of candidate masters, we beg to refer your Honourable Court to para. 15 of our Despatch, No. 43, dated the 10th May 1856, in which we reported, that the Government of India had sanctioned the formation of one such class in each of the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, and Dharwar. From our proceedings, of which a copy is now forwarded, your Honourable Court will learn, that similar classes have also been sanctioned for Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Tanna, and that the number of candidates in each of the classes at Surat, Ahmedabad, Poona, and Dharwar has been increased from ten to twenty.

16. With reference to the third of the means to which Mr. Erskine proposed to trust for a supply of properly trained schoolmasters, your Honourable Court will observe, that an elementary normal school has already been established at Poona, and that the existing normal class at Surat has been reorganized, and a similar one established at Ahmedabad.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 1959 of 1856.)

V. 5710.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1689, of the 28th May last, forwarding extract paras. 1 to 9 of a letter from the Government of India; and requesting me to submit a revised scheme for the training of masters in general accordance with the plan suggested by the Supreme Government; and an estimate of the maximum number of pupil teachers to be selected annually in this Presidency.

2. Before alluding specially to the scheme and estimate above indicated, I beg permission to make a few remarks upon the opinions expressed by the Government of India in their letter.

3. And

3. And in the first place, my proposals with respect to normal schools have been very imperfectly apprehended. This may be attributable no doubt to a want of clearness or fullness in my representation on the subject, such as ought not to exist in an application of this importance to the authority by which it is to be sanctioned. But it will be remembered, that in this instance, the Supreme Government had delegated its authority to the Local Government. If this latter were fully informed and satisfied, therefore, there could be no call for lengthened expositions of detail. Now "the establishment of normal schools" is distinctly mentioned in para. 17 of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter of the 26th January 1855, as one of those "matters which may be disposed of by the local Governments."

4. It is observed by the Supreme Government (para. 2), that the salaries of the European officers whom the Court of Directors were requested to engage for these two institutions, alone amount to 3,000 rupees per mensem. This statement may be misconstrued. The normal schools were to have been located at Ahmedabad and Poona, large and populous cities, in which more than one English school, and many schools of lower grades must be supported, if all parts of the city are to be brought within a reasonable distance of schools. It was intended, therefore, to attach to each normal school a complete set of model schools, independently (if necessary) of the existing institutions, or constructed out of them (if possible), and at the head of each of these sets of schools (which would have contained vernacular as well as English divisions, and divisions for girls and for infants as well as for boys) was to be placed one highly qualified and well paid European model master. These establishments were to have been used as the training fields of normal scholars, and the charge of the head masters was therefore included in the establishments of the normal schools. But in reality their masters would have been engaged chiefly in teaching, like other masters, the ordinary branches of learning as in other schools, and in perfecting the organization of the series of schools, at the head of which they were to be placed. If it be necessary hereafter to maintain two English schools in Poona as heretofore, and if a second be established in due time in Ahmedabad (where in due time it may be very useful), then the charges for these masters must be incurred at all events, whether the normal schools be allowed or not; consequently the difference between the salaries proposed for these masters, and the salaries which masters of English schools would enjoy if not connected with normal establishments, should alone be viewed as an extra charge entailed by those institutions. European masters of English schools in this Presidency receive from 200 to 350 rupees per mensem. I recommend 450 rupees per mensem for these model masters. The excess only should be debited against the normal schools, or the salaries might be reduced to 350 rupees, even 300 each, if the necessity be great.

5. Discounting these masters of subsidiary schools, the entire European establishment proposed for each normal school consisted of two persons only. With all deference, it appears to me that a smaller establishment than this would be incompatible with permanent efficiency; I could not, therefore, recommend such, except as a last resource or temporary expedient. It was intended that the superintendent or principal should be a man of science. The assistant would have been selected for skill (especially) in practical mechanics and agriculture. Such establishments, with the aid of a few (probably three) native assistants, might, I think, be remarkably useful, and their utility would not be confined to those destined for the profession of schoolmasters.

6. The Government of India (para. 5) refer to these institutions as being devised "upon a scale (to judge from salaries and titles) not inferior to the most elaborate European seminaries of that class." As to titles, of course there can be no objection to the adoption of any which may be desired; as to numbers, the establishments were pitched so low as merely to guard against interruptions in event of casualties; one European assistant in each school being alone proposed. As to salaries, Government are aware that while the Supreme Government have regarded them as excessive, the gentleman (Mr. Temple) consulted about the selection of masters in England (and whose position and experience give so much weight to his opinion) recommends that, if able men be required, the rates of salary should be considerably increased. The belief that normal

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establishments, with one trained head and one trained assistant only, would be on a par with the most elaborate European seminaries, was not, I confess, suggested to me by such information as I had been able to acquire on the subject.

7 As regards this Presidency, it can hardly be said that we have no experience of the system by which normal schools are to be fed with pupils, unless the system referred to be that of pupil teachers only. The institution of normal schools has not now been suggested for the first time, and normal classes and normal scholarships have been in actual operation in more than one locality.

8. There are two other remarks in the letter from the Government of India to which I would briefly refer. It is objected to the proposed schools, first, that they would probably increase the difficulty of retaining in the department of education those whose training would then enable them to command better terms elsewhere ; and, second, that they would be inconsistent on the proposed scale with the principle of not undertaking the direct instruction of the masses, but encouraging the educational efforts of private persons.

9. In both of these statements there is certainly much truth ; and if an increased difficulty of retaining masters in this department, owing to improvements in their training, or a tendency towards the national rather than the voluntary system of schools be regarded as decided evils, the objections would be very formidable.

10. As regards the first, however, I must submit that it is an evil only in a departmental point of view. The *élèves* of such schools will command better terms than their fellows only if their education has been really better, and if the training which such schools are adapted to afford will probably be better than that which can be got elsewhere, this is surely a strong *primâ facie* argument for their institution. It has been customary in Poonah to admit a certain number of unpaid candidates to study with the normal class, and if the quality of instruction to be afforded and prospects of advancement to pupils were both improved, the number of such independent candidates might doubtless be increased very considerably. Moreover, even stipendiary scholars might be bound, as in the medical and engineering departments, to repay the sums drawn by them as scholarships in the event of their transfer to other appointments. The result of this would be an increased number of pupils in these schools, and it may be hoped an improvement in the material of Government establishments generally. It is possible that, although the field from which masters are selected would, under these circumstances, be widened, the number of actual candidates for permanent employment in this line would not be greater. This is a point which could only be settled by experience. But even the residuum of such a class of students would no doubt be more valuable as teachers, than a selection from an inferior class, for they would all have been resident students whose characters and tempers would have been watched and trained ; all practised in teaching of every kind ; all familiar with the organization of schools and management of children ; methodical ; accustomed to use their hands as well as their heads, and knowing thoroughly what they professed to know, and had been obliged to teach.

11. Such a plan, it is true, could not well be carried out extensively at a moderate cost, unless those who left the training institutions were to become members of a service, with claims to (merited) promotions, and the other privileges of public servants. If it has been absolutely ruled (in opposition, I believe, to the general opinions of those who have most experience in the matter on this side of India) that a system of aid to voluntary village schools was to be the only recognised system of primary instruction in the country, and that a system of revenue or municipal assignments to education, administered by public officers, would not at all be countenanced ; their proposals for training schools of this nature would have been at least premature. But such a rule has not been promulgated, and I sincerely trust will never be, at least, without previous and careful reference to all revenue officers in the Mofussil.

12. On these points, however, I have perhaps delayed too long, and will only suggest that the question of normal schools, of a superior order, should be regarded as still under separate consideration.

13. What

13. What Government now require is a revised scheme for normal training, in accordance with the plan recommended by the Supreme Government, with an estimate of the number of pupil teachers to be selected annually.

14. In forwarding to Government, in February last, the rules relating to pupil teachers, on which the Government of India have commented, I explained that the rules had been sent to all visiting officers in order to ascertain how this experiment might best be tried. The replies of most of those officers have been received very recently.* That for the Presidency Division (although called for) has not been received even now.

* G. D. No. 710,
dated 17th June.
D. D. No. 433,
dated 24th June.
S. D., No. 274,
dated 22d ultimo.

15. On the whole, the opinions are by no means in favour of an attempt to introduce the pupil teacher system immediately. The inspector in the Dekhan alone has suggested that it "may be used as an experiment," and "some youths of intelligence" placed under masters who are considered qualified to instruct them.

16. My own opinion accords with that of the majority of the inspectors, and I cannot, therefore, recommend the adoption of the system at present. It might be disadvantageous in several ways. For instance, it is doubtful whether parents in many districts would allow their children at an early age to enter into agreements in virtue of which they could be removed after a time as normal scholars from the neighbourhood of their homes, and even to another province. Again, the number of masters who could be entrusted with the training of pupils is so small, that one of two effects must be looked for. Either the intending pupil must consent to go to a distance at once, or the selection must be confined to the districts in which the few good teachers are stationed. Lastly, even the best of these teachers (with comparatively few exceptions) are not themselves thoroughly instructed in the art of teaching, and could impart little but general knowledge, and their personal experience and habits.

17. On the whole, therefore, I believe that it would be premature to attempt the introduction of this system at this time, and that it will be better to trust, for the supply of good masters, to

1. Local general scholarships.
2. Classes of candidate masters.
3. Elementary normal schools.

18. For the institution of scholarships, I had suggested an arrangement in regard to which the inspectors were desired to inquire during the year. It seemed that there were means of attaching scholarships to most schools, and of graduating them according to the proposed grades of schools, rising at last to the college standards. But the present gradation of schools is, and will long remain so imperfect, that a system of this kind could not now be carried out.

19. I have been obliged therefore to seek information regarding a less complete (but more practicable) arrangement, under which a certain number of scholarships would be awarded annually after examination by the visitor, at the chief town of each talooka, and a certain number of a higher grade after examination by the inspector at the chief town of each zilla; most of the inspectors have sent their reports, and proposed tests for the various grades, but the exact number of each kind of scholarship in each place has not been specified. I have asked for this information, and will forward it with an estimate of the expense which the arrangements would entail, such scholarships would not be given only to those who desired to become teachers; but holders of them would be always liable to be employed in teaching, and as many of them as possible would be encouraged to pass into the normal schools.

20. The classes of candidate masters, of which three have been organized, and three more recommended (which when filled up will contain 100 candidates altogether), are designed to fill an intermediate place between pupil teacherships and normal schools. The members of these classes are generally young men out of the vernacular schools; occasionally, however, pupils of an English school, and sometimes indigenous masters are admitted. They are required to study, and are exercised in teaching in some of the best vernacular schools under the eye generally of a visitor of schools or master of an English school, by whom they are occasionally examined. Their stipends have been fixed so low (three

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rupees per mensem) as an experiment, that there is some difficulty in inducing persons from a distance to come into the classes; nevertheless it is reported that they have been very useful in the absence of more systematic arrangements.

21. A revised scheme, or rather amended proposals, for an elementary normal school at Poonah, and normal classes in Guzerath, have been submitted in my letters, Nos. 1732 and 1844 of the 19th and 31st ultimo, and No. 1876 of the 4th instant. Whenever exact information in regard to the arrangements to be adopted for a Canarese normal school or class can be furnished, I will forward it without delay.

Poonah, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
9 August 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 3225 of 1856.)

V. 5711.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

IN paragraph 6 of my letter to your address, No. 2577 dated 16th August 1856, it was intimated that this Government would again address the Government of India on the general question of establishing normal schools in this Presidency, and on the subject of a scheme for providing for the education of pupil teachers, who it was proposed were to enter those schools.

2. I am now directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Erskine on the above subject, No. 1959, dated the 9th August 1856, to which his Lordship in Council requests the attention of the Government of India.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council will observe that Mr. Erskine has suggested (para. 12) that the question of normal schools of a superior order should be regarded as still under separate consideration, and that with reference to a scheme for educating pupil teachers, he has explained that the majority of the visitors of schools are by no means in favour of an attempt to introduce that scheme immediately, and that he is also of the same opinion.

4. To meet, however, the present want of properly trained schoolmasters which is urgently felt in all quarters, Mr. Erskine has proposed to trust to,

1. Local general scholarships.
2. Classes of candidate masters.
3. Elementary normal schools.

5. The further communication on the subject of local general scholarship promised in the 19th para. of Mr. Erskine's letter will, when received, be communicated to the Government of India.

6. Adverting to the classes of candidate masters, Mr. Erskine refers to those already organized, under the sanction of the Government of India,* at Ahmedabad, Surat, Dharwar, Poona, Ahmednuggur and Tannah.

7. With reference to the last para. of Mr. Erskine's letter, I am directed to refer you to my communication, No. 3198, dated 3d November 1856, requesting the sanction of the Government of India for reorganizing the existing normal class at Surat, and for establishing a similar one at Ahmedabad. The sanction of the Government of India for the establishment of an elementary normal school at Poona, conveyed in your letter, No. 1230, dated the 19th September 1856, has already been communicated to the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay Castle, 5 November 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

* *Vide* correspondence ending with the letter from the Government, India, No. 1229, dated the 19th September 1856.

(No. 557 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 996, dated 26th instant, with accompaniments, may I beg to be informed whether I am to consider that the discretionary power asked for in para. 11 of my letter, No. 87 of 21st January last, is withheld.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of Director of Public
Instruction, 31 March 1856.

(No. 1273 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 2040.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 12 April 1856.

THE letter of the Government of India does not specially sanction the measure to which Mr. Erskine refers, but as that Government seems to have intended to assent to the whole scheme submitted for their sanction without specifying any reservation, it may be taken for granted that the discretionary power asked for in para. 11 of the director's letter, No. 87 of the 21st January 1856, is not objected to; it may therefore be exercised.

(No. 1274 of 1856.)

To the Civil Auditor.

V. 2041.

Sir,

THE Government of India, in their letter No. 377, dated 7th March 1856, copy of which was communicated to you under date 26th idem, with my letter, No. 997 of 1856, sanctioned, as a temporary measure, the formation of a class of candidate masters at each of the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, and Dharwar, each class to consist of 10 candidates, and each candidate to receive three rupees a month.

2. The Director of Public Instruction, when he submitted the above proposition, in a letter dated 21st January last, had suggested, that if the Collectors "could be authorised to admit four rupees instead of three rupees per mensem, on the authority of the director, to particular candidates, it would be a further great convenience."

3. The letter from the Government of India, alluded to in para. 1, did not specially permit Mr. Erskine to be vested with this discretionary power; but as that Government seemed to have intended to assent to the whole scheme submitted for their sanction, without specifying any reservation, Mr. Erskine has been informed, in reply to a reference made by him, that it may be taken for granted, that the discretionary power alluded to in the preceding para. is not objected to, and may therefore be exercised by him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
19 April 1856.

(No. 1565 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4029.

Sir,

THE head master of the English school at Ahmedabad has written as follows:

"The allowance for the candidate masters is 30 rupees per mensem; but in consequence of several young men from the class having accepted appointments
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in non-regulation provinces, they have forfeited their allowance. Up to the 31st May last, the amount sanctioned and drawn on account of the class is—

						Rs.	a.	p.
						141	4	7
Amount paid	-	-	-	-	-	109	8	4
						<hr/>		
Balance in hand	-	Rs.				31	12	3

"I beg to suggest that two more candidates be admitted, to be paid out of this surplus fund, it being clearly understood that when the surplus fund is exhausted they have no claim for pay."

2. In forwarding this letter the inspector inquires, "whether there is any objection to the arrangement proposed, which will be very beneficial in giving us two more men for five months, to meet the large demand likely to come after the monsoon."

3. As the sanctioned expenditure will not be exceeded under the arrangement above proposed, I beg that Government will permit me to authorise it.

Poona, Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
3 July 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 2335 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4029 A.

To the Civil Auditor (with reference to Government Letter No. 1274, dated 19 April 1856).

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 18 July 1856.

THE arrangement proposed by Mr. Erskine is authorised.

(No. 1338 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4038.

Sir,

REFERRING to my letter, No. 87 of the 21st January last, I beg to recommend that similar classes of candidate masters be opened under the visitors, for Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Tanna.

2. I would propose that these classes be in all respects on the same terms as those in Guzerath and the Southern Maratha Country, and that there should be a class of 10 under each of the above visitors.

3. I do not name any station as that at which the candidate masters should be located, for the visitors should be at liberty to attach them to the schools at which the ablest teachers may be officiating.

4. All the visitors represent that there is an urgent need for some measure of this kind.

Bombay, Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
17 June 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 19 July 1856.

THE formation of the proposed classes is (subject to the previous confirmation of the Government of India) sanctioned, as a temporary and experimental measure, pending the provision of efficient normal schools. The Government of India to be immediately addressed on this subject.

(No. 2343 of 1856.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 4040.

Sir,

PENDING the institution of normal seminaries in the Presidency, and as a temporary expedient for obviating the great difficulties experienced, both in Guzerat and the Southern Mahratta Country, in obtaining competent masters in new schools, or in other schools, on the occurrence of vacancies, the Director of Public Instruction, under date the 21st January 1856, proposed that a class of candidate masters should be formed at Ahmedabad, another at Surat, and a third at Dharwar; that each class should consist of 10 persons, each receiving a stipend of three rupees per mensem (in particular cases four rupees), and all employed as assistants in the best vernacular schools of the towns above named.

2. This plan was submitted for the approval of the Government of India, and their sanction to its adoption as a temporary measure, was communicated to this Government in your letter, No. 377, dated the 7th March 1856.

3. I am now directed to state, for the information of the Government of India, that Mr. Erskine has recommended that classes similar in all respects to those above described, should be opened under the visitors of schools for Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Tunna, all of whom represent that there is an urgent necessity for some measure of this kind.

4. The question of instituting efficient normal schools is still undecided, and pending the provision of such institutions, this Government approve as a temporary and experimental measure, of the formation of the proposed classes; but before issuing orders to this effect, I am directed to submit the matter for the previous sanction of the Government of India, and to solicit the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.

(signed)

W. Hart,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23 July 1856.

(No. 1876 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4420.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letters, No. 87, of the 21st of January last, and 1338 of the 17th ultimo, I beg to state that the Educational Inspector, Guzerath Division, strongly represents the necessity of an increase of the classes of candidate masters at Surat and Ahmedabad to 20 each; and that the Educational Inspector, Dekhan Division, makes the same representation (at the instance of the visitors) in regard to the classes at Poona and Dharwar.

2. I beg entirely to support these recommendations. The demand for school-masters is very great, and the classes which have already been formed are proving very useful.

3. The number of candidate masters already sanctioned and proposed, together
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with those now proposed, is shown on the margin.* The extra candidates should be entertained in all respects on the same terms as those already sanctioned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
4 August 1856.

V. 4421.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 12 August 1856.

THIS application should be submitted for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, with an intimation that this Government consider that one of the greatest wants in the Educational Department of this Presidency, is that of efficient schoolmasters.

The Government of India will observe from the date of Mr. Erskine's application, that it had not reached Government when the Secretary's letter of the 23d ultimo was written.

(No. 2575 of 1856.)

V. 4422.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

ADVERTING to my letter, No. 2343, dated the 23d ultimo, and to the correspondence therein referred, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to state, for the information of the Government of India, that under date the 4th instant, the Director of Public Instruction at this Presidency addressed the Government as follows, on the subject of increasing from 10 to 20 persons the class of candidate masters at each of the districts of Surat, Ahmedabad, Poona, and Dharwar :

* See p. 477. "I beg to state, the Educational Inspector, &c. (till end of para. 2 of Mr. Erskine's present letter*)."

2. The extra candidates now recommended it is proposed to entertain in all respects on the same terms as those already sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter, No. 377, dated the 7th March 1856; and in submitting Mr. Erskine's application for the favourable consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, I am desired to intimate that this Government consider that one of the greatest wants in the Educational Department of this Presidency, is that of efficient schoolmasters.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16 August 1856.

* Proposed in January (and sanctioned):—

Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Dharwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Proposed in June (not yet sanctioned):—

Poona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Dhoolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Tannah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Now proposed:—

Poona (additional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Dharwar (additional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Ahmedabad (additional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Surat (additional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

TOTAL - - - 100

(No. 1044.)

FROM the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, dated
21st August 1856.

V. 5069.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2343, dated the 23d ultimo, and to state that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the extension of the scheme of normal classes for candidate teachers to the districts of Poonah, Ahmednuggur, and Tunnah, on the same scale as has been already sanctioned in the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, and Dharwar, viz., a class for each district, each class consisting of 10 candidates, with an allowance of three rupees each per mensem, or a total monthly expenditure of 90 rupees.

Home Department. Education.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. B. Chapman,*

Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 21 August 1856.

(No. 2916 of 1856.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 5070.

To the Civil Auditor (with reference to Government letter, No. 1274, dated
19th April 1856).

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 22 September 1856.

THE Acting Director of Public Instruction and the departments concerned, should be advised of the present sanction of the Government of India with reference to Mr. Erskine's letter, dated 17th June, No. 1338 of 1856.

2. It should at the same time be intimated to Mr. Howard, that the recommendation contained in Mr. Erskine's subsequent letter, dated 4th August, was submitted on the 16th idem to the Government of India, and that their orders on the subject are still awaited.

3. The specific terms in which the present sanction is conveyed appear to indicate that the Government of India disallow the discretionary power applied for by Mr. Erskine in his letter of 21st January last, and the Governor in Council therefore directs that the Government Resolution, No. 1273, dated the 19th April 1856, interpreting the previous letter of the Government of India, dated 7th March 1856, No. 377, as not objecting to the exercise of that power, be considered as cancelled.

(No. 1229.)

From the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 5286.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2575, dated the 16th ultimo, and in reply to state, that, under the circumstances represented, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorise the increase from 10 to 20 persons, in the class of candidate teachers at each of the districts of Surat, Ahmedabad, Poonah, and Dharwar, on the terms sanctioned in my letter, No. 377, dated the 7th March last.

Home Department. Education.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. B. Chapman,*Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

Fort William, 19 September 1856.

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V. 5287.

(No. 3025 of 1856.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.
„ The Civil Auditor.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 15 October 1856.

DEPARTMENTS concerned to be advised.

(No. 1732 of 1856.)

V. 4423.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 1669, of the 28th May last, and accompaniments, I beg to state that I will reply separately to the general arguments and statements of the Supreme Government.

2. In the meantime, as the need of some normal training for the higher kind of masters, in all quarters, is very urgent, I have requested the Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division, to use his best exertions to make immediate provision, on the scale contemplated by the Government of India, for Guzerathee teachers in Ahmedabad; and I have endeavoured to make similar provision for Murathee teachers in Poona.

3. I have succeeded in obtaining a house (a chowk in a garden) next door to the college, on the terms explained in the annexed memorandum (A.) Entrance will be obtained on the 1st proximo. The Collector of Poona will be asked to arrange the agreement for a lease, and the executive engineer to inspect the buildings, as suggested.

4. The memorandum (B.) contains an estimate of the probable cost of this arrangement at present. The normal scholars are paid from the college fund. The pay of the candidate masters has been separately sanctioned, and no charge is yet made for superintendence. The extra sanction now applied for, therefore, is 135 rupees per mensem, exclusive of the proposed extra allowance for food to those residing altogether within the walls, probably one rupee a head; and of repairs, apparatus, furniture, &c., which will be separately estimated.

5. I have taken the liberty of authorising all these arrangements, and beg that Government will instruct the Collector to make disbursements on this account on abstracts or bills signed by the principal, and countersigned by me, to the extent of not more than 200 rupees per mensem, until further orders.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Director of Public Instruction,
19 July 1856.

(A.)

V. 4424.

MEMORANDUM.

THE undersigned begs to state that Janki Bai Kohi Ragho Bullal Putwardhun, and Balajee Narayan Putwardhun, owners of a house (called Putwardhanacha Wada) near the Vishram Bay Palace, are willing to let it to Government, with compound, outhouses, trees, &c., on the following terms:—

- 1st. That thirty (30) rupees per mensem shall be paid by Government as rent.
- 2d. That Government shall take the house for three (3) years at least; or, in case of their vacating it sooner, shall be liable to pay rent for the whole period, viz. three years.
- 3d. That Government shall not be compelled to vacate the house for a period of thirty (30) years, at the end of which it will be optional with the owners to renew the lease or not, as they may then see fit.
- 4th. That the owners of the house shall pay ten (10) rupees per annum for petty repairs; but shall not be liable to pay anything more for repairs, additions, or alterations.
- 5th. That

5th. That on Government vacating the house, the owners shall not be called upon to pay for improvements effected or additions made; Government shall not also remove additions made, in a manner which will injure the house.

2. The owners are willing to make over the house from the 1st proximo.

3. The Director of Public Instruction will have the goodness to intimate whether the house is to be taken on the terms mentioned for the use of the Normal Department; and if so, whether the Collector of Poona will take from the proprietors, and pass to them, the necessary agreements.

4. It would be well if the house were inspected by a competent officer, with the view of ascertaining its condition at the present date, and the repairs which would have to be effected immediately.

Poonah, 17 July 1856.

(signed) *Bhasker Damodur.*

(B.)

MEMORANDUM.

THE undersigned begs to state that in his opinion the additional charge on account of the Normal Department and for "Candidate Masters" will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
House rent - - - - -	30	-	-
One Master (Luxmun Joshi) - - - - -	30	-	-
Second ditto (Wasudeo Bhikajee) - - - - -	28	-	-
20 candidate masters, at 3 rupees each - - - - -	60	-	-
1 Brahman servant for supplying water - - - - -	4	-	-
2 Peons, and 1 watchman, at 5 rupees each per mensem - - - - -	15	-	-
3 menial servants, at 4 rupees each per mensem :			
1 ordinary servant (Kamathee) - - - - -	12	-	-
1 mushalji or torch bearer - - - - -			
1 sweeper - - - - -			
1 carcoon for keeping accounts, and for assisting the students in making purchases, &c. &c. - - - - -	6	-	-
Contingencies - - - - -	10	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	195	-	*

2. The cost of feeding 50 persons would be at least 150 rupees per mensem. If anyone took a contract he would try to save as much as possible, and there would often be quarrels. If an establishment were kept up by Government for the purpose, there would be much room for irregularities, and much annoyance. It would, perhaps, be well to pay to those who may agree to take their food within the walls of the school, one or two rupees in addition to their pay, they being left to make their own arrangements. Free quarters, and an allowance of one or two rupees per mensem would, it seems, be a great inducement to reside inside the walls of the school. If the proposal is approved of, there will be a further charge of from 50 to 100 rupees per mensem.

3. The above excludes charges of superintendence, if any are likely to be incurred.

(signed) *Baskar Damoodha.*

Poona, 17 July 1856.

(No. 2576 of 1856.)

V. 4425.

To

The Director of Public Instruction.

The Civil Auditor.

The Collector of Poona. } Extract para. 1, of the Resolution.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 6 August 1856.

THE arrangements adopted by Mr. Erskine should be approved, at a total cost not to exceed 200 rupees per mensem, and reported for the sanction of the Government of India with reference to paragraphs 3 to 9 of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 538, dated 1st May 1856.

Mr.

* The excess of the amount above the one formerly mentioned, arises from the inclusion of the pay of 20, instead of 10, candidate masters, and the addition of one or two necessary items, not previously included.

III.
Bombay.

Mr. Erskine should be again requested to embody in his communications to Government so much of the substance of such memoranda as those which accompany his letter, as may be material to points at issue, instead of submitting the originals.

V. 4426.

(No. 2577 of 1856.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 538, dated the 1st May last, communicating the disapproval of the Government of India of the scheme submitted by this Government to the Honourable the Court of Directors, for establishing two normal schools in this Presidency, and requesting certain further information in regard to the scheme submitted with my letter to your address, No. 915, dated the 17th March 1856, for the education of pupil teachers who, it was proposed, were to enter those schools.

2. In reply I am desired to state, that on the 28th May last, the Director of Public Instruction was furnished with extract paras. 1 to 9 of your letter under acknowledgment, with a request that he would submit a revised scheme for the provision of trained schoolmasters, in accordance as nearly as the circumstances and requirements of this Presidency would admit, to the plan pointed out as desirable by the Government of India, and he was at the same time requested to submit an estimate of the maximum number of pupil teachers to be selected each year, as required by the last para. of the extract furnished to him.

3. Mr. Erskine has in reply intimated that he will hereafter address Government on the general question, but that in the meanwhile, as the need of some normal training for masters is very urgent in all quarters, he has authorised the adoption of certain arrangements for immediately providing for a class of Murathee teachers in the Poona Collectorate, according to the scale contemplated by the Government of India.

4. These arrangements are described in the annexed tabular statement, and with reference to them Mr. Erskine observes that the normal scholars are paid from the college fund; that the pay of the candidate masters* has been separately applied for, and that the extra expense of the measure therefore will amount only to 135 rupees per mensem, exclusive of any allowance for food, probably one rupee a head to those residing altogether within the walls of a school, exclusive also of repairs, apparatus, furniture, &c., which Mr. Erskine states will be separately estimated.

5. The arrangements adopted by Mr. Erskine have been approved of by this Government on the understanding that the total expense to be entailed on Government by the measure will not exceed 200 rupees per mensem, and to this temporary expenditure I am now requested by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to solicit the sanction of the Government of India.

6. On receipt of Mr. Erskine's promised report, the Government of India, I am desired to observe, will again be addressed on the general question, but advertng to the last para. of your letter under acknowledgment, I am directed to take this opportunity to submit the assurance of his Lordship in Council that it was not with any idea of setting aside the authority of the Government of India that this Government submitted direct to the Honourable Court the scheme of normal schools referred to, but solely with the view, as already explained in para. 2 of my letter, No. 773, dated the 4th March 1856, to save time, and in the confident hope that the Supreme Government would have approved of the measure recommended.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16 August 1856.

* *Vide* letters from the Government, No. 2343, and dated respectively the 23d ultimo and this day.

(No. 1230.)

From the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, dated
19 September 1856.

III.
Bombay.
V. 5544.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2577, dated the 16th ultimo, with enclosure, soliciting sanction to an expenditure of 200 rupees per mensem, for providing masters, house rent, servants, food, &c., for the 20 candidate teachers at Poonah. Home Department. Education.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is unable to sanction the entertainment of the eight servants proposed for the purposes mentioned, being of opinion that servants must be paid by those who employ them. He has, however, no objection to the employment of one servant on a salary of five rupees a month, to be in charge of the house.

3. Instead of any allowance for food, &c., the Governor General in Council would adhere to the scale of three rupees for each student already sanctioned, and which scale, if found necessary, can be raised to four rupees for the second year.

4. The other charges noted on the margin,* amounting to 103 rupees per mensem, are authorised.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. B. Chapman,
Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

Fort William, 19 September 1856.

(No. 3149 to 3151 of 1856.)

COPY of the above letter is forwarded to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, Civil Auditor, and Collector of Poonah, with reference to Government Resolution, No. 2576, dated 16th August 1856.

V. 5545.

Bombay Castle, 25 October 1856.

(No. 1844 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 5648.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 1732, dated 19th instant, I beg to report that, in answer to a reference on the subject of normal training in Guzerat of a higher kind than that which can be imparted to the candidate masters, the Educational Inspector, Guzerath Division, has recommended:—

“A.—The normal class at Surat should be kept at its present number, 15, and recruited out of the Surat and Broach zillahs. The monthly stipend of all new comers should be five rupees only instead of six rupees.

“B.—A similar class of 15 scholars, all on five rupees per mensem, should be formed at Ahmedabad, and the men from the northern subdivision, who are now in the Surat normal class, transferred to it. The salary of the teacher to be 40 rupees instead of 50 rupees.”

2. The inspector adds:—

“I hope to be able, in concert with the head masters, to arrange that the new normal classes (for the old Surat normal class men have almost all got appointments) shall pursue a course of study far more practical and suited to their prospects than the last one, and have in addition some actual practice in the art of teaching; but until the sanction of the classes, to dilate on this subject would be premature.

3. I beg

	Rs.
* House rent - - - - -	30
Two masters, 30 and 28 rupees - - - - -	58
One servant for keeping charge of the house - - - - -	5
Contingencies - - - - -	10
	<hr/>
	Rs. 103

III.
Bombay.

3. I beg to recommend that these arrangements be sanctioned at an increased charge to Government of 100 rupees per mensem, as shown on the margin.*

Poona, Office of the Director
of Public Instruction, 31 July 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 1192 of 1856.)

V. 5649. From the Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division, as requested in Mr. Secretary Hart's Memorandum, No. 2707, dated 30 August 1856.

Sir,

IN reply to your memorandum, No. 2707, of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the Board of Education, in a letter to the late Superintendent of Government Schools, 2d Division, No. 490, of 5th August 1854, sanctioned a normal class at Surat, to consist of 15 individuals, who had been previously recommended by the superintendent. One of these fell sick on the road to Surat, and was unable to join, and another resigned, and substitutes could not then be conveniently procured; only 13, therefore, were mentioned in the Board's letter to Government, requesting sanction for the actual disbursement, upon which the Government Resolution, No. 3368, of 7th November 1854, was passed.

Whether the Board's letter, No. 490, above quoted, was written in consequence of communication with Government or not I am unable to state, but it would appear that it must have been, as the class was actually organised and in operation at a date two months anterior to that of the Government Resolution, No. 3368.

Although, owing to changes and promotions, there have never been above 13 in the class at one time, 15 has always been supposed to be its authorised number, and might, I would respectfully submit, be confirmed as such.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. C. Hope*,
Educational Superintendent, Government Department.
Bombay, 1 September 1856.

(No. 3198 of 1856.)

V. 5650.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

IN October 1854 the Board of Education at this Presidency reported to Government that they had established a Guzerattee Normal Class at Surat, and requested sanction to the following expenditure on its account:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1 Master at a salary per mensem of - -	50	-	-
13 Students at 6 rupees each per mensem -	78	-	-
<i>Rs.</i>	128	-	-

2. Sanction was accordingly granted on the 7th November 1854, but no report on the subject was made to the Government of India, as at that time all

	<i>Rs.</i>
* Present pay of Surat normal scholars, 15 at 6 rupees - - -	90
Proposed pay of Surat normal scholars, 15 at 5 rupees - - -	75
Saving - - -	15
Proposed pay of 15 Ahmedabad normal scholars, at 5 rupees each -	75
Teacher at Ahmedabad - - - - -	40
Deduct Saving - - -	15
Increase per Mensem - <i>Rs.</i>	100

all expenditure on account of educational objects was defrayed from a specific sum, placed for that purpose at the disposal of this Government.

3. A proposal from the Educational Inspector, Guzerath Division, has now been submitted to Government by the Director of Public Instruction to reorganize the class above referred to, and to form a similar one at Ahmedabad, and to this arrangement, involving an extra expenditure on the State of 112 rupees per mensem, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to solicit the sanction of the Government of India.

4. The proposed arrangement has been recommended by Mr. Erskine for adoption, as the need of some normal training for masters is very urgent in all quarters.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3 November 1856.

(No. 5311 of 1856.)

From the Government of India, dated 28 November 1856.

V. 6485.

SANCTION the reorganization of the existing Goozerathe Normal Class, at Surat, its expense being reduced from 128 rupees to 125 rupees per mensem, and the formation of a similar class at Ahmedabad at a cost of 115 rupees per mensem.

(No. 3651 of 1856.)

To

The Acting Director of Public Instruction (with reference to Mr. Erskine's letter, No. 1844, dated 31 July 1856).

V. 6486.

The Collector of Surat.

The Collector of Ahmedabad.

The Civil Auditor.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 30 December 1856.

THE Departments concerned to be informed.

— 26. —

PAPERS referred to in BOMBAY PUBLIC (EDUCATION) DESPATCH, dated 1 September (No. 38) 1858, para. 14.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 30, dated 30 March 1857.

Para. 19. THE correspondence noted in the margin, relates to a proposal submitted by the Acting Director of Public Instruction for the publication of a series of cheap English class books designed to supply a want much complained of in the Presidency Colleges.

Publication of a series of cheap English class books. 1856.
V. 6051 and 6052.
V. 6591 and 6592.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 2496 of 1856.)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 6051.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit for Government approval the draft of a letter which I propose addressing to Mr. Harkness. I need only add a few words of explanation.

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

3 P 3

2. We

III. Bombay.

2. We stand much in need of English reading books of permanent value; books which the student may keep on his shelves, and always turn to with confidence and interest. The native youth cannot or will not buy expensive text-books, and I disapprove highly, as my predecessor did, of the plan of collecting "Elegant Extracts" as a substitute for original and complete works.

3. The only plan that occurs to me is sketched out in my draft letter to Mr. Harkness. The little books would be applicable as reading class books for the higher boys in English schools, and subsequently as text-books in the college. It would cost little to produce a series of five or six as an experiment, and I believe the expense of publication would be recovered in a short time. I need not say that I do not design to infringe any copyright, whether English or foreign. The works will be those of established classics.

4. I should be satisfied to bring out five or six of these little books at first, and try the experiment. I would ascertain what support the educational departments of the other Presidencies would be ready to afford to the scheme, and if it succeeded, I should hope to be able after a little time to get rid entirely of the present set of reading books, some of which do positive harm, in my opinion, to the minds of the students.

5. I hope the Government will be pleased to accord a general sanction to my proposal, and I will then lose no time in carrying it into effect on any experimental scale.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
18 November 1856.

(No.——of 1856.)

To *John Harkness*, Esq., Principal of the *Elphinstone College*.

Sir,

I HAVE resolved to commence at once the publication of a series of cheap English class books designed to supply a want much complained of in the Presidency colleges, and I beg to invite your advice and assistance.

2. Each work should be, (1) the production of a classical author, and which may therefore be used as a model of literary taste; (2) it should be a useful book independent of its style; (3) it must be complete in itself, and (4) it should be saleable at a price not to exceed one rupee.

3. Perhaps the best notion I can give you of the kind of book that I desire, will be afforded by saying that I design to commence the series by publishing Gibbon's celebrated Chapter XLIV. on the Roman Law, and his equally famous Chapter L. on Mahomet.

4. Each book should be furnished with sufficient annotations to enable an ordinary native English teacher to explain it to his class, and to supply all requisite corrections where they are called for by the present state of knowledge on the particular subject treated of.

5. I am ready to undertake the editing of some of these works myself, and shall ask the kind assistance of the college professors and other competent persons, to take others in hand.

6. I would suggest, for instance, that one or other of the law professors should edit a collection of Lord Stowell's decisions, selecting those, and the supply is ample, which would afford most fruitful instruction to a native student.

7. The first book of the *Novum Organum* would be most useful. I recommend it to the attention of Professor Sinclair.

8. The introduction to Robertson's Charles the Fifth might be another work in the series. This would require correction by a very well read editor. The new professor of general history, when he arrives, might be invited to undertake it.

9. There

9. There should be some specimen of Burke's commanding eloquence, and possibly a speech of Lord Erskine's in the series.

10. I have not Milton's prose works by me, and do not recollect the length of his Tractate on Education; I think it would be rather short. Perhaps some supplementary discourse on the same subject could be published with it.

11. A collection of Clarendon's "Characters," a book of Pope's Homer, one of Harris's discourses on Philology, occur to me as possible contributions.

12. It will be understood that it is essential that each book should be a model of style, and the work of an author of recognised classic stamp; subject to this condition, those works should be selected which would be useful in the various studies that form part of our college course.

13. I shall be glad to hear that the college professors are willing to contribute their aid by editing each a work for the proposed series, and I shall be glad to receive any suggestions or advice on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
November 1856.

(No. 3427 of 1856.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 6052.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 28 November 1856.

THE general features of the plan proposed by Mr. Howard, for placing valuable standard literature within the reach of English students in this country, have the cordial approbation of Government.

2. The Governor in Council, however, considers that great caution should be exercised in introducing works in which the origin and doctrines of any of the religions professed by the students are discussed, or the lives and motives of their founders scrutinised. Mr. Howard will be able to judge how far Gibbon's fiftieth chapter would be acceptable to Mahometan students.

(No. 2626 of 1856.)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

V. 6591.

WITH reference to Government Resolution forwarded with your memorandum, No. 3427, dated 1st instant, I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that in my letter to Mr. Harkness I have omitted the mention of Gibbon's 50th chapter on Mahomet.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
6 December 1856.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 12 December 1856.

"RECORDED."

V. 6592.

— 27. —

PAPERS referred to in BOMBAY PUBLIC (EDUCATION) DESPATCH, dated
1 September (No. 38) 1858, Paras. 26 and 27.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 46, dated 10 June 1857.

Schools, Aden.
1856 :
V. 3106 and 3107.
V. 4304 A. to E.
V. 4305 and 4306.
V. 4507 to 4510.
V. 5209 to 5213.
1857 :
V. 955 to 959.

Para. 13. WITH reference to our Despatch, No. 51, dated the 2d June 1856, we request the attention of your Honourable Court to our further proceedings relative to the proposed establishment of a school at Aden, and we beg to intimate that we have applied to the Government of India to sanction for the purpose a monthly expenditure of 583 rupees, as an experiment for one year.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 1037 of 1856.)

V. 3106.

MEMORANDUM by the Director of Public Instruction.

WITH reference to the Government letter, No. 1589, of the 16th instant, the Director of Public Instruction begs to inquire whether Mr. Badger is thereby authorised to entertain the services of a European teacher. The Director would recommend that this be allowed by all means. The master should be an Englishman of experience and ability, and there is no person now employed under the Director whom he could recommend for the post. We would suggest, therefore, that Mr. Badger be empowered to obtain a master from England, on a salary not exceeding 300 rupees per mensem.

19 May 1856.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine,*
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 1835 of 1856.)

V. 3107.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 6 June 1856.

BEFORE granting the authority requested in this letter, Government consider it necessary to await the reply of the Government of India to the letter addressed to them on the 16th May, No. 1591 of 1856.

(No. 97 of 1856.)

V. 4304 A.

No. 297 of 1856.—From the Political Resident and Commandant at Aden.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 1590, dated 16th ultimo, forwarding copy of your letter, No. 1589, of the same date, to the Director of Public Instruction.

2. I am much gratified to learn that the proposed establishment of a school of a superior character in Aden is so fully approved and so warmly supported by Government, and I have the strongest hopes that if it can be fairly inaugurated under competent instructors, the expectations of Government will not be disappointed.

3. The necessity of procuring an Arabic teacher possessed of the requisite attainments and status in society, is as great as the selection of such a person will be difficult, but the proposition of authorising the Rev. Mr. Badger

to proceed to Egypt to search for such an individual amongst the schools of Cairo, which, I trust, will meet with the approbation of the Government of India, removes from my mind any fear as to the result.

4. I presume that competent English and Hindustani, masters can be procured in Bombay without difficulty.

5. The question as to the nature and probable expense of permanent school buildings may be deferred for the present; a block of houses, most appropriate in every respect, can be rented for a sum probably not exceeding 80 rupees per mensem; thus the necessity of delay will be avoided, and the experience of a year or two will show what style of building is best adapted for the requirements of the institution.

6. I am hardly prepared at present to say what establishment may be necessary; I have communicated with the Rev. Mr. Badger on the subject, and we are of opinion that the following might suffice:

	<i>Rupees.</i>
Arabic masters - - - - -	200
English ditto - - - - -	200
Hindoostani ditto - - - - -	100
Servants and contingencies - - - - -	50
House rent - - - - -	80
TOTAL - -	<i>Rs. 630</i>

7. In my letter to the Director of Public Instruction, I mentioned that this school might to a certain extent be made self-supporting, and that, if Government saw fit, certain collections might be devoted to its support. A more attentive consideration of the subject induces me to believe that, for the present at least, it would not be advisable to institute any municipal impost to defray the expenses of the school, but the following sums might be confidently relied upon, if their appropriation to this purpose were approved of by Government.

	<i>Rupees.</i>
Quit-rent on ground held in grant, per mensem from 1857 - - - - -	150
Duty on Khaat imported into Aden - - - - -	120
School fees - - - - -	150
TOTAL - -	<i>Rs. 420</i>

8. The quit-rent is now devoted, by the permission of Government, to clear out the ancient reservoirs, with which the hills above the town abound; its present amount is about half of what is here stated; but it is to be doubled next year; and the town is daily extending, so that the estimate here given may be considered a minimum one.

9. The duty on khaat is the only duty of any kind levied in Aden; it is at present credited to Government; but it might very properly be devoted to the school.

10. The harbour dues might also be appropriated to this purpose; but as they are a set-off against the expense of the pilot establishment, and not more than sufficient for that purpose, I do not see that anything would be gained by this arrangement.

11. I have no means of judging of the amount of remuneration which Hindoostani teachers would require; possibly one, with an assistant, would suffice. The amount of their salaries, as well as the selection of them and of two English teachers, might with propriety be left to the Director of Public Instruction.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Coghlan*, Brigadier,
Political Resident and Commandant.

26 June 1856.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 1728 of 1856.)

V. 4304 B.

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction.

WITH reference to para. 7, I beg to suggest that the local rates therein specified, to the extent of (at least) 270 rupees per mensem (in addition to school fees), be assigned to the school as suggested.

2. Adverting to para. 5, I beg to recommend that the Political Commandant be authorised at once to rent the block of buildings therein specified for 80 rupees per mensem. The buildings, I understand, are the property of a native of this country, are excellently situated, and adapted for school purposes, and contain sufficient accommodation for the present; viz. two stories with three rooms on each, besides verandahs, &c.

3. The establishment suggested in para. 6 is, I think, sufficient for the present. Mr. Badger should be permitted to engage the Arabic instructor, on a salary not exceeding 200 rupees per mensem. I am making inquiry respecting a person who has been pointed out as qualified for the office of English teacher. One or more Hindoostanee moonshees must be engaged, of whom the chief should, if possible, be procured from Agra. I can write for him, if allowed. Contingent allowance and rent might be admitted as proposed.

4. If the local funds be assigned and fees levied as anticipated, the total charges on the revenues will only be 210 rupees per mensem.

Poona, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
17 July 1856.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 2308 of 1856.)

V. 4304 C.

MEMORANDUM.

Quit-rent on ground
held in grant, duty
on khaat imported
into Aden.

THE undersigned requests that the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government in charge of the Revenue Department will kindly furnish him with a memorandum explanatory of the origin and nature of the imposts mentioned in para. 7 of the Political Resident's letter annexed, stating at the same time whether the proceeds thereof are at present credited to Government.

If the Revenue in question belongs to Government, the Secretary in the General Department is inclined to think that the measure recommended by Brigadier Coghlan is an objectionable one, inasmuch as it will have the effect of misrepresenting, in the accounts of the Educational Department, the total charge on the Imperial revenues of the proposed school at Aden; for in the event of the suggested alienation of revenue being sanctioned, the monthly charge actually incurred by the State on account of the school would be represented to be the sum of (say) 630 rupees, minus such portion thereof as might be defrayed from the surrendered revenue, and from other sources; whereas (if that revenue previously belonged to Government, or was appropriated to objects for which on its transfer Government would have to provide) it is evident that any portion of the school expenses which may be defrayed from such surrendered revenue is in reality paid by the State.

Bombay Castle,
22 July 1856.

(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 2930 A. of 1856.)

V. 4304 D.

MEMORANDUM.

As requested by the Secretary to Government in the General Department, in his Memorandum No. 2308, of 22d ultimo, the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government begs to annex a memorandum, containing information on the subject

subject of the imposts referred to in para. 7 of the letter from the Political Resident at Aden, which, together with the report made thereon by the Director of Public Instruction, is herewith returned.

No. 97, dated
26 June 1856.

No. 1728, dated
17 July 1856.

5 August 1856.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

MEMORANDUM.

No. 4304 L.

GOVERNMENT, in para. 3 of their letter of the 1st April 1842, No. 528, in the Secret Department, approved generally of a plan of the town of Aden, forwarded by the executive engineer at that place, but requested the Political Agent to submit a report of the terms on which he would propose to grant sites for buildings.

2. Captain Haines replied that it would be advantageous to Government if all grants of building ground were free for the space of five years from the 1st of January 1842, as it would encourage the construction of buildings, and Government would be better able, at the expiration of that time, to judge of the nature of the land, and the householder would not object to pay rent. He was informed that Government were of opinion that these sites should be granted on liberal terms, merely on a small quit-rent.

Para. 5, of Letter
No. 34, dated
19 April 1842.

G. L., No. 916,
dated 18 June
1842.

G. L., No. 1696,
dated 29 Dec. 1842.

Political Vol.
1326/42, p. 236.

3. In reply to a reference made by Captain Haines, Government wrote as follows:

"3. The Honourable the Governor in Council has resolved that no quit-rent shall be levied on these grants for the first year, and that for the next two years merely a very moderate sum, to be fixed by you, shall be levied; but that from the third to the tenth year a more considerable quit-rent should be demanded.

"4. It should also be stipulated, that after the expiration of ten years, the British Government will make an equitable assessment, in proportion to the value of property at Aden, which the Governor in Council reasonably hopes will be greatly increased.

"5. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the quit-rent should be levied at a certain rate per square yard." * * *

4. Under date 19th June 1843, No. 53, Captain Haines submitted to Government his opinion,—

"1stly. That quit-rent should not be levied before the 1st of January 1845,* owing to the difficulties and doubts the population of Aden have laboured under.

Political Volume,
1421/43, p. 138.

"2dly. That from the 1st of January 1845 to the 1st of January 1846 one pie the square yard be levied for the year.

"3dly. That from the 1st of January 1846 to the 1st of January 1848, two pies the square yard be levied per annum.

"4thly. That from the third year to the tenth year, or 1st of January 1855, three pies per square yard be levied annually, and that after the expiration of the tenth year, the value of property will be equitably assessed."

5. The amount of quit-rent proposed by Captain Haines was approved of by Government, in para. 3 of their letter of the 17th July 1843, No. 1258.

6. With a view of promoting order and quiet among the Arab inhabitants of Aden, the Political Agent recommended† to Government the propriety of giving on contract the privilege of selling "khaat"—the leaf of a tree, and having an intoxicating quality—which he stated was introduced almost daily into Aden in rather large quantities. Captain Haines was informed that if the leaf was of an intoxicating quality, and it was necessary, therefore, to regulate its consumption, the better way would be to prohibit its sale, except under a license.

Revenue Volume,
61/43, p. 105.

† Letter, No. 13,
dated 26 Oct. 1843.

G. L., No. 3875,
dated 27 Novem-
ber 1843.

7. Khaat was stated by Captain Haines, in para. 2 of a communication addressed by him to Government, under date 23d December 1852, to be "a small plant, the fresh points of which, with young leaves, are chewed by the Arabs of Southern Arabia, and by many hundreds who can afford it in Aden. To an Englishman the chewing it is disgusting, and the taste bitter and disagreeable, but to the Arabs habituated to its use, it becomes almost a necessary evil, for when scarce, they will pay a very high price for a small quantity, sufficient in fact to support their family for the day. It appears to have a delightful soothing effect upon the person taking it, it stimulates him to exertion for a time, but if much is taken, it has a soporific effect to a certain degree, and drives away melancholy. A person without it for any length of time, after being accustomed to it, feels a depression of spirits, want

Revenue Volume,
85/53, p. 69.

* This period was extended to 1 January 1847 in Government Letter No. 1190, dated 28 March 1846 (Political Volume, 1765 of 1846, p. 82).

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want of energy, and some say headache; judging from seeing its effects often, I believe it has something of the pleasing effects of opium at times, and certainly (as with opium eaters) the people appear wretched without it."

8. In this communication Captain Haines suggested that the system hitherto pursued of disposing of the license for the sale of khaat to one individual by public auction be changed "to a specified sum levied on each load, say three rupees on each camel load of 'Mithanee,' or 'Moberea khaat,' and one rupee per hundred bundles of 'Maktaree khaat.'"

Government Resolution, No. 1725, dated 19 March 1853.

9. After obtaining information as to the arrangements he would propose introducing, with a view of preventing any increase in the consumption of the plant, Government informed Captain Haines that they were of opinion that it would not be desirable to give the monopoly to one individual, but that it would be preferable to allow, as an experiment for one year, the importation of khaat on payment of a fixed rate of three rupees per load or one rupee per 100 bundles.

Revenue Volume, 85/53, p. 83.

Forwarded with Memorandum from General Department, No. 2308 of 22 July 1856.

10. There is nothing on the records either of the Political or Revenue Department to show whether the proceeds of the quit rent levied at Aden, have been brought to account. In para. 8 of his letter, No. 97, dated 26th June 1856, the Political Resident at Aden stated that this quit-rent is now devoted to clear out the ancient reservoirs with which the hills above the town abound.

11. The amount realised by the duty on khaat is at present credited to Government, as will be seen from para. 9 of Brigadier Coghlan's letter quoted above.

(signed) *H. Young,*
Officiating Chief Secretary.

5 August 1856.

V. 4305.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Malet*.

IN the *Friend of India* of the 17th ultimo, there is a leading article, headed "A Mudrassa at Aden," in which our proposal to establish a school of a somewhat superior order at Aden is described in the following terms:—"It was actually recommended that a great Mahomedan college for the encouragement of Arabic learning should be erected." "The Government of India was to expend a large sum much wanted for vernacular education in teaching savages with whom we have no concern, a religion in which we do not believe, and a philosophy we only ridicule, in a language for which we can never have the smallest occasion." Having thus misrepresented the recommendation of this Government, the writer proceeds to reassure his readers. "It has been rejected," "The boys who run races and dive for sixpences are not to be taught the Koran, &c."

The Supreme Government has not yet replied to our letter of the 16th of May, in which we recommended the establishment of the school whose objects are thus misdescribed; and I would fain hope that the writer of the article has been misinformed upon the decision of that high authority as well as upon the nature of our proposal. The journal in which it appears, is, however, generally believed to enjoy peculiar means of information, and in the present case, it assumes to speak with authority; besides the mere circumstance of our having proposed the establishment of a school of any kind at Aden could hardly have been known to the editor, except from an official source. It is the apparently official origin and the *quasi* official character of this article which induce me to notice it. A statement of this kind appearing in the *Friend of India* is universally believed to be authentic. I need not point out what an injury is done to this Government by such a belief. I am sure that the Government of India cannot desire that our proceedings should be misrepresented, upon information apparently derived from some subordinate in its own offices. We are prohibited from publishing our correspondence with that Government, upon subjects on which their final orders have not been received, we cannot therefore take the most effectual means of relieving ourselves from the imputation which has been cast upon us. I feel convinced, however, that in the present case the Government of India will permit us to send to the editor's room, the letter in which we recommended the establishment of a school at Aden, together with the letters from the Political Agent and the chaplain at Aden, upon which our recommendation was based. I think that no time should be lost in soliciting this permission, and that we might at the same time ask if any decision has been come to upon our proposal.

4 August 1856.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

(No. 2508 of 1856.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 4306.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward for the consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a minute recorded by the Right Honourable the Governor, and concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Malet.

The Government of India will learn from this minute, that no answer has been received by the Government of Bombay to my letter to your address, No. 1591, dated 16th May 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7 August 1856.

(No. 936.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 4507.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1591, dated the 16th May last, and its enclosure, on the subject of a proposition made by the Rev. Mr. Badger the chaplain of Aden, for the establishment of a school at that place for instruction in English, Arabic, and Hindoostani.

2. It is stated by Mr. Badger that at present there are no schools of any kind in Aden except the regimental schools, and that the private instruction given in a few Jewish and Arab families is of a very meagre description, so that neither there nor in the surrounding districts, is there a single person who can write an ordinary letter correctly. The population is stated to be about 25,000, consisting of Arabs, Jews, and Somalis, besides several thousand Indians who speak Hindoostani.

3. Mr. Badger has no doubt that the inhabitants of Aden of all religions would give something towards building a school-house, and would send their children to school on payment of a small fee (eight annas or a rupee a month), but further assistance is not to be expected till the school is established, and its benefits fully understood.

4. Some of the respectable Arabs and Jews, it is stated, have promised their support; and one Arab chief, who is said to have great influence in the interior, has said that his son and nephew shall be among the first pupils. Mr. Badger thinks that this example will be followed by the Arab and Somali chiefs in the neighbourhood, and a cordial understanding between them and the British Government be thereby promoted.

5. But to be successful Mr. Badger thinks that the school must have a master of superior talents, "who has acquired some renown as an Arabic scholar;" and that a teacher should therefore be obtained from among the Ulema, at Cairo, distinguished by liberality of religious sentiment, general prudence of deportment, and the absence of an intriguing spirit.

6. The course of study, Mr. Badger proposes, should conform "to the usual routine pursued in the East; elementary instruction, followed by grammar, rhetoric, and logic;" but arithmetic, geography, and history should also be taught, both in Arabic and English; and Hindoostani should also be taught. Good elementary books and grammars, it is said, have been published by the American missionaries in Syria; and suitable educational and scientific books, chiefly translated from the French, have been printed at the Government press, at Cairo.

7. It is expected that 145 pupils would join the school, at its opening, viz., 20 Europeans and Anglo-Indian, 40 Jewish, 40 Arabs, 40 Indian, and five Somali; and it is proposed to provide for double that number. Care would be taken that the school does not assume the character "of a Mahomedan Madrasah, or an English Propagandist Seminary;" and Mr. Badger promises to look after it.

8. Brigadier Coghlan, the Political Resident and Commandant at Aden, supports the scheme; he says that not even common Arabic writers are to be found in Aden, and that all subordinate officials have to be got from Bombay, at

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great expense; that the public service requires men acquainted with Arabic and English, and that this want would be supplied by the proposed school. It would, in his opinion, also tend to dispel the religious intolerance of the Arabs in Aden and its vicinity, and lead them to more friendly intercourse.

9. One chief has expressed his anxiety to send his only son to be educated at Aden, under the Brigadier's care; and if a school were opened the Brigadier would incite the chiefs generally to send their children to be educated there, and treat them as guests of the Government. The expense of the school is not estimated, but Brigadier Coghlan says that 250 rupees a month might be raised by a municipal tax, and that the harbour dues and quit-rents on building lots, if given up for the purpose, would yield 150 rupees a month more. The site of the old gaol would, in his opinion, be very suitable, and some of the present buildings, he thinks, might be turned to account.

10. The Bombay Government highly approve of the scheme, thinking that the education proposed "cannot fail to soften bigoted prejudices, and to produce a favourable feeling in the minds of the Arab youths towards us." The Governor in Council has, accordingly, sanctioned to the limit of his authority, "the adoption of all necessary measures for the early establishment of the proposed institution." What these necessary measures are is not stated; but it is proposed by the Government of Bombay, (1) that Mr. Badger should be deputed at once to Cairo, to select "an Arabic superintendent, of superior qualifications;" (2) that his expenses should be paid; (3) that the time of his absence should count as service; and (4) that such Arabic books as are likely to be useful, and are procurable in Calcutta, may be furnished.

11. Judging from the experience of the Calcutta Madrasah for many years, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that if the proposed school be placed under an Arabic superintendent of superior qualifications, such as it is proposed to obtain from Cairo, it will inevitably fail.

12. Considering that less than one-third of the boys expected to go to the school are Arabs, and that the education to be given must, for the present at least, be quite elementary, the employment on a large salary, of a man who has obtained renown as an Arabic scholar, seems altogether premature. The primary object of the Government in establishing a school at Aden must be to give a good practical education to the motley population of the place, not to make Arabic scholars of the sons of the neighbouring chiefs. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the kind of school most likely to answer at Aden is one under an intelligent English schoolmaster, assisted by as many English, and Arabic, and Hindoostani teachers, of ordinary qualifications, and on moderate pay, as may be necessary. Such an institution as this would, in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, answer all the objects had in view by the Resident, and be far more beneficial than the one proposed.

13. Entertaining these sentiments, the Governor General in Council is unable to approve the scheme which has been submitted, or to accede to the recommendation of the Government of Bombay for the deputation of Mr. Badger to Cairo, for the purpose indicated. But he desires that it may be clearly understood that objection is felt by the Government of India, not to any school, or to such a school as is described in the preceding paragraph, but to the school designed by the local authorities. His Lordship in Council fully recognises the duty of the Government not to neglect the education of even such a heterogeneous and varying population as that of Aden, and to endeavour to reconcile the neighbouring tribes to our presence there by more gentle influences than those which have hitherto been used. The liberal aid expected from the inhabitants is also such as to deserve encouragement.

14. It is not stated in your letter, nor does the Governor General in Council understand, what the necessary measures are which the Governor in Council has adopted, up to the limit of his authority, for the early establishment of the proposed school; but he desires me to request that such measures may be in conformity with the views above expressed. When the Government of Bombay shall have matured the plan of a suitable school, the details of the establishment which it is thought desirable to entertain should be submitted for sanction as usual; and I am directed to add, that no local dues such as those alluded to by Brigadier Coghlan can be made available for the support of the institution.

15. I am

15. I am directed to add, that there are no good elementary Arabic books to be had in Calcutta.

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I have, &c.
(signed) *Cecil Beadon*,
Fort William, 25 July 1856. Secretary to the Government of India.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

V. 4508.

THE Government of India appear to have greatly misapprehended the scope and purport of our proposal; but I must take another time for noticing their objections. In the meantime this letter may be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction.

11 August 1856. (signed) *Elphinstone*.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Malet*.

V. 4509.

I CONCUR in the communication to the Director of Public Instruction.

12 August 1856. (signed) *A. Malet*.

(No. 2624 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4510.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 1589, of the 16th May last, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information, and for communication to Brigadier Coghlan and the Rev. E. Badger, the annexed copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 936, dated the 25th July last, relative to the school proposed to be established at Aden.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Bombay Castle, 21 August 1856. Secretary to Government.

(No. 1119.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 5209.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2508, dated the 7th ultimo, giving cover to a Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, regarding an article which appeared in the *Friend of India* newspaper, of the 17th July last, on the proposed establishment of a school at Aden.

2. The orders of the Government of India on this proposal were conveyed to you in my letter, No. 936, dated the 25th July, which was despatched on the same date, and probably reached Bombay very shortly after your letter was written.

3. The Governor General in Council desires me to express his regret that any notice of the subject should have appeared in the newspapers before the orders of the Government of India were communicated to the Government of Bombay. In fact, those orders were passed late in the month of June, and permission was given, early in July, to include the papers in the list of those to be laid on the editor's table. But some accidental delay occurred in the preparation of the Despatch conveying the orders; and hence arose the premature account of the correspondence which appeared in the *Friend of India*, and of which the Government of Bombay have justly complained.

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4. With regard to the nature of the article in question the Governor General in Council desires me to correct the belief, that the journal in which it appeared enjoys peculiar means of official information, that its articles are of an official or quasi official character, or that they have on that account any special claim to authenticity. The Government is in no way responsible for any statements or opinions put forth in the *Friend of India*, or in any other newspaper.

5. The Government of Bombay is of course at liberty to send the papers relating to the Aden school, to the editor's room at Bombay, in the usual manner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cecil Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 5 September 1856.

V. 5210.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

I WISH to offer my thanks to the Government of India for the expression of regret which is conveyed to us in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter of the 5th instant, that their orders upon the subject of the proposed school at Aden, should have been made the subject of comment in the newspapers before they were communicated to this Government. It is doubtless satisfactory to my honourable colleagues and to myself to know that the journal in which their comments appeared, and which has upon more occasions than one lately preferred grave, but most unfounded charges against this Government, enjoys no peculiar means of information, and does not represent the opinions of the supreme authority in India.

In the instance to which this correspondence relates, I beg to say that it was the inaccurate and misleading description of our proposal, and not the premature publication of the orders of the Government of India upon it, of which I complained, believing certainly that the editor, or writer of the article in question had been misinformed by some one who had access to the official documents.

From Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter it is evident that this was not the case, and that he wrote with the original correspondence before him.

My first impression upon reading the 3d paragraph of Mr. Beadon's letter, was that the writer of the article (or rather articles, for there was a second much to the same effect as the first in a subsequent number of the *Friend of India*) had wilfully and deliberately misrepresented the facts; but I soon came to a more charitable, and I have no doubt a more correct conclusion, when I remembered that in the letter of the Government of India, which was also before the writer, there are traces of a misconception similar in kind, though not in degree, to that under which he laboured when he accused this Government of intending to establish a great Mahomedan Medressah for the dissemination of a false religion and philosophy at Aden. The misconception I allude to is contained in the 11th paragraph of Mr. Beadon's letter, dated the 25th June, in which it is stated that, "judging from the experience of the Calcutta Medressah for many years, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that if the proposed school be placed under an Arabic superintendent of superior qualifications, such as it is proposed to obtain from Cairo, it will inevitably fail."

The letter from which I have extracted this paragraph is under reference to the Director of Public Instruction, and until we have received his report it would, perhaps, be premature to discuss the whole subject of it; but I hope that I may be permitted at once to point out the misconception which evidently exists upon the nature of our proposal.

If I am not mistaken the Calcutta Medressah is, as its name imports, a Mahomedan College; now we distinctly disclaimed the intention of establishing such an institution at Aden. Again, the Governor General in Council assumes, that as we have applied for an Arabic superintendent of superior qualifications, he is of opinion, judging from the experience of the Calcutta Medressah, that under such superintendence our school will inevitably fail;
but

but, in truth, it was never intended that the Aden school should be placed under the control or chief superintendence of the Arabic master. It was proposed that the general supervision should be entrusted to the Rev. Mr. Badger, who it is well known possesses peculiar qualifications for the task. And although we considered with that reverend gentleman that it was of great importance to obtain the services of a superior man as the head of the Arabic Department in the school, this was not done with the view of making it a Mahomedan Medressah, but rather to guard against the evils which would ensue from the employment of an ignorant and bigoted teacher, such as alone are to be found in Yemen. If, indeed, we had had no object in establishing a school at Aden but the teaching of the children of the Indian clerks and camp followers, a Hindoostani or Mahratta schoolmaster might have been sufficient; but we considered, and I think justly, that we should be throwing away a great opportunity for good if we did not endeavour to extend our operations to the Arab population of the town, and even of the neighbourhood; we dwelt upon the chances of success which appeared to present themselves; we alluded in our letter to the Government of India, to the invaluable assistance which we should derive from the Rev. Mr. Badger's co-operation, to the friendly feeling manifested by one of the principal chiefs in the neighbourhood of Aden, the Sultan of the Oolaki, who is willing to send his only son to be educated at our school; to the equally favourable disposition shown by Syud Allowi, probably the most influential Arab in Aden, who has promised to send both his son and his nephew, and we argued that if we could thus begin with the sons of Sheiks and Syuds, we might reasonably hope to attract others, and that if this description of intercourse could be once established between ourselves and our neighbours it would tend more than anything else to soften their prejudices and remove their bigoted ill-will towards us. Upon this head I need only refer to Brigadier Coghlan's excellent letter of the 20th March, in every word of which I cordially agree. "The chief difficulty," says Brigadier Coghlan, "which I foresee is the selection of a competent Arabic teacher; this country can furnish none, and the only chance is, as suggested by Mr. Badger in some of the Mahometan Colleges of Cairo; but even in Egypt teachers of high qualifications are not readily procurable, and it will require both judgment and knowledge of the Arabic language to make a proper selection."

Mr. Badger, however, informed us that most of the colleges established by Mahomet Ali had been abolished by his successors, and that among the many teachers who were formerly attached to them, he had no doubt that such a man as we required might be found. The misconception in this matter appears to have arisen from the careless use of the word superintendent. I think, however, that a reference to the context is sufficient to show that it was not intended to convey the meaning which has been assigned to it, and which it is undoubtedly capable of bearing. I copy the words of our letter to the Government of India: "The Rev. Mr. Badger has offered to select an Arabic teacher, and to exercise a general supervision over the proposed institution, and as the dispersion of the teachers of the schools established by Mahomed Ali in Egypt, affords a favourable opportunity for procuring an Arabic superintendent of superior qualifications, I am directed to solicit the sanction of the Government of India," &c. The word seems to have been introduced in this place to avoid a third repetition of the word teacher in the same sentence. It may be further remembered, that the Director of Public Instruction, in his letter of the 29th of April, upon which our proceedings were founded, in the same paragraph in which we requested permission for Mr. Badger to proceed to Cairo "to select a superintendent of the Arabic Department," asked if he might be at the same time "requested, in communication with the Resident, to secure the services of a competent European master for the English branch of the school." I may further observe, that in two subsequent communications (both, however, written before the Supreme Government letter of the 25th of July was received) Mr. Erskine proposed that the salary of the English master should be fixed at a sum not exceeding 300 (three hundred) rupees per mensem, while he recommended that Mr. Badger should "be permitted to engage the Arabic instructor on a salary not exceeding 200 (two hundred) rupees per mensem."

But I trust I have said enough upon this subject, and that it will be apparent to the Government of India, that it was not our intention to recommend the establishment of a Medressah at Aden, or to place the school there under the

19 May 1856.

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superintendence of the Arabic teacher. I will only add, that after this explanation of our views, I trust that the Supreme Government will be disposed to consider our plan favourably when it again comes before them.

In the meantime I think that it will be better not to avail ourselves of the permission which we have received to publish the correspondence that has passed upon this subject. I hope that it will soon be ripe for the final decision of the Government of India, and that that decision will not be very far removed from our recommendation. The whole correspondence may then be published with advantage, but it is better to avoid the appearance of a difference of opinion, when in reality I believe that none exists.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

25 September 1856.

V. 5211.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Malet.*

I ENTIRELY concur in our Right Honourable President's explanation of the views of this Government in their recommendation of the establishment of a Government school at Aden.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

26 September 1856.

(No. 2986 of 1856.)

V. 5212.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1119, dated the 5th September 1856, and to transmit to you, for submission to the Government of India, copies of Minutes as per margin,* recorded by the members of this Government, regarding the proposed establishment of a school at Aden.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3 October 1856.

(No. 2987 of 1856.)

V. 5213.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 2624, dated the 21st August 1856, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information copy of a Minute by his Lordship, which has this day been communicated to the Government of India in explanation of the views of this Government in their recommendation of the establishment of a school at Aden.

Bombay Castle, 3 October 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 48 of 1857.)

V. 955.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Secret Department.

EXTRACT paragraphs 22 and 23 from a letter from the Political Resident and Commandant at Aden, dated 25th December, No. 187/639 of 1856.

22. I was much pleased with the family of the Sultan. His sons and nephews are youths of great intelligence, and of a manly and noble bearing ; they one and all

* Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated 25th September 1856. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Malet, dated 26th September 1856.

all expressed their willingness to come to Aden to be educated at the school which they had heard was to be established, and their parents encouraged this laudable desire.

23. If it were possible to give these boys a solid education in their own language and in ours, the influence for good which they may exercise on the next generation is beyond calculation. By it we should instruct them in our system, and attach them by a link which would not be easily severed. Commerce would increase; we should hear no more of stoppages of the roads and of the frequent paltry squabbles which, having their origin in ignorance and bigotry, would cease with the spread of knowledge amongst the people. This, of course, will be a work of time; yet we may even now indulge the hope that they who in future years may be charged with the administration of the affairs of this important and increasing settlement, may govern it free from the obstructions and distractions which, till lately, have rarely been intermitted for any length of time, and which, contemptible as they may appear, are a source of constant anxiety and expense.

RESOLUTION, 16 January 1857.

ORDERED, that the preceding extract be transferred to the General Department, in order that the attention of the Government of India may be specially drawn to the same, when the revised scheme for a school at Aden is submitted to that authority.

(signed) *H. L. Anderson,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 156 of 1857.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 956.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 2624, dated 21st August last, and to paragraph 5 of the Right Honourable the Governor's Minute, dated 25th September 1856, copy of which was furnished to you under date 3d October following, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to state when it is likely that your report on the school at Aden will be submitted to Government.

General
Department.

Bombay Castle, 21 January 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 204 of 1857.)

To *W. Hart*, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letters noted in the margin,* on the subject of the proposed school at Aden, and in reply to transmit the accompanying letters from Brigadier Coghlan and the Rev. Mr. Badger, with the following remarks.

General
Department.

2. In Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 936, dated 25th July 1856, the Government of India recorded a strong disapproval of Mr. Badger's scheme, under the impression that the school to be established was to be under the superintendence of an Arab of literary reputation. That disapproval has now elicited a full explanation, by which it will be seen that in the scheme, as conceived by Mr. Badger and supported by the local Government, the school was to comprise an Arabic department, not superior to but co-ordinate with the English department, and both were to be under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Badger.

3. The

* Government Letter, No. 2624, dated 21st August 1856, and Accompaniment.

Ditto - - No. 2987, dated 3d October 1856, and Accompaniment.

Ditto - - No. 156, dated 21st January 1857.

3. The censure, therefore, expressed by the Government of India is not applicable to the scheme as now explained ; still there seems to be a real difference of opinion between the Government of India, on the one hand, and the local Government on the other, as to the extent and character of the Arabic teaching that should be introduced into the school.

4. The Government of India think that "as less than one third of the boys expected to go to the school are Arabs, and the education to be given must, for the present at least, be quite elementary, the employment on a large salary of a man who has obtained renown as an Arabic scholar, seems altogether premature;" and they suggest that the kind of school most likely to answer at Aden is one "under an intelligent English schoolmaster, assisted by as many English and Arabic and Hindustanee teachers of ordinary qualifications, and on moderate pay, as may be necessary."

5. The suggestion here made seems to imply that the Arabic teaching should be subordinated to the English, and be conducted under an English head master, by one or more Arab assistants of "ordinary qualifications." I see no objection to this proposal as a matter of principle, but if Mr. Badger's statements are to be depended upon, and I have no other means of knowledge, there is no prospect at present of finding Arab teachers of the class referred to.

6. Mr. Badger doubts whether the district about Aden could supply even a "man of inferior qualifications, accustomed to nothing beyond the bare rote teaching of a Mahomedan school," and who would have to be taught religious toleration, which persons of his class do not readily learn, and if such a person were found he would probably require upwards of 200 rupees a month.

7. Mr. Badger also expresses a doubt whether a competent Arab teacher could be found in India (I may say in passing that this Presidency cannot supply one), and then he recurs to Egypt as the most likely place to provide a qualified person of Arab descent and comparative liberality of sentiment.

8. A teacher procured from Egypt would, I presume, require 200 rupees per mensem at the least ; I repeat, therefore, that I cannot see any present prospect of finding Arab assistant masters for the school of the class pointed out by the Government of India.

9. I beg respectfully to recommend that the question as to the Arabic department of the school be considered as still an open one, and that the school be opened, without further delay, on a footing which, in other respects, will, I hope, meet the views both of the Bombay Government and the Government of India. Meanwhile, inquiries may be made in all likely quarters for a competent Arabic teacher, and experience will show whether Mr. Badger's anticipations are correct or not. My impression is, that when the school is fairly established, and the native masters are found to be regularly paid and treated with consideration, Arabic teachers of the requisite qualifications will be forthcoming in sufficient abundance.

10. I have the less regret in proposing that for the present the question of the Arabic teaching shall be suspended, because Mr. Badger is gone on service to Persia, and in his absence the difficulty is much increased of forwarding an Arabic department of the superior kind suggested by him. On the other hand I am sensible that the chiefs who have been consulted on the proposed school will be much disappointed on finding it unfurnished with the scholarship which they so much value and reverence ; still it will be no doubt possible to secure a teacher of Arabic reading and writing, whose services may suffice for the first year of the school's existence, and redeem it from the reproach of being in the Mahomedan point of view utterly illiterate, and by that time it may be hoped that the school may in its other branches of teaching have established claims to the respect even of bigotted Mussalmans.

11. The first thing is to find a competent English master. He should not be a beginner, nor a very young man, for he will have to work independently of supervision, and his duties will require more than ordinary temper and circumspection as well as scholastic ability. I hold it essential that he should possess the Hindustanee language, and he ought to undertake to learn Arabic in a reasonable time. I think 300 rupees is the very least salary that would command the

the services of such a person, and I think he should be promised 50 rupees additional on passing in Arabic.

12. It would be very ill-judged economy to depute an inferior man to so important and peculiar a duty. I hope that Government will give me credit for correctness of judgment in this particular.

13. I would give the head master an assistant to act as first Hindoostanee Moonshee, and who should be also an English scholar. His salary should be 85 rupees at the least, with a promise of 15 rupees a month additoinal on passing in Arabic.

14. The school might be opened at once with these two masters. I would allow the head master, with the approval of Brigadier Coghlan, to select at Aden a staff of three inferior assistants at salaries as low as possible, not to exceed 50 rupees in the aggregate.

15. It seems that there are persons employed by the wealthy Arabs and Hebrew inhabitants to teach reading in their families. I recommend that the head master should be permitted, with the Resident's sanction, to engage not more than six of the youngest, most docile, and most improvable of these at 3 rupees a month each, on the footing of "pupil teachers," making them study in the school, say for three hours a day, and help in the teaching at other times.

16. Brigadier Coghlan might be authorised to propose prizes of an amount not to exceed 100 rupees to be awarded at the close of the first year.

17. On the expiration of that period the head master will be able to report and advise on the prospects of the school. By that time it will probably be ascertained experimentally whether a learned Arabic teacher is required to make the school permanently popular or not.

18. I recommend therefore that the Government of India be requested to sanction a provisional expenditure as per margin for one year.

19. The course of study will of necessity be for some time very elementary, and in fact will be nothing more than reading and writing in English and in Hindustanee or Arabic, as the case may be, arithmetic, morals, popular physics, and local geography.

20. I will leave Brigadier Coghlan to fix the fees provisionally. Mr. Badger says that the poorer classes might pay eight annas each. I think all the scholars should pay the same, but wealthy parents might be invited in addition to subscribe to the general funds of the school. No pains should be spared to explain that the school is an experiment and will be continued, improved or dropped according to the support it receives from the inhabitants.

21. Government will I am sure understand why this plan is so vague. The details can only be properly arranged in the light of local knowledge, and indeed after actual experiment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
6 February 1857.

	Per mensem.
House-rent - -	Rs. 80
Head master - -	- 300
1st Hindustanee assistant - -	- 85
3 Assistant teachers - -	- 50
6 Pupil teachers - -	- 18
Contingencies - -	- 50
	<hr/> Rs. 583

(No. 603 of 1856.)

From Brigadier *W. M. Coghlan*, Political Resident, Aden, to *Edward J. Howard*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

V. 957.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2370, dated 31 October, with its accompaniments, which I submitted to the Reverend G. P. Badger for his remarks. That gentleman's reply is so full and explicit, and conveys my sentiments in such an able manner, that little remains to be said on the subject. A copy of Mr. Badger's letter to my address is appended.

General
Department.

III. Bombay.

2. I unite with Mr. Badger in utterly disclaiming the ambitious projects which the Supreme Government has attributed to us; my object was simply the foundation of a really good practical school at Aden for the education of our own population, and I considered that advantage might well be taken of such an institution to attach our bigoted Arab neighbours to us by milder and more permanent ties than any which have as yet been attempted.

3. While I agree with Mr. Badger in the views he has expressed in his letter to my address, dated the 19th ultimo, I cannot entirely concur in that to the address of Mr. Erskine, dated 27th May, which forms the appendix. It does not appear to me desirable that the superintendent should correspond with Arab chiefs or visit their countries, or in fact do anything more than take an active interest in the welfare of the institution, and superintend the caricature* of tuition pursued at it.

* *Sic orig.*
(signed) *E. J. H.*
Qu. "curriculum."

4. As the education of the sons of Arab chiefs will be a secondary consideration, it will be the task of the political authorities in Aden to select and encourage such as, from their influence in our immediate neighbourhood, it may be desirable to invite to a participation in the advantages of the school.

5. I never contemplated the English master being subordinate to the Arabic one, and by placing the seminary under the ultimate control of the Political Resident and Commandant, as all other public departments in Aden must necessarily be, I hope that there is no danger of jealousy or ill feeling arising to mar its efficiency.

6. The Government of India objects to the deputation of Mr. Badger to Egypt to select a competent Arabic teacher, though not to the entertainment of such if it can be otherwise effected. This proposal did not emanate from me, nor did I know it had been made until informed that the Government of Bombay approved of the scheme; I believe it originated from Mr. Badger himself. There is no doubt that the selection of a competent master will require good judgment and some interest in the undertaking; possibly assistance may be rendered by Her Majesty's Consul General in Egypt if it be solicited.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Coghlan*, Brigadier,
Political Resident, Aden.

5 December 1856.

From the Reverend *G. P. Badger*, Assistant Chaplain, to Brigadier *Coghlan*,
Political Resident, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 556 of 1856 in the General Department, submitting for my remarks a communication in original from the Acting Director of Public Instruction, respecting the projected school at Aden; the correspondence referred to is herewith returned.

2. I regret extremely that such grave misconceptions should have been entertained and promulgated, touching the proposal in question, as are pointed out and combated by the Right Honourable the Governor in his admirable minute of the 25th September 1856.

3. In Mr. Erskine's reply to my original letter on the subject of the Aden school, that gentleman expressly stated as follows: "There are two points on which Government would desire to be cautious. I am sure, 1st, That the institution should not assume the character of a mere Mahomedan Madresseh, and 2d, That it should not acquire the reputation of being an English propagandist seminary, on which I remarked in my official letter to the Political Resident, dated 11th March. I am so fully convinced of the importance of strictly adhering to the principle thus expressed, more especially in Aden, where it is proposed that Mahomedans and Jews, Christians and Heathens, should be educated together, that I can confidently predict the most signal failure of the scheme, should that principle be unfortunately lost sight of." The letter of Government (No. 1589 of 1856), to the address of the Director of Public Instruction, is equally decisive on this point: "The Governor in Council is convinced that it is of the utmost importance that this institution should neither assume the character of a Mahomedan Madresseh, nor of an English propagandist seminary, and his Lordship is glad to find that the Rev. Mr. Badger's opinions on these essential points are in unison with his own." Such explicit avowals as these could only be distorted wilfully, as has evidently been done by the writer in the "Friend of India."

4. Another

4. Another misconception appears to have arisen with regard to the superintendency of the proposed school, as if it had been in contemplation to place the control thereof in the hands of the Mahomedan master. I need hardly say that no such idea was ever entertained. My proffer of service in this respect was accepted by the Bombay Government, and his Lordship in Council was pleased to express himself "glad that the Rev. Mr. Badger had offered to exercise a general supervision over the proposed institution" (Letter, No. 1589 of 1856). This resolution is in accordance with a note received by me from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 12th May, wherein that gentleman states: "I think the Government will be inclined to urge you to take a pretty close interest, or even an office in connexion with the institution yourself, from a desire to avoid placing a Mussulman doctor at the head of the whole. It would not be perhaps easy at once to subordinate a learned Arabic scholar to a European master, without depriving the former of some of that prestige, which might otherwise attract many from all quarters to the seat of his teaching. On the other hand, if a learned and able doctor of this sect were to get the school into his own hands, he might convert it into something that we do not desire to have, and interfere with the English department and the practical teaching greatly. I wish you would let me know your views on this subject, which seems the most delicate of all. Might not you reserve to yourself the office of Principal for the present, and have an Arabic and English instructor under the Principal, but neither at present subordinate to the other? When you wished to withdraw, the English instructor, if an educated and able man, might succeed to the principalship, and by that time the hold of the school on the Arabic learning portions of the community might have been secured and confirmed."

5. In reply to the above, which is decisive against the misrepresentations of the views entertained by the Bombay Government and the Aden local authorities, I wrote a letter (copy of which is appended), from which it is equally apparent that under no circumstances was it proposed to place a Mussulman at the head of the projected institution. Mr. Erskine, in a subsequent communication (dated 28th July), whilst deeming it premature to recommend any larger scheme, or to suggest the appointment of a principal, still hoped that I would "carefully overlook the English and Arabic Departments." To this I readily assented, and further observed on his remarks touching my more extensive project, "We must therefore rest satisfied, at the outset, with a good school (the Arabic Department to be placed upon a superior footing), and live in hope that the results will insensibly lead to a development commensurate with our most sanguine expectations."

6. From all these antecedents it does not appear that the Bombay Government or the local authorities contemplated an institution differing in principle from that which the Supreme Government of India recognise the duty of establishing for the heterogeneous and varying population at Aden. The points of dissidence seem to be,—

1. The Arabic master proposed.
2. The extension of the benefits of the school to the Arabs of the neighbourhood.
3. The proposed system of instruction in the Arabic Department.

7. With regard to the first, the Supreme Government considers that "to give a good practical education to the population of the place," should be the primary object in establishing a school at Aden. But to effect this a good master is required, and such is not procurable here, neither is it at all probable that from among the very few candidates who might possibly be found in Yemen, even one man could be selected, possessed of the requisite qualifications to that end. The ordinary and almost universal routine of Mussulman tuition is the very reverse of what we deem "practical," and as far as I know, it is only in Egypt where this modern element was introduced into the Government school by the energetic efforts of Mahomed Ali Pasha, that men can be found capable of appreciating and applying it.

8. Further, I readily grant that the education to be given at an Aden school must, for the present at least, be elementary; nevertheless, laying aside all consideration of prospective provision for such pupils as may require instruction beyond the mere rudiments of learning, experience goes to prove that the real worth of primary instruction depends very much on the manner in which it has been conveyed. Thus, for example, a man of inferior qualifications, accustomed to nothing beyond the bare rote of teaching of a common Mahomedan school, is not likely to infuse into the minds of youth that species of education which is calculated to form the groundwork for future progress and eventual usefulness. Yet this district, if it can supply any, can supply men of no better stamp, and it is greatly to be doubted whether the remuneration proposed (200 rupees per mensem) would secure the services even of such a master, and when found we must be prepared to teach him, what most Arabian Mussulmans of any pretensions to literary attainments are very backward to learn, religious toleration.

9. Whether India could supply our need, I have no means of ascertaining, though I very much question whether a man of suitable attainments, and of pure Arabian descent (as he undoubtedly ought to be to fill the office of teacher at Aden), could be found there willing to accept it. Under these circumstances, I suggested Egypt as the most likely place to find a duly qualified Arabic master, and assigned the reasons upon which that recommendation was founded. I perceive no sufficient cause for changing my opinion in this respect, neither can I appreciate the force of any of the objections urged against that

III. Bombay.

course, with the exception of that touching my being deputed to Cairo in order to make the selection, and to procure a supply of necessary elementary books. On this head I can say no more than that the suggestion was made by me for the public benefit, and I am more than ready to withdraw it, and thereby to relieve myself of a serious responsibility, if the end can be attained as effectually without any such additional expense to the State.

10. On the second point the Supreme Government are pleased to observe, that "the primary object of the Government in establishing a school at Aden, must be to give a good practical education to the motley population of the place, not to make scholars of the sons of the neighbouring chiefs." If it was intended hereby to reflect upon the scheme as projected by the Aden local authorities, and supported by the Government of Bombay, the implied censure is wholly inapplicable. The native population of the place were, first and last, the chief object of consideration; their number, their entire lack of schools, their expressed readiness to avail of the assistance of the Government in this respect, and their willingness to co-operate to a certain extent in support of the same, were the principle arguments adduced when the original proposal was submitted. To these the Political Resident added the want of common Arabic writers in Aden, and the expense incurred by the State, owing to the necessity of importing subordinate officials from Bombay, all which requisites he considered might eventually be supplied by the proposed school; anything further, urged in behalf of the neighbouring tribes or their chiefs, was subordinate to the primary object as above described, and whatever was so urged was coupled with a corresponding benefit, anticipated on no chimerical grounds, to ourselves.

11. Seeing, however, that the Supreme Government of India "fully recognise the duty of the Government," as well "to endeavour to reconcile the neighbouring tribes" to our presence there by "more gentle influences than those which have been used hitherto," as "not to neglect the education even of such a heterogeneous and varying population as that of Aden," the discrepancy between the two opinions amounts to almost nothing. A system of superior schooling made available to the adjacent tribes, and offering them facilities of acquiring those sciences for which all Arabs have a natural predilection, combined with a more practical European education, will readily be admitted to constitute such an influence as the Supreme Government are disposed to employ; no means, in fact, that we can consistently adopt seems so fraught with promise towards removing the existing prejudices against us, and so calculated, in the course of time, to establish upon a solid basis a community of ideas and interests between ourselves and the Arab tribes of this region, as the educational scheme proposed by the local authorities here, and which, with slight modifications, appears to be approved of by both Governments.

12. The course of study proposed in the Arabic department, in connexion with a master of superior qualifications, appears to be the only point of difference which remains to be noticed; and that, moreover, is to be gleaned rather from occasional expressions (such as "to make scholars of the sons of the neighbouring chiefs such an institution" as that recommended by the Supreme Government in lieu of that projected by the Resident, and so forth) than from any explicit objection urged against the routine proposed.

13. Yet even here I perceive no essential discrepancy. "Elementary education, for the present at least," is what the Supreme Government deem most requisite for Aden; and "elementary instruction followed by grammar;" to which were appended "arithmetic, geography, and history," was the curriculum suggested by the local authorities at Aden and approved by the Government of Bombay. "Rhetoric and logic" were indeed added, and it was proposed generally that the ordinary course of study should be made as "conformable as possible to the usual routine pursued in the east." The object of this recommendation is clear; it was intended thereby to adapt modern European teaching to the genius of the oriental mind, and to allure (if you will) Arabic youth, by a polite and justifiable condescending to their national prejudices, to cultivate the more practical sciences. Their copious and, so to speak, scientific language is the pride of the Arabs, and for obvious reasons is regarded by them with religious reverence; hence, philology is, as it were, the basis of all their studies, and no system of education is likely to prove attractive to them which professedly omits its cultivation.

14. I am not aware of the course of study pursued in the Mahomedan Madresseh at Calcutta, and cannot consequently account for its alleged failure; but in a conversation which I had the honour of holding with Lord Dalhousie on his return to Europe, his Lordship was pleased to express his opinion that our having neglected to consider the genius of the oriental mind, in our efforts to give the natives of India generally a sound practical education, was one of the chief causes why those efforts had hitherto proved so unsuccessful.

15. Apologising for the length of these remarks, I conclude by respectfully reiterating the sentiment of Lord Elphinstone, that "after this explanation of our views, I trust that the Supreme Government will be disposed to consider our plan favourably when it again comes before them."

I have, &c.
(signed) *George P. Badger*,
Assistant Chaplain.

Aden, 19 November 1856.

APPENDIX.

To *C. J. Erskine*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I WAS extremely delighted to hear, from your note of the 12th, that you had taken so favourable a view of our educational scheme, and that Lord Elphinstone had manifested so kindly and ready an interest in it. The suggestion which you have now submitted to me is, indeed, one of grave importance; yet I candidly confess that, until thus prominently and separately brought to my notice, it did not appear to constitute a matter involving any peculiar difficulty. For my own part, though I never contemplated an office in connexion with the proposed institution, nevertheless I was fully prepared to watch over its interests, and to promote its success to the best of my ability; but now that you have pointed out so convincingly how injudicious it would be to subordinate either of the two chief masters the one to the other, the necessity of a principal, and one, too, who shall be thoroughly devoted to the work, stands out in bold relief. In this indispensable pre-requisite I now discover the greatest difficulty, for the man who undertakes the task must possess peculiar qualifications; and furthermore, as the requirements of the institution, especially at the outset, will be many, and demand the most energetic and unwearied supervision in order to the success of the scheme, he ought to have no other professional calls upon his time and exertions.

2. The extent and design of the institution will of course materially qualify the necessity just alluded to. If the object in view contemplated the benefit of the people of Aden merely, a principal might, without great difficulty, perform the duties of that office in combination with another; but in that case the institution would be hardly more than a common school, and a school would fail to exert that influence over the neighbouring districts which is one grand end of the scheme proposed. Aden is, indeed, most favourably situated for taking up such a position, and we should be sadly sacrificing our interests and advantages if we did not avail ourselves of the occasion to extend the benefits of the projected scheme of education as widely as possible. To effect this, however, the plan and scope of the institution must be made attractive to the higher classes; it must hold out educational advantages far superior to what can be obtained elsewhere in this region; and the teachers attached to it, especially in the Arabic department, must be men of first-rate ability.

3. My own idea is, that an institution of this kind might be made a most powerful lever for good, not among the Arabian chiefs merely, but among those of the opposite coast; with the Imaum of Muscat, the new King of Abyssinia, and with some of the rich Mahomedans of India, all of whom might be induced to send pupils intended for Governmental and other official employ, and whom they might wish should receive a first-rate classical education in Arabic, together with some of the more practical sciences of the Franks.

4. But to effect this the principal would require to be in constant correspondence with these chiefs, perhaps also to visit them occasionally, for the purpose of explaining the nature of the institution, and of encouraging them to avail themselves of it; added to this, he would have to superintend the masters, to watch over the pupils (especially those from abroad), and to report upon them to their parents or patrons. These duties at the outset will be all-engrossing, and I frankly admit that it would be impossible for me to undertake them together with my clerical avocations; I might do them in part, but the success of the scheme demands that they should be done in their entirety, and ably done too.

5. I submitted your last note to Brigadier Coghlan, and he fully agrees with me that the principal of such a college should have no other call upon his time and talents; I mentioned to him my readiness to co-operate with any person who might be appointed to act as superior, supposing that one of the masters might occupy that position; but you have already pointed out the injudiciousness of such an arrangement, and moreover it would be impossible for a master who is to be constantly engaged in tuition to perform the duties of a principal, such as I have exhibited them to be. Besides, as Brigadier Coghlan justly observed, supposing another person was appointed to the office, he might regard any active interest which I might evince in the welfare of the institution as an unwarrantable interference with his prerogative.

6. The conclusion, therefore, to which I have come on the subject is this: it will be desirable for the Government to select and appoint a principal, whose sole charge it shall be to take oversight of the institution; he should be a man of talent and well acquainted with Arabic, one who can command respect among the Arabs, and who, by natural or acquired versatility of demeanour and skilful adroitness in combating their prejudices, can win them over to regard him as a friend, though a Frank and an infidel. He should moreover be in the full confidence of the authorities, and act, in all his intercourse with the chiefs, in accordance with their suggestions; for as the chances of its success will be greatly increased by its being made known to the surrounding chiefs that the institution belongs to the sirkar, the greatest care should be taken that this peculiar influence should be used and exerted in favour of the Government.

III.
Bombay.

7. I trust that the above will prove satisfactory to you, and that the Government will be able to find a person duly qualified for the office of principal. In the meantime, you may rest assured that I shall be ready to do all in my power towards the successful foundation of the institution, should the Government eventually sanction it.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *George P. Badger.*

V. 958.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 19 February 1857.

COPIES of Brigadier Coghlan's letter, No. 603, dated 5th December 1856 and its accompaniments, should be submitted to the Government of India, in continuation of the letter from this Government to their address, No. 2986, dated 3d October 1856.

2. The Government of India should, at the same time, be furnished with an extract of paragraphs 22 and 23 of Brigadier Coghlan's letter, No. 639, dated 25th December 1856, to which the special attention of the Governor General in Council should be solicited.

3. The Government of India should be requested to accord their sanction to the experimental establishment proposed in paragraph 18 of Mr. Howard's letter, No. 204, dated 6th February 1857, the substance of which should be quoted in the Secretary's letter to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 512 of 1857.)

V. 959.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 2986, dated 3d October last, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Political Resident at Aden, to the address of the Director of Public Instruction at this Presidency, No. 603, dated the 5th December 1856, and its accompaniments,* on the subject of the school proposed to be established at Aden. An extract of paras. 22 and 23 of a subsequent communication on the same subject from Brigadier Coghlan, No. 639, dated the 25th idem, is at the same time herewith transmitted.

2. With reference to the remark as per margin,† made in para. 12 of your letter, No. 936, dated the 25th of July last, I am directed by his Lordship in Council to solicit the special attention of the Government of India to the 10th and following paragraphs of the letter from the Rev. Mr. Badger, dated the 19th November 1856, as also to the extract of Brigadier Coghlan's communication above referred to.

3. In submitting to this Government Brigadier Coghlan's letter of the 5th December 1856, and accompaniments, Mr. Howard, after making certain general observations on the subject of them, states as follows:—

7. Mr. Badger also expresses a doubt whether a competent Arab teacher could be found in India (I may say, in passing, that this Presidency cannot supply one); and then he recurs to Egypt as the most likely place to provide qualified persons of Arab descent and comparative liberality of sentiment.

8. A teacher procured from Egypt would, I presume, require 200 rupees per

* Two letters from the Rev. Mr. Badger, chaplain of Aden, dated respectively 27th May and 19th November 1856.

† "The primary object of the Government in establishing a school at Aden must be to give a good practical education to the motley population of the place, not to make Arabic scholars of the sons of the neighbouring chiefs."

per mensem at the least; I repeat, therefore, that I cannot see any present prospect of finding Arab assistant masters for the school of the class pointed out by the Government of India.

9. I beg respectfully to recommend that the question as to the Arabic department of the school be considered as still an open one, and the school be opened without further delay, on a footing which, in other respects, will, I hope, meet the views both of the Bombay Government and the Government of India. Meanwhile, inquiries may be made in all likely quarters for a competent Arabic teacher, and experience will show whether Mr. Badger's anticipations are correct or not. My impression is, that when the school gets fairly established, and the native masters are found to be regularly paid, and treated with consideration, Arabic teachers of the requisite qualifications will be forthcoming in sufficient abundance.

10. I have the less regret in proposing that, for the present, the questions of the Arabic teaching shall be suspended, because Mr. Badger is gone on service to Persia, and in his absence the difficulty is much increased, of founding an Arabic Department of the superior kind suggested by him. On the other hand, I am sensible that the chiefs who have been consulted on the proposed school will be much disappointed at finding it unfurnished with the scholarship which they so much value and reverence. Still it will be, no doubt, possible to secure a teacher of Arabic reading and writing whose services may suffice for the first year of the school's existence, and redeem it from the reproach of being, in the Mahommedan point of view, utterly illiterate; and by that time it may be hoped that the school may, in its other branches of teaching, have established claims to the respect even of bigoted Mussulmans.

11. The first thing is, to find a competent English master. He should not be a beginner, nor a very young man, for he will have to work independently of supervision, and his duties will require more than ordinary temper and circumspection, as well as scholastic ability. I hold it essential that he should possess the Hindustanee language, and he ought to undertake to learn Arabic in a reasonable time. I think 300 rupees is the very least salary that would command the services of such a person; and I think he should be promised 50 rupees additional on passing in Arabic.

12. It would be very ill-judged economy to depute an inferior man to so important and peculiar a duty. I hope that Government will give me credit for correctness of judgment in this particular.

13. I would give the head master an assistant, to act as first Hindoostanee moonshee, and who should be also an English scholar. His salary should be 85 rupees at the least, with a promise of 15 rupees a month additional on passing in Arabic.

14. The school might be opened at once with these two masters. I would allow the head master, with the approval of Brigadier Coghlan, to select at Aden a staff of three inferior assistants, at salaries as low as possible, not to exceed 50 rupees in the aggregate.

15. It seems that there are persons employed by the wealthy Arabs and Hebrew inhabitants to teach reading in their families. I recommend that the head master should be permitted, with the Resident's sanction, to engage not more than six of the youngest, most docile, and most improvable of these at three rupees a month each, on the footing of "pupil teachers," making them study in the school, say for three hours a day, and help in the teaching at other times.

16. Brigadier Coghlan might be authorised to propose prizes of an amount not to exceed 100 rupees to be awarded at the close of the first year.

17. On the expiration of that period, the head master will be able to report and advise on the prospects of the school. By that time it will probably be ascertained experimentally whether a learned Arabic teacher is required to make the school permanently popular or not.

	Per Mensem.
House rent - -	Rs. 80
Head master - -	300
1 Hindoostanee assistant - -	85
3 Assistant teachers - -	50
6 Pupil teachers - -	18
Contingencies - -	50
	<hr/> Rs. 583

18. I recommend, therefore, that the Government of India may be requested to sanction a provisional expenditure as per margin for one year.

19. The course of study will of necessity be for some time very elementary, and in fact, will be nothing more than reading and writing in English, and in Hindustanee, or Arabic, as the case may be; arithmetic, morals, popular physics, and local geography.

20. I would leave Brigadier Coghlan to fix the fees provisionally; Mr. Badger says that the poorer classes might pay eight annas each. I think all the scholars should pay the same, but wealthy parents might be invited in addition to subscribe to the general funds of the school. No pains should be spared to explain that the school is an experiment, and will be continued, improved, or dropped according to the support it receives from the inhabitants.

21. Government will, I am sure understand why this plan is so vague. The details can only be properly arranged in the light of local knowledge, and indeed after actual experiment.

4. For the reasons explained by Mr. Howard, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that the Government of India will be pleased to accord their sanction to the experimental establishment proposed in the 18th paragraph of the foregoing extract.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27 February 1857.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 80, dated 21 September 1857.

Establishment,
Aden School.
1857:
V. 2825 and 2826.

Para. 6. WITH reference to para. 13 of our quarterly letter in the General Department, No. 46, dated 10th June 1857, we beg to intimate to your Honourable Court, that the Government of India have sanctioned a monthly expenditure of 583 rupees for one year, for the establishment of a school at Aden, and that we have appointed Mr. Charles Gilder head master of the school, on a salary of 300 rupees per mensem.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 931 of 1857.)

V. 2825.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Government Resolution forwarded with your memorandum, No. 1183, dated 9th instant, transmitting sanction for a school establishment at Aden.

2. I have the honour to propose Mr. Charles Gilder as a proper person to be employed as head master of the school.

3. Mr. Gilder's testimonials accompany this letter.

4. I have made inquiry, but have not yet been able to select a fit candidate for the office of Hindustanee assistant teacher.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
29 May 1857.

(No. 1533 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.
The Political Resident at Aden.
The Civil Auditor.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 10 June 1857.

MR. CHARLES GILDER should be appointed head master of the Aden school, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, who should be requested to furnish for record in the secretariate, copies of such of the documents submitted by him (not being private communications) as have influenced him in selecting Mr. Gilder for the office of schoolmaster.

— 28. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1st September (No. 39) 1858, para. 3.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 80, dated 21 September 1857.

Para. 2. WE acceded in October last to a request preferred by the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, on behalf of the Committee of the Bombay Education Society, to be permitted to present to Government a report of the state of their schools as to Christian knowledge, that report being the result of an examination to be annually holden at or about the same time as the Government inspection; but the Government of India considered this proceeding open to objection, as being inconsistent with the orders of your Honourable Court, which declare that the official inspection and examination of aided schools shall have "no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education."

Bombay Education
Society's Schools.
Examination
as to Christian
Knowledge.
1856:
V. 5313 and 5314.
1857:
V. 1511 and 1512.

3. We beg to refer your Honourable Court to a letter addressed to the Government of India by our Secretary in the General Department, explaining the character and constitution of the schools of the Bombay Education Society, and the grounds for the adoption of the particular course animadverted upon by the Government of India, and their reply.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 145 of 1856.)

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

V. 5313.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship in Council a request on behalf of the committee of the Bombay Education Society, to which, in common with them, I shall esteem it a particular favour if your Lordship shall see it right to accede.

2. The schools of the society in Bombay have recently undergone examination by Dr. Peet, the Government Inspector for the Presidency Division; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that the committee contemplate the benefits which promise to accrue to the instruction given in various departments of secular knowledge from such an examination as Dr. Peet conducted.

3. Your Lordship, however, is aware that the Bombay Education Society has from the first proposed to itself, as one of the chief objects of its institutions, the inculcation of Christian faith and duty on the minds of all those whom it undertakes to educate. The committee therefore feel that an examination which omits all reference to this part of their system must fail to elicit a fair representation of the work which they have in hand; at the same time that it

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deprives

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deprives the schools, in a primary subject of teaching, of the advantages secured to other subjects by the inspection and report of a Government officer.

4. The committee are sensible, however, of the inability of Government, under the existing principles and rules of the Educational Department, to originate any inquiry into the religious instruction given to their pupils.

5. Nevertheless they venture to hope that Government might not deem it inconsistent with those principles and rules to allow of a proceeding on the part of the committee which would go far, as they trust, to obtain for the whole system of instruction in their several institutions the benefits which they desire.

6. What they would solicit is this : to be permitted to present to Government a report of the state of their several schools as to Christian knowledge, that report being the result of an examination to be annually holden at or about the same time as the Government inspection, and to be conducted by an examiner appointed for that purpose by the bishop of the diocese.

Poona,
26 September 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Bombay.*

(No. 3040 of 1857.)

V. 5314.

To the Lord Bishop.

My Lord,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, No. 145, dated the 26th ultimo, and in reply to state that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council entirely approves of the adoption of the course therein proposed, and will be happy to receive the report alluded to.

Bombay Castle,
14 October 1856.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 280.)

V. 1511.

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Home Department.
Education.

WITH reference to the proceedings of the Government of Bombay, recorded in the papers forwarded with your letter, No. 5, dated the 2d ultimo, I am directed to draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to the circumstance that the Government, in the Grant-in-aid rules, following the orders of the Honourable Court, has distinctly declared that the official inspection and examination of aided schools shall have "no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education."

2. It seems to the Governor General in Council to be hardly consistent with that principle that official permission should be given to a "Christian Education Society," "to present to Government a report of the state of their several schools as to Christian knowledge, that report being the result of an examination to be annually holden at or about the same time as the Government inspection."

3. If the presentation of the report were merely the gift of a book to the Government for the use of members of the Government, or for public or official libraries, there would be nothing in it contrary to the fundamental principle laid down by the Honourable Court. But it is evident that more than this is contemplated, and the report is meant to be officially presented, received, and recorded. This appears to the Governor General in Council to be objectionable, and contrary to the orders of the Honourable Court; and the official approval which has been given to the course proposed makes the Government in some degree a party to the examinations.

Fort William,
25 February 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Beadon,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 798 of 1857.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 1512.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 280, dated 25th February 1857.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is apprehensive that this letter must have been written under some misconception of the intention of the proceedings to which it adverts, if not of the constitution and character of the schools of the Bombay Education Society.

3. These schools, usually termed the Byculla schools, are not, I am directed to explain, missionary institutions, or in any way connected with the education of natives of India. They are the boarding schools connected with the military asylum in which the children (principally orphans), male and female, of soldiers and other British-born servants of Government are brought up, and receive not merely secular instruction but a Christian education.

4. The inspection of these schools by the Public Instruction Department is carried out in strict conformity with the orders referred to in the first paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment; but the Governor in Council is unwilling to believe that the circumstance of the managers of the Byculla schools having availed themselves of the advantage of subjecting them to such inspection, should debar him from officially expressing the interest which it is the duty of the Government of Bombay to take in by far the most important object of the military asylum schools.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
4 April 1857.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 689.)

From *R. B. Chapman*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

V. 2906.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 798, dated the 4th ultimo, and to state that the Government of India misunderstood the character of the Byculla schools, the misunderstanding having arisen from the tenor of the request made by the Bishop of Bombay in his letter dated the 26th September last, and of your reply to that letter.

Fort William,
15 May 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. B. Chapman*,
Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 6th June 1857.

V. 2907.

Recorded.

— 29. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1st September (No. 39), 1858, paras. 4 & 5.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 80, dated 21 September 1857.

Duxina, discontinuance of the payment of, to certain parties.

1857:
V. 1480 to 1483.

Para. 4. WE have authorised the discontinuance of the payment of duxina to certain persons, whose misconduct has rendered them disqualified to be recipients of an allowance which purports to be an acknowledgment of merit.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 951 of 1856.)

V. 1480.

From the Officiating Special Commissioner.

Sir,

Revenue
Department.

I HAVE the honour to suggest that something should be done to prevent the payment of any portion of the large amount of alienated revenue annually distributed as duxina, to persons whose position ought for ever to disqualify them as recipients.

* Convicted of
stamp forgery.

2. I submit this recommendation in consequence of having learnt that duxina has been paid to convicts. One Hurree Annunt Joshee,* working in irons, was, I believe, allowed to receive it as late as 1854, although not long before Government had expressly ordered certain Brahmins convicted of fraud to be struck off the list of duxina recipients.

3. Bearing in mind that this large charge upon the public funds was originally sanctioned for the special encouragement of desert and learning, the diversion of any portion of it into such improper channels seems peculiarly objectionable, and must have a very bad effect. In every case of the nature above described, the payment should, I apprehend, finally cease.

Bombay,
18 September 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Cowper*, Captain,
Officiating Special Commissioner.

(No. 17 of 1857.)

V. 1481.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 3714, dated 31st ultimo, I have the honour to state, that until I receive the report of the Vernacular Class Book Committee, referred to in my letter, No. 2700, dated 16th idem, which I have been expecting for some time, I am unable to submit my scheme for the administration of the Duxina Fund. I have, however, privately requested the secretary of the fund not to engage to patronise any new works without communication with me.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
6 January 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 6 of 1857.)

From the Acting Agent for Sirdars.

V. 148a.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 3713, of the 31st ultimo, and accompaniment, I have the honour to report for the information of Government, that the convict Hurree Anunt Joshee, alluded to in the 2d paragraph of Captain Cowper's letter, was paid duxina under the circumstances stated by order of the then Agent, Mr. Le Geyt; but there being nothing upon record on the subject, I am unable to furnish the explanation required.

2. The Bramin (not Bramins, as stated by Captain Cowper) not long before struck off the list of duxina recipients, was so under suspicion of fraud committed in the distribution of the duxina; and this seems to have been looked upon as a special case. Gopal Padya (*see* Resolution of Government, No. 499, of 4 Feb. 1854).

3. The character of many of the recipients of duxina would probably not bear scrutiny; but as Government may desire to make the conviction of a penal offence a disqualification for its receipt for the future, I have the honour to solicit their instructions on the subject.

4. One Wamun Shastree, who had been imprisoned for perjury, and who was released on the 13th January 1856, received his allowance for last year under the above precedent; but doubt on the subject having subsequently occurred to me, I suspended payment to the prisoners noted in the margin,* under date the 21st ultimo, pending the orders of Government.

5. With reference to your memorandum, No. 1947 of the 20th June last, I beg to refer Government to my letter, No. 235 of the 17th July 1856, and to report that the lapse of annuities is marked in the nominal roll which is under preparation, and will be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction when ready.

6. Your memorandum, No. 2578 of the 16th August 1856, did not appear to call for measures on my part beyond the appointment of a member to the Duxina Committee, and Rao Saheb Bhasker Damodhur was accordingly nominated.

7. I have the honour to state, that I am prepared to make over the management of the fund to the Educational Department whenever the Director of Public Instruction is able to relieve me of it, and to be,

Yours, &c.

Agent's Office, Poona,
7 January 1857.

(signed) *C. M. Harrison,*
Acting Agent.

(No. 783 of 1856.)

To the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.
„ The Director of Public Instruction.
„ The Acting Agent for Sirdars.
„ The Civil Auditor.
„ The Collector of Poona.

V. 1483

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 30 March 1857.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that it is highly desirable that the diversion of the dukshina into such improper channels as that noticed by Captain Cowper should be prevented; and he hopes that placing the management of the dukshina under the control of the Educational Department will effect this. The Director of Public Instruction has submitted this

* 1. Bapoo Dixit. 2. Rughoonath Shastree Purwistey. 3. Govind Shastree Satay. 4. Hurree Anunt Joshee. All for conspiracy.

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this scheme for the administration of the Dukshina Fund, which will receive the early consideration of Government.

In the meanwhile the Agent for Sirdars should be informed that the payment of dukshina to the parties named in the 4th paragraph of his letter dated 7th January last, should be discontinued, and their names struck off the list of dukshina recipients. This course should be followed in the case of all Brahmins who may be convicted of any crime, or who may otherwise be evidently unworthy of an allowance which is regarded as an acknowledgment of merit on the part of the recipients.

— 30. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1 September (No. 39) 1858, para. 10.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 80, dated 21 September 1857.

Indigenous schools,
encouragement to.

1857:
V. 2678 and 2679.

Para. 9. At the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, we have authorised the Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division to make a small present of books to such indigenous schools visited by him, as may be deserving of such encouragement, and to hold out the prospect to the masters of some kind of present or reward, should it appear to the inspector at his next tour of inspection, that they have made good use of the books.

10. The Educational Inspectors have also been directed to visit all indigenous schools, reporting as to their condition, with suggestions for improving their efficiency.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 711 of 1857.)

V. 2678.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state that I have received a letter from the Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, stating as follows:—

“ During my tour I make it a practice to visit all the indigenous schools that come in my way. It every now and then happens that I find one which is very superior to the other, and which seems deserving of support and encouragement.

“ Will you kindly inform me whether or not I am at liberty to promise a small donation of books to such schools, and to hold out the prospect to the master of some kind of present or rewards, should it appear at the next tour of inspection that he has made good use of them ? ”

2. I have the honour to request that I may be allowed to reply in the affirmative. The expense will be very inconsiderable.

Bombay, Office of the Director of
Public Instruction,
29 April 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) E. J. Howard,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 1456 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 2679.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 30 May 1857.

THE permission solicited by Mr. Howard should be granted, but something beyond this should be done to encourage and improve indigenous schools, the extension of which the Government of India consider should be preferred to the establishment of schools under Government management. The Honourable Court also, in the 69th, 92d, 93d, and other paragraphs of their Educational Despatch of 19th July 1854, have pointed to the importance of encouraging and improving the existing means of instruction.

The Educational Inspectors should be requested to make a point of visiting all indigenous schools, and Government will be glad to receive from Mr. Howard information regarding their condition, and suggestions for improving their efficiency in each district.

— 31. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
1 September (No. 39) 1858, para. 16.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 80, dated 21 Sept. 1857.

Para. 22. FROM paragraphs 15 and 16 of our Despatch, No. 30, dated the 30th March 1857, your Honourable Court will have learnt that the Government of India had sanctioned the formation at Ahmedabad of a class of candidate masters, containing 20 persons at three rupees each per mensem, and of a Guzerathee normal class, composed of 15 students at five rupees each per mensem, with a head master, on a monthly salary of 40 rupees.

Training and Model
School, Ahmeda-
bad.

1856:
V. 5383 to 5385.

1857:
V. 796 to 799.
V. 1877 and 1878.
V. 2863 to 2866.
V. 3102 to 3104.

23. On a subsequent representation from us, the Government of India have sanctioned an arrangement proposed by our Director of Public Instruction to form a training school of the above classes, and in order to supply the means of instructing the normal scholars and candidate masters in the art of teaching, to open a model school in connexion with the training school. The financial effect of this arrangement is an increased expenditure of 50 rupees per mensem.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 2210 of 1856.)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 5383.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Government, a scheme originated by Mr. Curtis, and with his full assent remodelled by the Educational Inspector, Guzerath Division, for the establishment of a training school for masters at Ahmedabad. Extract paras. 8, 9, and 10 of Mr. Hope's communication to me accompanies this letter.

2. Mr. Hope justly, in my opinion, considers that it is essential for the proper training of schoolmasters that they should have an abundance of pupils to practice upon; and he proposes therefore, as part of his scheme, to establish in a commodious building, a large "semi-English" or purgunna school, the boys in which are to be partially taught by the young men of the projected normal class.

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3. One of the vernacular schools in the city (known as No. IV.) and consisting of about 170 boys, would be immediately transferred, with Lallbhai, its head master, and his assistants, to the new establishment, and a draft of 40 lower boys brought over from the present English school, the standard of which it is proposed to raise. If a fee of four annas only be levied, Mr. Curtis thinks that at least 40 more boys might be expected to join from without. Thus the total would amount to perhaps 250 pupils.

4. The course taught in the school thus constituted would embrace a complete vernacular education, and, in addition, English, as far as the end of M'Culloch's Third Reading Book and Reid's Grammar. The teaching would be carried on during four hours of the day, by a head master, at 15 rupees per mensem, and the present assistant masters of No. IV. Vernacular School, and during the remaining three hours of the day by the young men of the normal class, who will be called the "first normal scholars."

5. This class is intended to consist of 15 young men, who would receive instruction from the "normal schoolmaster" during four hours of the day, and would be employed, under his supervision, in teaching the boys during the rest of the day, as explained in the preceding paragraph. Lallbhai, the present master of No. IV. Vernacular School, is recommended for normal schoolmaster, at thirty (30) rupees per mensem.

6. It is also proposed to constitute a second class, for the training of teachers of an inferior kind. Government are aware that there exists at present a class of young men, selected by competition, called candidate masters, who receive some kind of instruction (not, I fear, very thorough) until they get appointments as masters of vernacular schools, receiving in the meanwhile three (3) rupees per mensem, as a stipend. Mr. Hope desires to increase the number of this class to 20, under the title of "second normal scholars." They should come to the normal school for three hours daily for instruction by the head master (not the "normal master," but the head teacher of the school), who would be relieved meanwhile by the "first normal scholars;" and during the remainder of the day they would be employed in assisting to teach the vernacular schools in the city as they are at present.

7. A very important feature in the scheme is the proposal that the two classes of normal scholars should reside in the new school building. I hope that Government will agree with me in thinking it very desirable, wherever it can be effected, to introduce the European principle of collegiate residence, as presenting the only possible means of ensuring the moral discipline and the intellectual atmosphere, so to speak, of our schools and universities at home. It appears that a building can be procured at 50 rupees per mensem, which is admirably adapted for the purposes of the college which would be thus instituted.

8. Mr. Hope and Mr. Curtis are alive to the necessity of preserving a suitable superintendence over the resident scholars, who would be 35 in number, and propose that the normal master and the city visitor should reside within the walls. They would also place the book depository on the premises, for which it seems there is accommodation, and the "depositarian" would live there.

9. By personal communication with Mr. Hope, I find that Lallbhai, the present master of Vernacular School No. IV., and who is proposed as the normal master, is a superior, trustworthy person, who would be likely to exercise a moral control over the young men of the two normal classes; and the same may be said of Dulputram, who has been recommended as city visitor. I also beg the attention of Government to Mr. Hope's suggestion at the end of his eighth paragraph, relative to the European house which forms part of the building.

10. I think it only necessary at present to add, for the purpose of explaining the scheme, that Mr. Curtis suggests that he should have permission to be absent from his own school for half a day four times a month, and that he should also be allowed to leave it at any time, for the purpose of visiting the normal class, due regard being, of course, had to the interests of the English school. This appears reasonable, and might be permitted, I think.

11. Government

11. Government are aware of the great difficulty of procuring properly educated masters for the new schools that are being established every month in Guzerath, and will probably be of opinion that there is pressing need for a training school for masters at Ahmedabad. I cannot say that the scheme of Mr. Hope and Mr. Curtis is at all adequate to the wants of the collectorate; and am strongly of opinion that every normal school should have a European at its head. I do not venture to recommend it now, but I hope the time will arrive when this principle shall be recognised; meanwhile I can suggest nothing better than the present plan, which has been carefully adapted to the local circumstances of Ahmedabad, and with the strictest regard to economy, and which cannot fail, I think, if Lallbhai is the energetic, successful teacher he is represented as being, to do great service.

12. I therefore recommend the accompanying proposals for sanction; and should Government desire it, will forward further details as soon as Mr. Hope and Mr. Curtis can definitely arrange them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Howard,*

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
24 September 1856.

EXTRACT Paras. 8, 9, and 10, of a Letter from the Educational Inspector,
Guzerath Division, No. 1137, of 18 August 1856.

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8. HE “(Mr. Curtis)” further reported that he had found a very large and eligible building which one of the principal shets was willing to let for the purpose at a rent of 50 rupees per mensem.” A plan of it is subjoined. It appears to me that it would be almost impossible to find a place better suited for our purpose. The situation is excellent and the building is ready for immediate occupation, all the entrances are closed except one; there is a large space in the entrance for a play ground, a garden, which the pupils might keep in order, a well, dining hall, &c. There are also school-rooms for 300 pupils, a place for the book depository; rooms for Dulpotram and Lallbhai to live in, a covered veranda all round the quadrangle, which is about 180 feet square, and small rooms opening off it like a dhurumshalla, which will easily accommodate 45 persons. There is in addition a large dwelling-house handsomely furnished in European style, which the shet does not live in, but is now unwilling to let. He could probably be eventually induced to give it up, and if the European assistant master whom it is hoped will soon be sanctioned for the school, were directed to live in it, his presence would give additional security that the regulations of the institution were properly enforced.

9. I beg, therefore, to recommend the following measures for sanction:

1st. That the house of Shet Dayubhai be engaged at a rent of 50 rupees per month, half to be debited to the training school, and half to the normal class.

2d. That a master on 30 rupees per month be sanctioned for the training school to be held there.

3d. That on the mastership of No. IV. School falling vacant (by the appointment of Lalbhai), a sum of 15 rupees out of the pay of 25 rupees be given to the new man, and he, with the assistants of the school, be transferred to be assistants in the model school.

4th. That as the present No. IV. School is in quite a different part of the town, and one where some sort of a school may be necessary (though the bulk of the boys are sure to follow Lalbhai), it should be continued as an experiment, and a master appointed on 10 rupees, which will remain after the deduction of 15 rupees for the model school first assistant master.

5th. That a fee of four annas be levied from all who study English in the training school, the fee for vernacular instruction remaining as at present.

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6th. That

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6th. That the lower boys in the English school be transferred to the training school, and the standard for admission into the former fixed as proposed by Mr. Curtis.

7th. That the two junior monitorships in the English school be abolished.

8th. That on the sanction of the first normal class, and the proposed extension of the second, the scholars be brought to live in the training school, and Mr. Curtis, in communication with the masters of the classes, be requested to frame a set of suitable regulations.

10. In conclusion, I am glad to have this opportunity of bringing to your notice the zeal and judgment of Mr. Curtis, and the hearty co-operation which I have received from him in matters regarding the candidate masters, and on other occasions.

(No. 3074 of 1856.)

V. 5385.

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 10 October 1856.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council does not exactly understand from these papers, what the financial effect of the proposed scheme will be with reference to existing sanctions ; as for the candidate masters' class, or any other which this scheme may affect, Mr. Howard should be requested to show this in the tabular form prescribed in such cases by the Government of India.

(No. 124 of 1857.)

V. 796.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government resolution, No. 3074, dated 16th October 1856, I have the honour to state as follows :

2. There is at Almedabad a class of 15 normal scholars at five rupees each, with a master at 40 rupees, sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter, No. 5311, dated 28th November 1856.

3. There is also a class of 20 candidate masters at three rupees each ; sanction communicated to this department in Government memorandum, No. 3025 of 10th October 1856.

4. It is proposed to form a "training school" of these two classes.

5. The training school cannot be established in the English school which is already too numerous for the building in which it is held, Mr. Hope, therefore, recommends that a large building, which he describes, should be hired at 50 rupees per month. This will be entirely a new charge on Government.

6. In order to supply the means of instructing the normal scholars and candidate masters in the art of teaching, it is proposed to open a "model school" in connexion with the "training school."

7. The nucleus of the "model school" will be provided by one of the Government vernacular schools known as No. IV., and which will be transferred with its teachers to the new building.

8. The "model school" will also be swelled by about 40 boys who will be compelled to leave the English school if the standard of the English school is raised as Mr. Curtis proposes. Thus the "model school" will consist of upwards of 200 boys. It will create no charge on Government, unless Government think fit to debit it with a moiety or other proportion of the house-rent of the new building.

1. I have the honour to request that the Collector of Ahmedabad may be instructed to obtain a leave for a term of three years, of the house of
Shet

Shet Dayabhai, at 50 rupees a month, for the purpose of accommodating the new training school, the model school, and depository.

2. That I may be allowed at once to transfer No. IV. Vernacular School, with its masters, to the new building.

3. If the Government are willing to sanction the expenditure of 50 rupees house-rent, without the sanction of the Government of India, I request that I may be allowed to instruct Mr. Curtis to obtain for the normal scholars lately appointed, at a charge of Government not to exceed six rupees a month.

Note.—The building rented for the normal school at Poona costs Government 30 rupees a month; but the Ahmedabad building contains much more accommodation.

9. I have the honour to request that these proposals may be read in substitution for the recommendations contained in my letter to Government, No. 2210, dated 24th September 1856, which are no longer applicable to the case.

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
24 January 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

NATURE OF CHARGES.			Proposition.	
			Permanent.	
Present Scale.		Proposed Scale.	Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
A class of 15 normal scholars, at five rupees each - - - - -	<i>Rs. 75 - -</i>	For united Training School in Model School.		
Master for ditto - - - - -	<i>40 - -</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
	115 - -	115 - -		
20 candidates masters, at three rupees each -	60 - -	60 - -		
Ahmedabad No. IV. Vernacular School establishment to be transferred to the proposed model school - - - - -	32 8 -	32 8 -		
Rent of house for proposed training school and model school - - - - -	- - -	50 - -		
	<i>Rs. 207 8 -</i>	<i>257 8 -</i>		
		Increase - <i>Rs.</i>	50 - -	

V. 797.

E. J. Howard,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 398 of 1857.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 798.

Sir,

IN Mr. Secretary Lushington's communication, No. 5311, dated the 28th November 1856, this Government were informed of the sanction of the Government of India to the formation of a Guzeratee normal class at Ahmedabad, composed of 15 students, at five rupees each per mensem, with a head master on a monthly salary of 40 rupees.

2. From the correspondence ending with Mr. Officiating Under Secretary Chapman's letter, No. 1229, dated the 19th September 1856, it will be observed that the Government of India have also sanctioned the formation at Ahmedabad of a class of candidate masters, containing 20 persons, at three rupees each per mensem.

3. It has now been proposed by the Acting Director of Public Instruction to
186 (III.)—Sess. 2. 3 T 4 form

III.
Bombay.

form a training school of the classes above referred to; and with reference to this proposal he has made the following remarks:

5. The "training school" cannot be established in the English school, which is already too numerous for the building in which it is held. Mr. Hope therefore recommends that a large building, which he describes, should be hired at 50 rupees per month. This will be an entirely new charge on Government.

6. In order to supply the means of instructing the normal scholars and candidate masters in the art of teaching, it is proposed to open a "model school" in connexion with the "training school."

7. The nucleus of the "model school" will be provided by one of the Government vernacular schools known as No. IV., and which will be transferred, with its teachers, to the new building.

8. The "model school" will also be swelled by about 40 boys, who will be compelled to leave the English school if the standard of the English school is raised, as Mr. Curtis proposes. Thus the "model school" will consist of upwards of 200 boys. It will create no charge on Government, unless Government think fit to debit it with a moiety or other proportion of the house-rent of the new building.

4. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to submit the proposed arrangement for the sanction of the Government of India, and at the same time to intimate, that pending the receipt of a reply, the Collector of Ahmedabad has been instructed to obtain a lease for three years of the premises referred to in clause 1 of para. 8 of Mr. Howard's letter above extracted, subject, of course, to the condition, that the arrangement now submitted shall be sanctioned by the Government of India.

5. Pending the receipt of a reply to this communication, this Government have granted to Mr. Howard the authority requested by him in clause 3 of the same paragraph, for the obtainment of temporary accommodation for the normal scholars referred to in para. 1 of this letter, charging for the same in monthly contingent bills.

6. The usual tabular statement is hereto appended.

Bombay Castle,
20 February 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 399 of 1857.)

V. 799.

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 124, dated the 24th ultimo, with accompaniment, and to inform you that the arrangement therein proposed has been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, pending the receipt of whose reply, the Collector of Ahmedabad has been instructed to obtain a lease for three years of the premises referred to by you, subject, of course, to the condition, that the arrangement which has been submitted shall be sanctioned by the Government of India.

2. Pending the receipt of a reply from the Government of India, his Lordship in Council is pleased to grant to you the authority requested by you, for obtaining temporary accommodation for the normal scholars referred to in clause 3 of paragraph 8 of your letter under acknowledgment, charging for the same in monthly contingent bills.

Bombay Castle,
20 February 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

V. 1677.

Extracts from Home Department of Government of India.		NATURE OF CHARGE.				Proposition.		Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government Recommendation.	Order of the Government of India.		
No.	Date.	Present Scale.	Proposed Scale.	Permanent.		Remarks.	Remarks.			Orders.		
				Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.							
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
348.	5th March 1857.			For united Training School and Model School.				Vide Bombay Government Letter, No. 398, dated 20th February 1857. (signed) W. Hari, Secretary to Government.		No objection. (signed) C. Beadon, Secretary to the Government of India.	May be sanctioned. No. 1435.	Sanctioned. By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council. (signed) C. H. Lushington, Secretary to the Government of India. Council Chamber, 27 March 1857.
		A class of 15 normal scholars at 5 rupees each, is - Rs. 75										
		Master, for do. 40										
		115 - - -		115 - - -	- - -							
		20 Candidate masters, at 3 rupees each -		60 - - -	- - -							
		Ahmedabad, No. IV. Vernacular School establishment to the proposed model school - -		32 8 -	- - -	32 8 -	- - -					
		Rent of house for proposed training school and model school - - -		- - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -					
		Rs. 207 8 -				257 8 -						

Vide Bombay Government Letter, No. 398, dated 20th February 1857.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

No objection.
(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

May be sanctioned.
No. 1435.

Sanctioned. By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.
(signed) *C. H. Lushington*,
Secretary to the Government of India.
Council Chamber, 27 March 1857.

(No. 1017 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.
The Collector of Ahmedabad.
The Civil Auditor.

V. 1878.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 30 April 1857.

To be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, the Collector of Ahmedabad, and the Civil Auditor, with reference to Government communications, Nos. 399, 400, and 401 respectively, dated 20th February 1857.

(No. 479 of 1857.)

From the Collector of Ahmedabad.

V. 2863.

Sir,

WITH reference to your endorsement, No. 400, dated 20th February 1857, on letter No. 399, of the same date, to the Director of Public Instruction, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter No. 344, dated 25th ultimo, from Mr. Hope to my address, and of the agreement passed by Shet Dayabhaee Anopchund, and shall feel obliged by your obtaining the sanction of Government for the payment of the rent as agreed upon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Hadow*,
Collector.

Ahmedabad Collector's Camp, Kassindra,
27 April 1857.

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(No. 344 of 1857.)

V. 2864.

From *T. C. Hope*, Esq., Educational Inspector G. Division, to *J. W. Hadow*, Esq.,
Collector of Ahmedabad.

Sir,

Camp, Oomret, 25 March 1857.

IN reply to your letter, No. 311, of the 16th instant, I have the pleasure to state that I consider the accommodation offered by the Shet to be sufficient and suitable. It is, in fact, the same that I originally reported to Mr. Erskine as procurable, with the addition of the verandah M. I do not find on record that the rooms L. L. L. L. were reserved as stated by Mr. Jordan.

2. I presume that all that is meant by the first condition is, that other castes are not to eat on the premises. The Set told me that there would be no objection to Europeans sleeping on them. This should be cleared up.

3. Regarding the second and third conditions I do not feel competent to offer an opinion. They should be settled in conformity with the general custom of leases in Ahmedabad.

4. The fourth condition appears at variance with the 1st paragraph of the Government letter, No. 399, of 20th February, according to which the lease should be made subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

5. Will you kindly inform me when the lease is executed that I may take possession of the premises as soon as the sanction arrives.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. C. Hope*,
Educational Inspector, G. Division.

Ahmedabad Collector's Camp, Oomret,
27 April 1857.

AGREEMENT.

I, SHET DAYABHAE ANOPCHUND, agree to rent to John William Hadow, esq., Collector of Ahmedabad, the undermentioned portions of my premises, situated in that part of the city called Ghee Kantha, and on the following conditions:

- 1st. The four upper storey rooms, not in the large bungalow.
- 2d. The 10 rooms and the verandah opposite the entrance to the garden.
- 3d. Four lower rooms on the road side, to the south of the entrance to the garden.
- 4th. Two rooms under the large upper rooms, on the north side of the garden.
- 5th. One cook-room and dining-room adjoining the stable.
- 6th. A necessary and a well, for the joint use of those who reside in the garden; myself and my servants, who have charge of the garden.
- 7th. The verandah on the south side of the garden; but the rooms in the verandah, some of the doors of which are outside (the garden), are mine; and if I make doors on the inside of the verandah, and put my goods in them, no objection is to be made.

The above-mentioned rooms, &c. I give for the use of the normal class, the semi-English school, and the book depository, on a monthly rent of 50 Company's rupees, to be paid monthly, on the following conditions:

- 1st. No other persons but Hindoos are to be allowed to cook or eat on the premises.
- 2d. The expense of whitewashing the building and plastering the floor with cow-dung to be borne by you, and repairs to the building to be made by me.
- 3d. The period of the lease to be for three years; within that period I am not to ask you to leave it, nor are you to leave it without my permission. If the premises be vacated within the three years, I am to receive the rent for the whole period, at the rate of 50 rupees per mensem, viz. 1,800 rupees.
- 4th. The rent to commence from the date on which you take possession of the premises.

(signed) *Dayabhoy Anopchund*.

(No. 965 of 1857.)

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction, as requested in Mr. Secretary
Hart's Memorandum, No. 1402, dated 29 May 1857.

V. 2865.

THE second condition ought to state whether the lessee undertakes to turn tiles, dammer the roof, and paint the woodwork.

2. The third condition should be altered.

3. As it stands at present, it is open to the construction that if the lessee vacates the premises at any time during the currency of the lease, he is liable to pay a penalty equal to the rent for the whole term, viz., 1,800 rupees. For "whole period," read, "unexpired portion of the lease," and omit the words and figure, "viz., 1,800 rupees."

4. From Mr. Hope's letter, it seems that a map or plan is annexed to the original lease. References should be made in the lease to the letters used in the plan to denote the premises comprised in and excepted from the lease.

With these exceptions, I think the agreement is sufficient.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
4 June 1857.

(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 1556 of 1857.)

To the Collector of Ahmedabad; The Director of Public Instruction.

V. 2866.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 10th June 1857.

A COPY of Mr. Howard's report should be forwarded for the guidance of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

(No. 693 of 1857.)

From the Collector of Ahmedabad.

V. 3102.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 479, dated 27th April last, to your address, I have the honour to forward for your information the annexed copy of a letter, No. 689, dated 1st instant, from the Acting Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division.

Ahmedabad Collector's Office,
17 June 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Howard*,
Collector.

(No. 689 of 1857.)

To *J. W. Hadow*, Esq., Collector of Ahmedabad.

V. 3103.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the house of Shet Dayabhoy Anupchund was taken possession of this morning for the use of the training and model schools, on the terms mentioned in the agreement which accompanied your letter, No. 477 of 27th April last.

Ahmedabad,
Office of the Acting Educational Inspector,
G. D., 1 June 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. B. Curtis*,
Acting Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division.

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(No. 1674 of 1857.)

V. 3104.

To the Collector of Ahmedabad.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 4 July 1857.

THE Collector of Ahmedabad should be referred to the Government Resolution, No. 1556, dated the 15th June 1857, with which was communicated to him for his guidance copy of a Report by the Director of Public Instruction, suggesting certain modifications in the agreement referred to by the Acting Educational Inspector, Guzerat Division.

— 32. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 1 September (No. 39) 1858, paras. 21 and 24.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay (No. 88), dated 16 November 1857.

Colleges, Surat.
1856:
V. 3585 and 3586.
1857:
V. 1785 and 1786.
V. 3633 to 3637.

Para. 5 IN para. 2 of our Despatch (No. 77) dated the 29th August 1856, we reported to your Honourable Court that the Government of India had approved of the measures taken by us, with a view to establish experimentally a Government college at Surat.

6. We have now to state that, in consequence of the majority of the subscribers for the establishment of the proposed college having failed to pay their promised contributions, we have been compelled to abandon the project for the present.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 1228 of 1856.)

V. 3585.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 12 of my letter, No. 191 of the 9th of February last, I beg to state that the first Assistant Collector in charge Surat has reported in regard to the local fund there alluded to, and which was originally designed to relieve the sufferers by the great fire which occurred in April of 1837.

“ The principal item in the funds at the disposal of the Committee then appointed was a grant of 50,000 rupees by the Government of India. Smaller contributions gradually poured in from the communities of Bombay and other towns, amounting in the aggregate to a sum of Rs. 48,359. 14. 1., which, with the Government grant above alluded to, raised the funds to Rs. 98,359. 14. 1. The actual collection on this account amounted to Rs. 61,466. 13. in 1837.

“ With this large fund at their command, the Committee entered upon their charitable proceedings, which were not, indeed, confined to alleviating the miseries of the sufferers of 1837 only; sufferers from similar calamities of later dates have also had the benefit of this fund, at first through the late Ardaseer Dunjeeshaw Khan Bahadoor (who was a sort of secretary to the Committee), and latterly, when that gentleman resigned office, through this department. Ardaseer had the management of the funds up to May 1845, and expended Rs. 87,352. 12. 11. during the term of his office. The surplus to the amount of Rs. 11,007. 1. 2. was then made over to this department, and invested in the following manner:

					Rs.	a.	p.
“ In the Government securities	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	-
In the savings bank	-	-	-	-	7	1	2
					Rs.		
					11,007	1	2

“ This

“ This sum, after receiving considerable increment in the shape of interest, and suffering deductions by subsequent demands made thereon to the extent of 320 rupees up to April 1855, now amounts to Rs.12,837. 13. 8., which is thus invested :

		Rs.	a.	p.
“ In four per cent. Government securities	-	12,500	-	-
In the Government savings bank	-	337	13	8
	Rs.	12,837	13	8

“ The total disbursements of the Committee, from 1837 to the present time, amount to Rs. 87,672. 12. 11.”

2. It does not, under this report, appear to me that the funds to which I referred can be regarded as available for the purposes of college education.

3. The subject of the Surat College is, as Government are aware, in abeyance, pending the communication of the results of the recent preliminary examinations.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
6 June 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 2098 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3586.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 30 June 1856.

ON learning the results of the recent preliminary examinations held at Surat, Mr. Erskine should report, for the information of Government, the exact charges of the college proposed to be established in that city, and how far they will be met by the contribution from private sources already secured.

(No. 518 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 1785.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 759, dated 3d March 1856, I have the honour to state that the subscriptions for the college at Surat come in very slowly.

2. The Agent for the Right Honourable the Governor informs me, that up to 19th January 1857 only 871 rupees had been paid up, whereas 4,035 rupees had then become due; and he thinks that it ought to be determined whether subscriptions should still be received or not, and what should be done with the money in hand.

3. Mr. Hebbert remains of the opinion, which he expressed last year to my predecessor, that dependence cannot be placed on the promised subscriptions. He thinks that very few of the subscribers are in earnest, and that those few are among the least wealthy and affluent. The general idea is (he says), that it were better the funds should be raised by some local tax.

4. My own impression is, that it will not be possible for some time to come to establish a college at Surat on the plan sketched by my predecessor. I deprecate the notion of pressing the people to make good their promised subscriptions. What the college scheme may thus gain in money it would lose in favour.

5. I have addressed Government in a separate communication on the general subject of provincial colleges, to which I beg leave here to refer. I do not think

III.
Bombay.

it likely that I shall have occasion to recommend Government to establish a college at Surat by means of a local rate.

6. However, I do not propose to drop the college scheme at Surat. When Mr. Hope arrives there, he will be requested to try to reanimate the languishing spirit of the subscribers. In any case, the money already received should not be returned except on the positive application of the donors; I would employ it in founding exhibitions of five rupees per mensem to the Elphinstone College.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
28 March 1857.

(No. 957 of 1857.)

V. 1786.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 18 April 1857.

MR. HOWARD should be requested to submit a list of the subscribers to the project of a college at Surat, showing the amount to which each subscriber is pledged, and how much he is in arrears.

2. The list should distinguish those persons who have been specially thanked by Government for their readiness to subscribe.

I do not think that the money subscribed at Surat should in any case be transferred to the Elphinstone College; it should be expended on some local object, the foundation, for example, of scholarships to enable boys who could not otherwise afford it, but who gave proof of industry and talent, to remain at the upper school which Mr. Howard proposes to establish at Surat.

(No. 871 of 1857.)

V. 3633.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to Government Resolution, No. 957, dated 22d ultimo, to submit a list of the subscribers to the project of a college at Surat, showing the amount to which each is pledged, and how much he is in arrears. The list, moreover, distinguishes those persons who have been thanked by Government for their readiness to subscribe.

2. On analysing the list, it will be found that two persons only, that is to say, Manockjee Pestonjee No. 2, and Cooverjee Cowasjee No. 56, have paid the entire sum promised by them. Nos. 7, 15, 17, 18, 34, 37, 50, 52, 55, 60, 61, eleven persons, have paid more than half; 26 have paid nothing at all; and the residue, 24 persons, have paid less than half the sum set down by them. The whole sum now collected is 930 rupees.

3. Mr. Hope stated to me in conversation that when he was in Surat a few days ago the people seemed to avoid him; no one would come to the distribution of prizes at the English school, and he was consequently unable to do anything to revive the educational enthusiasm of the people.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office
of the Director of Public Instruction,
19 May 1857.

LIST of Subscribers to the Proposed College at Surat, showing the Amount to which each Subscriber is Pledged, and how much he is in Arrears, as also distinguishing those persons who have been specially thanked by Government.

V. 3634.

No.	N A M E S.	Amount of Monthly Subscription.	Amount due by the Subscribers up to the end of March 1857.	Amount Paid.	Balance due by the Subscribers.
	Those who were thanked as per para. 2, of Government Resolution, dated 21 February 1856 :	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Nusserwanjee Pestonjee - - - -	5 - -	65 - -	20 - -	45 - -
2	Manickjee Pestonjee - - - -	5 - -	65 - -	65 - -	- -
3	Moteeram Dulputram - - - -	2 - -	26 - -	6 - -	20 - -
	Those who were thanked as per para. 3 of the above Resolution :				
4	Seedee Abdool Kurreem Mahomed Yakoot Khan, Nowab of Sucheen - - - -	25 - -	325 - -	- - - -	325 - -
5	Abdool Kaddur Nujmoodeen Moolla of the Borahs - - - -	50 - -	650 - -	- - - -	650 - -
6	Saind Hoosen Idroos - - - -	15 - -	195 - -	15 - -	180 - -
7	Meer Moeenodeen, Khan Bukshie - - - -	5 - -	65 - -	35 - -	30 - -
8	Purshotumdass Maniklal - - - -	15 - -	195 - -	30 - -	165 - -
9	Dwarkadass Lullobhae - - - -	10 - -	130 - -	10 - -	120 - -
10	Baee Premkoonwur, daughter of Doolubhae Hurgowundass - - - -	14 - -	182 - -	- - - -	182 - -
11	Chotalal Duyaram, manager of the firm of Himutram Muyaram - - - -	10 - -	130 - -	- - - -	130 - -
12	Russeekbhaee Geerdhurbhaee - - - -	10 - -	130 - -	- - - -	130 - -
13	Ruttunkrustna Balkrustna - - - -	10 - -	130 - -	- - - -	130 - -
14	Veeerbhundra Hurribhudra - - - -	10 - -	130 - -	- - - -	130 - -
15	Moddee Eduljee Khoorshedjee - - - -	5 - -	65 - -	45 - -	20 - -
16	Ardaseer Dhunjeeah, Khan Bahadoor (deceased) - - - -	25 - -	325 - -	- - - -	325 - -
17	Jamestjee Bomanjee - - - -	15 - -	195 - -	180 - -	15 - -
18	Merwanjee Hormusjee (deceased) - - - -	15 - -	195 - -	120 - -	75 - -
19	Cooverbaee, widow of Moddee Rustomjee - - - -	10 - -	130 - -	- - - -	130 - -
20	Feerojshah Shapoorjee - - - -	20 - -	260 - -	40 - -	220 - -
21	Nakoda Saind Abdool Rehman - - - -	10 - -	130 - -	- - - -	130 - -
	Those who were not thanked.				
22	Shink Tajooddeen Jerooden (deceased) - - - -	- 8 -	6 8 -	- - - -	6 8 -
23	Nursaeedass Nuggurshet - - - -	2 - -	26 - -	2 - -	24 - -
24	Oodeychund Ichachund - - - -	8 - -	104 - -	8 - -	96 - -
25	Tribhowrin Lukhmeechund - - - -	8 - -	104 - -	24 - -	80 - -
26	Mahomed Ali Putnee - - - -	7 - -	91 - -	- - - -	91 - -
27	Chooneelal Doolubhdass Chucka (deceased) - - - -	8 - -	104 - -	- - - -	104 - -
28	Dahyabhae Ghirdhurlal - - - -	5 - -	65 - -	- - - -	65 - -
29	Duyaram Wurnjdass - - - -	3 8 -	45 8 -	- - - -	45 8 -
30	Doolubhram Goolabdass - - - -	2 8 -	32 8 -	- - - -	32 8 -
31	Junardhun Wassooodejee - - - -	6 - -	78 - -	18 - -	60 - -
32	Ballkrustna Lwxoomun - - - -	2 - -	26 - -	- - - -	26 - -
33	Moorarbhae Wizbhookhundass - - - -	2 - -	26 - -	- - - -	26 - -
34	Ramchundra Ambajee - - - -	5 - -	65 - -	60 - -	5 - -
35	Jugjeewundass Khooshaldass - - - -	2 - -	26 - -	6 - -	20 - -
36	Aditram Guneshram (deceased) - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	- - - -	13 - -
37	Manekram Oomiamram - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	5 - -	8 - -
38	Mukundae Muneerae - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	4 - -	9 - -
39	Purbhoodass Wullubhdass - - - -	2 - -	26 - -	8 - -	18 - -
40	Oomedram Runchoredass - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	2 - -	11 - -
41	Runchordass Nanabhae - - - -	2 - -	26 - -	4 - -	22 - -
42	Soorujam Wullubhram Shastree (deceased) - - - -	2 - -	26 - -	8 - -	18 - -
43	Pranjeurendass Kussundass - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	3 - -	10 - -
44	Moongajee Dinanath - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	- - - -	13 - -
45	Trimbuckrao Hurrichund - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	1 - -	12 - -
46	Kussundass Wuktajee - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	- - - -	13 - -
47	Champajee Pandoorung - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	- - - -	13 - -
48	Jumietram Chintamunee - - - -	- 8 -	6 8 -	- - - -	6 8 -
49	Gokuldass Gopaldass - - - -	2 - -	26 - -	8 - -	18 - -

No.	N A M E S.	Amount of Monthly Subscription.	Amount due by the Subscribers up to the end of March 1857.	Amount Paid.	Balance due by the Subscribers.
	Those who were not thanked— <i>continued.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
50	Bezunjee Burjorjee Entee - - - -	6 - -	78 - -	66 - -	12 - -
51	Pestonjee Burjorjee Entee - - - -	5 - -	65 - -	15 - -	50 - -
52	Cowasjee Burjorjee Entee - - - -	5 - -	65 - -	40 - -	25 - -
53	Dadabhae Manickjee - - - -	5 - -	65 - -	5 - -	60 - -
54	Dimshah Dustoor Pestonjee - - - -	2 - -	26 - -	- - -	26 - -
55	Hormusjee Dorabjee - - - -	3 - -	39 - -	24 - -	15 - -
56	Kooverjee Kowasjee - - - -	2 - -	26 - -	26 - -	- - -
57	Nusserwanjee Behramjee - - - -	2 - -	26 - -	4 - -	22 - -
58	Ruttunjee Ookurjee - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	- - -	13 - -
59	Pallunjee Hormusjee - - - -	- 8 -	6 8 -	1 - -	5 8 -
60	Dadabhoy Pestonjee - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	11 - -	2 - -
61	Sorabjee Pestonjee - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	7 - -	6 - -
62	Cowasjee Framjee - - - -	1 - -	13 - -	4 - -	9 - -
63	Venarjekrao Gunesh (deceased) - - - -	4 - -	52 - -	- - -	52 - -
	TOTAL - - - £.	403 8 -	5,245 8 -	930 - -	4,315 8 -

Surat, Office of Agent
for the Right Honourable the Governor, 5 May 1857.

(signed) *A. K. Forbes*, Acting Agent.

(No. 1474 of 1857.)

DOCUMENT TO WHOM SENT.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
Director of Public Instruction - - -	To submit copies of the letters of thanks addressed by him to the parties referred to in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, No. 759, dated 3d March 1856.

By order, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Bombay Castle, 8 June 1857. Secretary to Government.

(No. 1197 of 1857.)

V. 3635.

REPORT.

A COPY of the letter of thanks addressed to the parties referred to in para. 3 of the Government Resolution, No 759 of 3d March 1856 is herewith forwarded together with a close translation of the same by the Guzerathi Translator in the Educational Department.

(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
21 July 1857.

V. 3635 A.

The Illustrious Right Honourable Governor Saheb Bahadur's Agent, Saheb's Office.

THE Khan possessed of dignity, magnificence and concord, Mir Moeen Uldin Khan Saheb, son of Mir Sadar Uldin Khan Saheb; may his friendship be perpetual.

From Henry Hebert, esq. Acting Agent. Read the Salutation of the Right Honourable Governor Saheb Bahadur of high rank:

You and other gentlemen having agreed to give some rupees monthly for establishing a college in the city of Surat, sent a petition through us addressed to the Right Honourable Governor Saheb Bahadur of high rank. An answer to it came from the said Governor, in which said illustrious Governor informed us that having heard the matter above mentioned, he

he was much pleased, and hoped that in future also liberal aid will be given in this good work. To inform you, sir, of this fact the present letter is written.

We have to write now, that immediately the monthly payments, both receipts and expenditure, connected with the college, have been ordered through the merciful Agent Saheb. Therefore kindly pay and cause to be paid to our Native Agent on the 1st of April 5 rupees, and continue the same on the 1st of every month. And having sanctioned the establishment of a college in the city of Surat, what kind of arrangement Government has made, and what assistance it has determined to give, on these points information will be given afterwards.

Surat, 15 March 1857.

(signed) *H. Hebert,*
Acting Agent.

(signed) *Gokaldas Gopaldas,*
Native Agent's signature.

(No. 1974 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3636.

RESOLUTION of Government dated, 30 July 1857.

THOSE persons who have paid nothing on account of the contributions offered by them should be informed of the disappointment of Government; and those who have paid up the amount of their subscriptions should be courteously informed, that as Government is unable, in consequence of the non-fulfilment of their promises by others, and by the want of support which has been afforded by the public of Surat generally to carry out the plan of establishing a college in that town, their contributions towards that object will be returned to them, unless they desire them to be appropriated to the use of the existing school.

(No. 1975 of 1857.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 3637.

Sir,

IN my letter, No. 760, dated the 3d March 1856, the Government of India were informed that a memorial had been presented to the Director of Public Instruction by some members of the native community on behalf of the inhabitants of Surat, praying for the establishment of a Government college in that city, and that, as an earnest of their appreciation of such an institution, the memorialists had succeeded in obtaining promises of contributions to the amount of 403 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per mensem, or an annual sum of 4,842 rupees.

2. It was at the same time stated that the Director of Public Instruction believed that, taking into account the fees which might be expected from the pupils, the cost to Government for maintaining the institution would not be more than twice the amount subscribed by the residents, while an assurance was given that every effort would be made to render the institution as generally useful and as little expensive to the State as possible.

3. In your letter, No. 465, dated the 4th April 1856, it was intimated in reply, that under the above assurance the Governor General in Council was "pleased to approve of the measures taken by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council for the establishment experimentally of a Government college at Surat," but requested that the total proposed cost of the institution might be reported in the usual tabular statement, as soon as the details were finally decided upon.

4. I am now desired to report, for the information of the Government of India, that this Government are unable to carry out the plan of establishing a college at Surat, in consequence of the non-fulfilment of their promises by the majority of the subscribers, and the want of support on the part of the public of Surat generally.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7 August 1857.

— 33. —

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 88, dated 16 November 1857.

Para. 20. THE Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of a vernacular school at Boolah Khan's tanna, in the hill districts of the Kurrachee Collectorate, at a cost of Rs. 12. 8. per mensem.

(No. 119 of 1857.)

From the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

I HAVE the honour to request the sanction of your Lordship in Council to the establishment of a vernacular school at Boolah Khan's tanna, in the hill districts of the Kurrachee Collectorate, at a cost of (Rs. 15. 8.) 15 rupees and 8 annas per mensem.*

2. The application emanates from the inhabitants themselves, who have promised to send 10 boys to the school when it is first opened, and to pay (4) four annas per mensem for each pupil. The kardar anticipates that the number of scholars will greatly increase as soon as the school is established.

3. The inhabitants of the hills being very poor, are unable to contribute to the current expenses of the school; and I would beg respectfully to point to this application as an instance of the impracticability of adhering strictly, in a newly acquired province like Sind, to the rules and regulations which may with facility be adopted in districts more advanced in civilization.

4. It has been ordered that grants-in-aid are not to be given except when the Government Resolution, No. 2922, community contributes a portion of the expense; if this rule be rigidly adhered to, the present application must be refused; but I trust that your Lordship in Council will consider this an exceptional case, as it really is, and grant the aid applied for.

5. The district in which it is proposed to establish this school is the subject of one of the printed selections from the records, to which I beg to refer for an account of the people, and of the means by which it is proposed to ameliorate their condition.

6. An extra establishment of clerks, kardars, and others, has been sanctioned by your Lordship in Council; but I would, with deference, submit that a few schools properly conducted are likely to have more effect than any other measures in civilising and enlightening the inhabitants. The grounds for sanctioning the present application are, therefore, even stronger than those upon which the extra revenue establishment was authorised.

7. One other point has to be noticed: the number of scholars whose attendance is promised may appear small, but I can assure your Lordship in Council, from

* Master's salary, exclusive of half the fees collected, which will be part of his remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.	a.	p.
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
									Rs. 15	8	-

from my personal knowledge of the locality, that if only 10 boys regularly attend school on payment of a fee, I should consider that very great progress has already been made, the advantages of education having hitherto been wholly ignored or thoroughly despised by the inhabitants of the hill region.

III. Bombay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. H. Ellis,*
Acting Commisisoner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,
2 May 1857.

(No. 1551 of 1857.)

To the Commissioner in Sindh.

V. 2857.

The Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 6 June 1857.

THE Government of India should be requested to sanction the establishment of a Government vernacular school at Boolah Khan's tanna, on the grounds submitted by Mr. Ellis.

2. The attention of the Government of India should be drawn to the Government selection quoted by Mr. Ellis, as containing a description of the district in which it is proposed to establish this school.

(No. 1552 of 1857.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 2858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to report, for the information of the Government of India, that the Acting Commissioner in Sindh has, in a letter dated the 2d May 1857, requested sanction to the establishment of a vernacular school at Boolah Khan's tanna, in the hill districts of the Kurrachee Collectorate, at a cost, as per margin* of Rs. 15. 8. per mensem.

2. With respect to this application, Mr. Ellis writes as follows :—

“2. The application emanates from the inhabitants themselves, who have promised to send 10 boys to the school when it is first opened, and to pay (4) four annas per mensem for each pupil. The kardar anticipates that the number of scholars will greatly increase as soon as the school is established.

“3. The inhabitants of the hills being very poor, are unable to contribute to the current expenses of the school, and I would beg respectfully to point to this application as an instance of the impracticability of adhering strictly, in a newly acquired province like Sind, to the rules and regulations which may, with facility, be adopted in districts more advanced in civilisation.

“ 4. It has been ordered that grants in aid are not to be given except when the community contributes a portion of the expense: if this rule be rigidly adhered to, the present application must be refused; but I trust that your Lordship in Council will consider this an exceptional case, as it really is, and grant the aid applied for. Government Resolution, No. 2922, of the 26th September 1856.

“ 5. The

[illegible]

Rs. 15 8 -

“ 5. The district in which it is proposed to establish this school is the subject of one of the printed selections from the records, to which I beg to refer for an account of the people, Education one of the requirements, *vide* page 4, and of the means by which it is proposed to ameliorate their condition. para. 8, of Acting Commissioner's letter, No. 265, dated 3th July 1856.

Page 17.

“ 6. An extra establishment of clerks, kardars, and others, has been sanctioned by your Lordship in Council; but I would, with deference, submit, that a few schools properly conducted are likely to have more effect than any other measure in civilising and enlightening the inhabitants. The grounds for sanctioning the present application are, therefore, even stronger than those upon which the extra revenue establishment was authorised.

“ 7. One other point has to be noticed: the number of scholars whose attendance is promised may appear small, but I can assure your Lordship in Council, from my personal knowledge of the locality, that if only 10 boys regularly attend school on payment of a fee, I should consider that very great progress has already been made, the advantages of education having hitherto been wholly ignored or thoroughly despised by the inhabitants of the hill region.”

3. On the grounds above stated, I am directed by his Lordship in Council to request that the Government of India will be pleased to sanction the establishment of a Government vernacular school at the place referred to.

4. I am at the same time desired to solicit the attention of the Government of India to the Government selection referred to by Mr. Ellis in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the above-quoted extract, as containing a description of the peculiarly circumstanced district in which it is proposed to establish the school for which sanction is now requested. Ten printed copies of that selection were forwarded to the Government of India from the Revenue Department in the month of October 1856.

5. The usual tabular statement is herewith submitted.

Bombay Castle,
15 June 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 3223.)

V. 4197.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, in the Financial Department, under date the 31st July 1857.

READ an endorsement, No. 1093, dated the 6th instant, from the Home Department, forwarding for consideration and orders a letter, No. 1552, dated the 15th ultimo, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay on the subject of the establishment of a vernacular school at Boolah Khan's tanna, in the hill districts of the Kurrachee Collectorate.

Resolution.—The Government of Bombay solicits sanction to the establishment of a vernacular school at Boolah Khan's Tanna, in the hill districts of the Kurrachee Collectorate, at a cost, as per margin,* of Rs. 15. 8. per mensem.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council considers the salary of the vernacular schoolmaster to be high, and is of opinion that it should not exceed 12 rupees per mensem; with this limitation his Lordship in Council is pleased, under the circumstances stated, to accede to the application.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for communication to the Government of Bombay, and the original papers in the case returned.

* Master's salary, exclusive of half the fees collected, which will be part of his remuneration	Rs.	a.	p.
Contingencies	15	8	-
Total	Rs. 15	8	-

(No. 1333.)

FORWARDED to the Government of Bombay with reference to Mr. Secretary W. Hart's letter, No. 1552, dated 15th June.

Home Department,
18 August 1857.

By order,
(signed) *R. B. Chapman*,
Officiating Under Secretary.

(No. 2298 of 1857.)

To the Commissioner in Sindh.

V. 4193.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government Resolution, No. 1551, dated 15th June 1857, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information and guidance the annexed copy of a communication from the Government of India, No. 1333, dated 15th June 1857.

Bombay Castle,
10 September 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

— 34. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 6 October (No. 4) 1858, para. 2.

PUBLIC Letter from Bombay, No. 3, dated 31 January 1857.

WITH reference to paras. 7 and 8 of our Despatch, No. 141, of the 15th November 1855, reporting our proceedings connected with the establishment of a school at Poona for the education of the children of Mahars and Mangs, we beg to forward herewith six copies of a report of an examination of the school held on the 29th August last.

PUBLIC Examination of the Poonah Mahar and Mang Schools, 29 August 1856.

THE public examination of the Poonah Mahar and Mang Schools under the superintendence of the Society for promoting the Education of Mahars, Mangs, &c., was held at Phurkay's Wada in Aditwar Peit, the premises occupied by the Free General Assembly's English Institution on Friday the 29th August 1856, in the evening at half-past four o'clock. A large and respectable audience assembled on the occasion to witness the examination of the Mahar and Mang children. Among the European ladies and gentlemen present were H. W. Reeves, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Reynolds, C. M. Harrison, Esq., Judge of Poonah, Duncan Davidson, Esq., Collector of Poonah, W. J. Turquand, Esq., Collector of Rutnagirry, Lieutenant C. J. Griffith, Inam Commissioner, Lieutenant Griffith, Captain J. H. Willoughby, Paymaster, P. D. A. Lieutenant Hobson, Assistant Superintendent Poonah Revenue Survey, W. M. Coghlan, Esq., and C. R. Ovens, Esq., Assistants to the Collector of Poonah, the Reverend F. C. P. Reynolds, the Reverend J. Mitchell, the Reverend J. M. Mitchell, the Reverend W. K. Mitchell, Professor J. M'Dougall, Principal of the Poonah College, and the following native gentlemen: Moro Rughoonath, Esq., Nana Morojee, Esq., Gopallrow Hurry, Esq., Bapoo Rowjee, Esq., Vishnoo Moreschwur, Esq., Bhaskur Damodhur, Esq., Mahadeo Govind, Esq., Professor Kero Luxoomun, Framjee Nusurvanji, Esq., Kesheo Sheoram, Esq., Anna Sahib Chiplonkur, Esq., and others.

H. W. Reeves, Esq., was voted to the chair.

The exhibition opened with the examination of the first class of School No. 2. The following report, descriptive of the progress made by the Mahar and Mang children since the last examination held on the 1st December 1854, and other particulars was then read by Mr. Wamun Prubhakur, one of the members of the society.

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

3 x 3

Ladies

III. Bombay.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I DEEM it my duty on this important and interesting occasion to lay before this meeting an account of the progress of the tuition of the Mahar and Mang schools conducted by the Society for promoting the Education of Mahars, Mangs, &c., the difficulties which they have had to contend with, the assistance which they have received from their European and native friends for the promotion of the said object, and the wants which, if supplied, would, they believe, ensure success in their efforts.

When the last examination of the Mahar and Mang schools took place on the 1st December 1854, the society had under their superintendence only two schools, one situated in the City of Poonah, and the other in the Camp Bazar of the Poonah Cantonment. The Mahar and Mang inhabitants of Kusba Peit represented to the society that their children were in want of mental improvement, and at the same time urging that the society's two schools already existing were situated at inconvenient distances from their homes, solicited that a school might be opened for them in such a locality as would be convenient for their children. The society granted their request, and opened a trial school in Rastia's Peit in the month of March 1856.

The schools assemble daily between the hours of six and half-past nine in the morning, and from two to half-past five in the evening. The branches taught are reading, correct writing, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, and parsing. The studies which the children have gone through since the 1st December 1854 when the schools were examined last, will be found detailed in the programme, Appendix (A.) The society feel happy to testify to the zeal, industry, and attention displayed by all the teachers, more particularly by the head ones, in the discharge of their duties. The children seem to like their studies, and, considering the time during which they have been attending the school, and the peculiar disadvantages under which they labour, to have made considerable progress. The advanced pupils read fluently, write correctly, understand tolerably what they read, write a fair Balbodh hand, and can point out the principal places on the maps of Asia and Europe. They likewise possess a partial knowledge of grammar, and can parse tolerably. Some of the boys of the first class of School No. 1 having expressed a desire to study English, the society represented this circumstance to the Free Church Mission, who were kind enough to admit these boys into their school. These boys, about 10 in number, attend the society's school for a part of the day, and for the rest they attend the English Mission Institution.

I do not, however, think it out of place to record here the difficulties which the society have still to contend with in the prosecution of the Mahar and Mang education. The efforts of a society for improving the intellectual and moral condition of a sect must be met on the part of that sect by an appreciation of the benefits thus held out to it, as well as by its co-operation. Unfortunately such is not as yet the case. In the first place great difficulty is experienced in securing a regular attendance of the children at school. Children's attendance at a school may justly be deemed the soul of the success of it. Unless boys attend regularly, the school may have the best possible teacher, the best possible accommodation, the best possible school-books, and all avail little. Their parents having been sunk from time out of mind in the deepest darkness, do not experience that inward craving for knowledge which can be expected from people under different circumstances. They therefore, as a matter of course, do not insist on their children going to school regularly, but connive at their causelessly absenting themselves to the great detriment of the object aimed at. These people are besides so very poor, that unless with their whole family they labour hard, they literally cannot maintain themselves. They are thus compelled to keep their children back from school, and employ them in some mean manual occupation, such as tilemaking, donkey driving, cleaning the streets and sewers, &c., in order to afford some immediate relief from starvation. The children too, on the other hand, are too prone to go and beg for food at the doors of their more favoured brethren on occasions such as a marriage, a holyday, or the fortnight during which Hindoos offer entertainments to propitiate the manes of their departed sires. Most of the Mahar and Mang children are found idling or engaged in exciting play in the streets, and the number of school-going boys is comparatively small. The latter, on their way to school, are attracted by their idle comrades, and the inducement to stay being so great, they are not in a condition to conquer it. All these obstacles stand in the way of a successful conduct of these schools.

Learning of whatever degree is confined to the Brahmins; hence the society have to look to Brahmins alone for filling teacherships in their schools. Teaching the Mahar and Mang children to read and write is held by the Brahmin community in such abhorrence, that the society find it very difficult to get good teachers. Suppose the society find qualified teachers, they cannot employ a sufficient number to carry on their school operations; want of funds is the primary cause of this. Besides, the funds that the society now procure are so precarious, that they are not certain that the amount they obtain this month will three months after remain the same. An increase of teachers is rendered requisite as the school advances. At its first opening only a single teacher suffices; but as the children advance, it becomes necessary to entertain a second teacher, and so on. The demand for teachers must be supplied, or the boys possessing higher and lower acquirements have to be detained in the same class to the detriment of the progress of the former. The society are sorry to add that such is the case at present. Moreover, as soon as the teachers manage to get a situation, the incumbency of which does not cause their castemen to reflect on their character, although it may afford smaller emolument, they resign their teachership, and step into this new appointment. A further disadvantage under which these schools labour is, that the teachers have nothing to look to in the shape of

of a pension, the boon held forth to all Government servants drawing a salary of upwards of 10 rupees per mensem when they are superannuated.

To set aside the disadvantages detailed above, I would strongly urge the two following expedients: Could some of the advanced boys in each of the three schools get scholarships, this would ensure their detention at school for a time sufficient to qualify them to hold a clerkship or some other post under the Government; but these scholarships the society, for want of regular funds, are unable to endow. Secondly, when by a sufficiently long continuance at these schools the boys have become qualified to fill situations in Government offices, let the civilians with whom the patronage of these offices rests, open them up to all castes, even the lowest, on equal terms.

The disadvantage concerning teachers can, I believe, partly be removed by the Government allotting some funds adequate to defray the salaries of these teachers and other requirements of these schools. The major part of the subscriptions for the support of these schools, derived from private gentlemen, European and native, is in its nature fluctuating. A gentleman going home, and sometimes on removing to another station, discontinues his subscription, and the society are placed in a very delicate position as respects the payments on account of these schools which return monthly. Government, through the Duxina Prize Committee, give only about a fourth of the total amount of subscriptions. All the remaining disadvantages will be removed by the admission of the teachers employed in these schools to the benefit of the superannuation pension rules.

A list of gentlemen who have assisted the schools by the grant of subscriptions and donations will appear as Appendix (B.) at the end of this report. Likewise an account of the receipts and disbursements from January 1855 to August 1856 is given at the end of this report as Appendix (C.)

The society feel it incumbent on them to declare that they are at a loss to express the obligations they are under to the gentlemen, European and native, for the grant of subscriptions and donations for the support of these schools, whose very existence, in a great measure, depends on them. They also beg to return thanks to the Government of Bombay for their having, in their secretary, Mr. Hart's letter, No. 1818, addressed to me, and dated the 26th May 1855, sanctioned the grant of 5,000 rupees for erecting a school for the instruction of the children of Mahars and Mangs. They are likewise thankful to the Director of Public Instruction, and the editors of the Vurtman Deepika, Sumitra, and Bodhamrit newspapers, for the grant to these schools of the set of illustrations of animals and newspapers.

The society beg to return thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have honoured them by their presence at this examination, which proves that they take great interest in the cause of native improvement, particularly that of Mahars, Mangs, &c.

In conclusion, they feel it an imperative duty to return their heartfelt thanks to Almighty God for the kindness with which he has enabled the society to proceed thus far, and to pray that He would condescend to crown their efforts with success.

Moro Wittul Walwekur, Secretary.

APPENDIX (A.)

PROGRAMME of the MAHAR and MANG SCHOOLS.

School No. 1.

First Class—Number of Students, 28.

Reading—Bálmitra, Part I., 166 pages, grammar and parsing, geography, maps of Europe and Asia, correct writing, Modée reading, arithmetic, rule of three, abridgment of the History of the Maharattas, points relating to Shivájee and the Peishwas.

Second Class—Number of Students, 30.

Reading—Neeti Darpan, 80 pages, grammar as far as the cases, geography, map of Asia, correct writing, arithmetic, multiplication.

Third Class—Number of Students, 42.

Reading—Lipidhára, 30 pages. The alphabet.

III. Bombay.

School No. 2.

First Class—Number of Students, 31.

Reading—Æsop's Fables, 100 stories, grammar and parsing, geography, map of Asia, correct writing, arithmetic, multiplication.

Second Class—Number of Students, 26.

Reading—Lipidhára, 10 lessons, grammar as far as the cases, geography, definitions, arithmetic, addition.

Third Class—Number of Students, 65.

The alphabet.

School No. 3.

First Class—Number of Students, 31.

Reading—Lipidhára, nine lessons, grammar as far as adjective, geography, definitions, arithmetic, numeration.

Second Class—Number of Students, 67.

The alphabet.

APPENDIX (B.)

A LIST of SUBSCRIBERS and DONORS to the Mahar and Mang Schools.

NAMES.	Monthly Subscriptions.			Donations.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Duxina Prize Committee	25	-	-	-	-	-	
H. W. Reeves, Esq.	20	-	-	-	-	-	
S. Mansfield, Esq.	10	-	-	-	-	-	
C. M. Harrison, Esq.	10	-	-	-	-	-	
C. J. Manson, Esq.	5	-	-	-	-	-	
C. G. Kemball, Esq.	5	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued from the 1st April 1856.
Captain T. A. Cowper	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Dr. W. H. Bradley	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Lieutenant C. J. Griffith	2	-	-	5	-	-	Discontinued from the 1st August 1856.
Professor J. M'Dougall	2	-	-	-	-	-	
W. M. Coghlan, Esq.	2	-	-	-	-	-	
C. R. Ovens, Esq.	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Moro Rughoonath, Esq.	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Sudasheo Bullal Gounday, Esq.	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Nana Morojee, Esq.	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Wamunrow Juggunnath, Esq.	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Gopallrow Hurry, Esq.	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Bapoorowji Manday, Esq.	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Vishnoo Moreschwur, Esq.	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Vishnoo Purushram, Esq.	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Krishnrow Wittul, Esq.	-	8	-	-	-	-	Discontinued from the 1st June 1856.
Bhaskur Damodur, Esq.	-	8	-	-	-	-	
Mahadeo Govind, Esq.	-	8	-	-	-	-	
Sukharam Balkrishn, Esq.	-	8	-	-	-	-	
Raghoba Pandoorung, Esq.	-	8	-	-	-	-	
Babajee Munajee, Esq.	-	8	-	-	-	-	
Venaek Bapoojee, Esq.	-	8	-	-	-	-	
Moro Wittul Walwekur, Esq.	-	8	-	-	-	-	
Widyadhur Purushram, Esq.	-	4	-	-	-	-	Discontinued from the 1st July 1856.
Ballaram Ramchundur, Esq.	-	4	-	-	-	-	Discontinued from the 1st August 1856.
Professor Krishn Shastree	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Professor Kero Luximun	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Nana Shastree Aptay, Esq.	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Krishnrow Sudasheo, Esq.	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Razaram Ootumram, Esq.	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Gunput Shreekrishn, Esq.	-	4	-	-	-	-	
H. B. Goodall, Esq.	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Gunnesh Wittul, Esq.	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Amritrow Shreeput, Esq.	-	4	-	-	-	-	
John Shamrow, Esq.	-	4	-	-	-	-	
N. Gillespie, Esq.	-	4	-	-	-	-	

NAMES.	Monthly Subscriptions.			Donations.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Kesheo Sheoram, Esq. - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	Discontinued from the 1st June 1856.
Atmaram Venaek, Esq. - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Sukharam Yeshwunt, Esq. - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Vishnoo Shastree Pundit, Esq. - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Deorow Krishnaje, Esq. - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Ballajee Mabdew, Esq. - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Ramchundur Venktesh, Esq. - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Govind Gunnesh Khuray, Esq. - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Govind Ramkrishn, Esq. - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Sukharam Ramchundur, Esq. - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Wamun Gopall Kanay, Esq. - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Shreekrishn Baboodeo, Esq. - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Bulvunt Gungadhar, Esq. - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Narayan Bujajee, Esq. - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	
W. Hart, Esq. - - -	-	-	-	100	-	-	
W. J. Turquand, Esq. - - -	-	-	-	80	-	-	
C. J. Erskine, Esq. - - -	-	-	-	50	-	-	
A. Bettington, Esq. - - -	-	-	-	50	-	-	
D. Davidson, Esq. - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	
J. N. Rose, Esq. - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	
C. B. Ker, Esq. - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	
H. Young, Esq. - - -	-	-	-	20	-	-	
E. G. Fawcett, Esq. - - -	-	-	-	15	-	-	
Captain R. Phayre - - -	-	-	-	10	-	-	
Abba Saheb Putwurdun, Esq. - - -	-	-	-	10	-	-	
Pestomjee Sorabjee, Esq. - - -	-	-	-	10	-	-	
Rev. W. K. Mitchell - - -	-	-	-	10	-	-	
A. Parsee Friend - - -	-	-	-	10	-	-	
Dr. Bhao Dajee - - -	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Major Hamilton - - -	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Lieutenant Gillmore - - -	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Rev. F. C. P. Reynolds - - -	-	-	-	12	-	-	
Rev. J. M. Mitchell - - -	-	-	-	10	-	-	

APPENDIX (C).

MAHAR AND MANG SCHOOLS.

ABSTRACT Account of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS from the 1st January 1855 to the 31st August 1856.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of the last Account - - -	146	2	3	Salaries of teachers - - -	835	6	1
Subscriptions - - - - -	1,646	13	6	Ditto - paid scholars - - -	75	15	8
Donations - - - - -	497	-	-	Ditto - peons - - - - -	223	7	3
Miscellaneous - - - - -	6	13	7	House-rent - - - - -	223	15	3
				Books, chairs, benches, &c. - - -	100	12	2
				Prizes - - - - -	154	11	11
				Contingent expenses - - -	174	8	4
				TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	1,788	12	8
				Balance - - - - -	508	-	8
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	2,296	13	4	GRAND TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	2,296	13	4

E. E. Sukharam Yeshwunt Puranzpay, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

Sudasheo Bullal Gounday, President.
Moro Wittu! Walwekur, Secretary.

III. Bombay.

THE first class of School No. 1 was then examined in the different branches detailed in the programme. The examination being thus concluded, the society requested Mr. Mahadeo Govind Shastree to explain to the assembled parents of Mahar and Mang children, through the medium of a Maratta address, the objects and advantages resulting from instructing their children, which he accordingly did.

Prizes of books and clothes were then distributed by the chairman to the children.

The president, Mr. H. W. Reeves, then rose and delivered the following address, at the conclusion of which the meeting dissolved :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I think you will all agree with me as to the satisfactory result of the examination we have witnessed. I was unfortunately able to hear but little of what has just passed, but having in company with my friend Mr. M. Mitchell recently devoted several hours to a closer and more particular examination, I feel fully warranted in expressing my opinion that the progress of the schools is on the whole as good as it could be expected to be. The object must be borne in mind. It is a humble (but it appears to me most worthy) endeavour to impart the elements of knowledge. Not much has been aimed at, but what has been done, has been well and thoroughly done; I would urge the claims of this undertaking upon your liberal support by the consideration of its utility in providing opportunities of procuring sound instruction to boys who would otherwise be running about the fields or streets, with no opportunity of learning aught but evil.

The poverty in some cases, and in others the apathy and indifference of their parents, make it a matter of difficulty to keep the boys at school so long as could be wished; but this, though matter of regret, still leaves the institution well worthy of public attention, since the knowledge it communicates will certainly make the children better members of society, and in the case of some who may be able to pursue their studies here or elsewhere it constitutes a very good preparation, and by God's blessing may lead to an appreciation of the sublimest truth. The school has already met with the support of Government, which I trust will be liberally continued to it; but I must add that the present funds are inadequate, and that we hope to see them greatly increased by larger and more numerous subscriptions.

There is one point to which I would particularly call your attention in connexion with this institution, which is that the working members of its committee are men who have many demands on their time, and that they labour in this good cause in their leisure moments only purely as volunteers. They are therefore entitled to the utmost indulgence of the public as well as their energetic support.

I consider that they deserve our warmest thanks for their patriotic exertions in behalf of their countrymen, which I am sure you will unite with me, ladies and gentlemen, in tendering to them, with our best wishes for further success.

The schools underwent a searching private examination before a committee consisting of H. W. Reeves, Esq., the Rev. J. M. Mitchell, and Bhaskur Damodur, Esq., presided by the first named. The following Table exhibits the committee's test of the several branches of study in which the schools were examined :—

SCHOOL No. I.

BRANCH OF STUDY.	TEST.
CLASS I.	
Reading and explanation - - - -	Good.
Grammar and parsing - - - -	Fair.
Geography - - - -	Fair.
Writing from dictation - - - -	Good.
Modee reading - - - -	Deficient.
Arithmetic - - - -	Very fair.
Maratta history - - - -	Tolerable.
CLASS II.	
Reading and explanation - - - -	Middling.
Grammar, elementary - - - -	Tolerable.
Geography - - - -	Tolerable.
Writing from dictation - - - -	Tolerable.
Arithmetic - - - -	(Addition and subtraction) good. (Multiplication) middling.
CLASS III. 1st Division.	
Reading - - - -	Good.
CLASS III. 2d Division.	
Alphabet - - - -	Good.

SCHOOL No. II.

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Bombay.

BRANCH OF STUDY.	TEST.
CLASS I.	
Reading and explanation - - - - -	Pretty fair.
Grammar - - - - -	Fair.
Geography - - - - -	Fair.
Correct writing - - - - -	Fair.
Arithmetic - - - - -	Very fair.
CLASS II.	
Reading - - - - -	Fair.
Grammar - - - - -	Tolerable.
Geography - - - - -	Middling.
Arithmetic - - - - -	Fair.
CLASS III.	
Alphabet - - - - -	Tolerable.

SCHOOL No. III.

CLASS I.	
Reading and explanation - - - - -	Fair.
Grammar - - - - -	Tolerable.
Geography - - - - -	Middling.
Arithmetic - - - - -	Fair.
CLASS II.	
Alphabet - - - - -	Fair.

— 35. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 6 October
(No. 4) 1858, paras. 5 and 6.

PUBLIC Letter from Bombay, No. 18, dated 5 March 1857.

Para. 1. WITH reference to para. 2 of your Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 40, dated the 10th December 1856, we beg to intimate that since the date of our Despatch, to which that para. is a reply, the Government of India have communicated to us their orders on the subject of the trusteeship of the funds by which the Elphinstone Institution is supported. A copy of our proceedings in the matter is herewith transmitted.

2. Your Honourable Court will observe that the Government of India* have refused to give full effect to the arrangements proposed by Mr. Erskine, for the administration of the Elphinstone funds, intimating that though they are disposed to place all reasonable confidence in the management of the trustees, and to pay due deference to their suggestions, they still consider it necessary to "provide clearly for the constant exercise by the Government, of such full control over the general management of the institution in all respects, as is rightfully claimed by the authority which supplies, at present, by far the greater part of the whole income of the institution, and to which alone the institution can look for its future development."

3. We will abstain from acting under the authority conveyed in para. 2 of your Honourable Court's Despatch above quoted, until your Honourable Court shall have had an opportunity of considering the reasons which have been stated by the Government of India for arriving at a different decision with respect to the administration of the Elphinstone funds

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

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4. As

1856:
V. 2886 to 2888.
V. 4769 to 4785.
V. 5185 to 5187.
V. 5520 and 5521.
V. 5586 to 5588.
V. 5597 and 5598.
1857:
V. 326 and 327.
V. 951 to 954.

*Letter No. 1, dated
the 2d January
1857.

III.
Bombay.

1856:
V. 2221 to 2223.
V. 3811 to 3814.
V. 3980 and 3981.
V. 5529 to 5531.
V. 6398 and 6399.

4. As intimately connected with the above subject, we beg to forward also a transcript of our proceedings noted in the margin, arising out of an application made to us by the Director of Public Instruction for the entertainment of a menial establishment in connexion with the college department of the Elphinstone Institution, removed to a separate building, as intimated to your Honourable Court in para 7 of our Despatch, No. 43, dated the 10th May 1856.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 565.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 2886.

Home Department.
Education.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 617, dated the 21st February last, with enclosures, containing information relative to the Elphinstone Institution, and the funds by which it is supported.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council finds nothing in these papers to lead him to differ from the opinion expressed in para. 4 of my letter, No. 1281, dated the 5th October last, and desires that the Board of Education at Bombay may be abolished in name as well as in substance, and that if it be necessary to have trustees for the administration of certain funds, whether those trustees be the members of the late Board or not, they may be styled, what they really are, "trustees," and not, what they are not, a Board of Education. There is not, however, the least necessity for executing a formal trust deed.

3. For anything contained in the papers submitted with your letter, it appears to his Lordship in Council, that the engagement by the Government of Bombay in September 1832, to pay 20,000 rupees a year as a fixed sum to cover certain varying expenses, and again to pay 22,000 rupees a year to carry out the objects contemplated in establishing professorships, may be modified or revoked by the Government of Bombay, and certainly by higher authority, if those purposes are not satisfactorily accomplished. The Government of Bombay could not without special sanction of the Honourable the Court of Directors, make the engagement upon any other terms, and the trustees should accordingly be informed, that henceforward their authority over the sums contributed by the Government must be exercised under a clear and close responsibility to the Government, and as a condition of the contribution to its entire satisfaction.

4. It must indeed be clearly understood that the Government is under no obligation to continue any part of its contribution to the college, and may at its pleasure revoke the whole or any part of it, though, unless the Government have reason to be dissatisfied with the management of the trustees, or desire to establish a college of its own, there is no ground to anticipate a departure from the present system.

5. The Governor General in Council quite concurs in the propriety of inviting the native members of the late Board of Education to take their places in the University senate. Their co-operation is most valuable; and the Government should do all in its power to ensure the continuance of their aid.

I have, &c.

Fort William, 9 May 1856.

(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 2887.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 26 May 1856.

A COPY of this letter should be sent to the Director of Public Instruction for such suggestions as he can offer as to the best means of meeting the wishes expressed by the Government of India.

(No. 1695 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government resolution, No. 616, dated the 21st February 1856, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 565, dated the 9th May 1856, for such suggestions as you can offer as to the best means of meeting the wishes therein expressed.

Bombay Castle, 31 May 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

III.
Bombay.

V. 2888.

(No. 1410 of 1856.)

From the Director of the Public Institution.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter No. 1695, of the 31st ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter No. 565, of the 9th idem, from the Government of India, and asking for suggestions as to the best means of meeting the wishes therein expressed.

2. This Government had supported my recommendation that on the ground of convenience, and of regard for the feelings of the native gentlemen who had laboured zealously in the cause of education, the existing members of the Board should be allowed to exercise their functions as trustees under their old designation, until they were included in the university senate. As their general powers had passed away, it seemed to be a matter of extremely little importance under what name they received and disbursed the funds entrusted to them. It has not, however, so appeared to the Supreme Government, and as they have assigned no reason for their dissent, I am not able to urge the matter any further. I can only regret that it has been determined to enforce an arrangement which will be distasteful to some who have done good service through many years.

3. In order to carry out as far as possible at present, the desire of the Government of India, I have addressed to the Secretary to the Board, the letter of which a copy is annexed for the approval of Government.

4. After directing the abolition of the very name of the Board, the Supreme Government proceed, in para. 3, to observe that for anything contained in the papers submitted to them, it appears that the Government assignments to the institution and professorship funds may be revoked by competent authority, if the purposes for which they were assigned are not satisfactorily accomplished. I do not know whether more is signified here than that every contract implies mutual obligations, and may be terminated in case of failure on either part to fulfil these. To that extent the power of Government has never been questioned, and could not be denied. As, however, no complaint of failure is made in the present case, it is not obvious why this penalty should be brought under discussion. If, on the other hand, it be intended that Government has reserved to itself some right of its own which would not belong to any other party to a similar agreement; and, as hinted in para. 4, that it may revoke these assignments "at its pleasure," I find the greatest difficulty in understanding such a statement in regard to allowances which have been publicly made and recognised for well-known objects during nearly a quarter of a century, and which cannot by any latitude of interpretation be regarded as now lacking the confirmation of the highest authority.

5. In the 14th para., the Government of India wish the trustees to be informed that hereafter their authority over the Government assignment must be exercised under a close responsibility to Government and to its entire satisfaction. It has always, I believe, been understood that if Government had reason to be really dissatisfied with the arrangements of the trustees, they might discontinue their contributions; and to this extent the trustees were clearly responsible to Government. I do not know whether it be desired that hereafter they shall not only

V. 4769.

III.
Bombay.

be held responsible i. e. by periodical reports and publication or inspection of accounts, but that absolutely they shall be deprived of the power of expending their income except with the previous permission of authority. It does not seem likely that such a proposition has been contemplated. If it be, there is probably some reason, not yet explained, for the innovation. On this subject I shall be glad to know exactly what communication it is intended to make to the trustees.

6. At the conclusion of para. 2 of this letter it is stated briefly that there is not the least necessity for executing a formal trust deed. Government will know whether or not this announcement is in opposition to the advice of those professionally consulted here; it is in opposition to the expressed opinion of the trustees of the funds referred to. Under these circumstances, as the native members of the Board are trustees of the institution funds, not by appointment of Government, as supposed, but as elected representatives of the subscribers, it would apparently be hazardous, without further advice, to interfere with their intentions, as to those funds at least. If desired, I can intimate to the Board, that, in the opinion of the Government of India, it will be sufficient that the securities which represent their capital should be endorsed over by the members of the Board to the trustees of the two funds respectively. Further proceedings may be governed by the reply to this announcement.

7. The scholarship and prize funds, of which the Board are trustees, may perhaps be treated as the scholarship and prize funds of the Grant Medical College, as suggested in the accompanying draft, para. 5.

8. As regards the Elphinstone Professorship Fund and Elphinstone Institution Fund, I propose to address the Board separately, as stated in the letter to them. The result will be communicated to Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

20 June 1856.

(No. 1409 of 1856.)

V. 4770.

To M. Stovell, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Education.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the Government of India do not wish that the name "Board of Education" should continue to exist any longer in this Presidency. They are very anxious that the members of the Board should still maintain this connexion with education, as fellows of the university senate; but they deem it objectionable that their former title should remain, when their general functions have ceased.

2. The Government of Bombay are not able to oppose this desire of the Supreme Government, and have therefore enjoined me to make it known to you, for the information of the members of the Board.

3. As regards the funds of which the members of the Board are trustees, they seem to fall under two heads; the Professorship and Institution Funds, and the Scholarship and Prize Funds.

4. Of the former, the members of the Board are in their own persons trustees; and it seems necessary that they should continue to manage the trust, under the name of "Trustees of the Elphinstone Institution Fund," and "Trustees of the Elphinstone Professorship Fund." On the subject of each of these funds I propose to address you without delay in separate letters.

5. Of the second class of funds the members of the Board are, I believe, *ex-officio* trustees. In that case, they would, perhaps, not object to the transfer of those funds to the Accountant General, to be held, disbursed, and accounted for by that officer, on the same conditions on which the scholarship and prize funds attached to the Grant Medical College are held, disbursed, and accounted for by him.

6. I should be glad to be informed whether this arrangement would be as agreeable to the members of the Board as any other, under the circumstances.

7. And

7. And as it will, I presume, be necessary that the securities representing the capital of each of the funds hitherto entrusted to the Board should be endorsed over by the members of the Board formally to the parties who are hereafter to manage them, the Board will kindly regard this letter as an intimation of the intentions of Government in regard to the abolition of their offices, and will expect (after precise arrangements as to all the funds have been made) a further intimation as to the date from which they will actually cease to retain office.

8. Will you further kindly inform me whether or not the income of the Clare Scholarship Fund, and of the West Scholarship Fund, must, in the opinion of the Board, be applied to the remuneration of the first and second year students respectively, or whether they may be applied also to the remuneration of third year students. If this be possible, I would propose new arrangements for scholarships in the Elphinstone College, as shown in the margin.* The proposal is in accordance with the views of Principal Harkness. It would entail on the professorship fund an increased charge of about 110 rupees per mensem; but the advantages of the alteration are so obvious and so great, that I have no doubt it will be readily acceded to, if practicable.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
20 June 1854.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

V. 4771.

I REGRET that the Government of India has thought it necessary to insist upon the immediate abolition, in name, as well as in substance, of the Board of Education at this Presidency, instead of allowing the present members of the Board to continue, under this designation, to administer the funds of which they are trustees, until, in accordance with the wishes of the Honourable Court, they are incorporated into the senate of university, when they might be appointed, as a sub-committee of the senate, to exercise the same trust which they have so long, so honourably and so usefully discharged. I think it should be pointed out to the Supreme Government that our object in recommending this concession to the members of the late Board was not only to avoid anything which can bear the appearance of a slight upon their services, but also to avoid anything which may be construed as a breach of faith on the part of Government towards the contributions to the funds which the Board has hitherto administered.

The Government of India, I know, attach great importance to native co-operation in the cause of native education. I think they can hardly wish us to do what we know will be most unpalatable to the native members of the Board, who are among the oldest and staunchest friends of education in the whole country, what is directly opposed to their own expressed wishes of recommendations as trustees, and what will be considered by the whole community as a most ungracious return for their gratuitous labours. This is certainly not the way to invite native help in our educational efforts; but the seeming breach of faith which is involved in the arbitrary and abrupt dissolution of the Board is a still more serious matter.

Dr. Stovell, in his letter of the 12th November last, gives a brief history of the funds of the Elphinstone Institution, and of the way in which they came under the management of the Board of Education. The Board was formed in 1840, when the Elphinstone Native Education Institution and the Elphinstone Professor's Fund were amalgamated: it consisted of a president and six members, three of whom are always to be elected from among the native subscribers to the

Native

* Paid by Scholarship Fund	Clare - - 25 at Rs. 10 per mensem = 250 — 10 × 10 = 100
	West - - 12 at Rs. 15 per mensem = 180 — 10 × 15 = 150
Paid by Professorship Fund	2d Normal 6 at Rs. 20 per mensem = 120 — 10 × 20 = 200
	1st Normal 3 at Rs. 30 per mensem = 90 — 10 × 30 = 300
	640 750

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Native Education Society; at the same time it was resolved that the members of the Board of Education for the time being should be *ex-officio* trustees for the "Professorship" Fund, as well as for those of the "Institution," previously held in trust by the Native Education Society. These private funds, according to Dr. Stovell's letter, yield an annual income of 17,406 rupees interest upon the funded capital of the professorship fund, which, at the close of the last official year, amounted to 4,33,901 rupees, and 17,820 rupees from fees, subscriptions, and interest, upon the small capital of the "Institution," viz., 68,000 rupees, making a total income of 35,226 rupees (exclusive of the Government contribution, which amounts to 42,000 rupees). Besides the above private funds, the different scholarship and prize funds, formed by subscription in honour of certain individuals, have been invested in the names of the members of the Board of Education.

It is to be remarked that the Board have not been nominated by Government alone; half of its members have been elected by the subscribers to the funds which it has hitherto administered. Equally strong is Dr. Stovell's evidence, that, although expressly placed under the general superintendence of Government, it has always enjoyed a considerable amount of independence, especially in the management and appropriation of the funds, which are "distinctly vested in the members of the Board as trustees."

It seems to me to admit of a doubt whether Government can legally dispossess the Board of funds which they hold as trustees, especially those members who are elected by the subscribers or their representatives.

However this may be, I have no doubt that it is impolitic and inadvisable to do so before carrying the measure into execution; therefore, I beg that my earnest, but most respectful protest against it may be sent to the Government of India, who may perhaps be induced to modify their former orders.

7 July 1856.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

V. 4772.

MINUTE by the Honourable *A. Malet.*

It is a subject of honest pride to the natives of this Presidency that they have to a very great extent aided in the educational measures which have been so long in progress in Bombay. I consider it of the highest importance to the cause of education that the excellent spirit which they have shown should be recognised by Government to the fullest extent, and that no measure which can be distasteful to them, and would throw a damp on their exertions, should be adopted without urgent necessity. It does not appear to me that the measures directed by the Government of India possess this urgent character, and it is certain that they will be distasteful to our native fellow-labourers in this good cause; I therefore cordially join with our Right Honourable the President in urgently and respectfully requesting from the Government of India a modification of their former orders.

7 July 1856.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

(No. 1592 of 1856.)

V. 4773.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

With reference to my letter, No. 1410, of the 20th ultimo, and the letter which accompanied it, I have the honour to forward copy of resolutions, passed at a meeting of the Board of Education, on the 25th ultimo.

2. The third resolution has been communicated to the Principal of the Elphinstone College for his guidance, and the arrangements therein sanctioned will be acted on hereafter.

3. From

3. From the second resolution it will be seen that the members of the Board are unwilling to relinquish the trusteeship of the Prize and Scholarship Funds entrusted to them. I do not understand, from the letter of Mr. Secretary Beadon, that the Supreme Government desire to compel them to do so.

III.
Bombay.
—
See para. 7 of my letter above specified.

4. I await the instructions of Government on the points noticed in paras. 5 and 6 of my former letter.

5. In the first resolution passed by the Board, it is stated that they wish as trustees, to have the services of a secretary, as at present. This point I will notice in forwarding the communications promised in para. 8 of my former letter.

I have, &c.

Poona, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
5 July 1856.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

COPY of Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Board of Education on the 25th of June 1856.

V. 4774-

Resolved, THAT the members of the Board accede to the change in their designation, and are of opinion that, as the trustees of the funds, they should be provided with the services, as at present, of a secretary in the management.

Resolved, secondly, That in the opinion of the members of the Board it is desirable that all the funds of which they are now trustees should continue in their trusteeship and management, as originally intended by the donors and subscribers, and in justice to the native community whose interest the trustees represent; that the designation of the trustees should be "Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds," including under that term the trusteeship of all the funds connected with the Elphinstone College and Institution; viz.

Elphinstone Professorship Fund.			
Elphinstone Institution	-	"	
West Scholarship	-	-	"
Clare	"	-	"
Gaikwar	"	-	"
Soonderjee Jeewajee Prize		"	
Bell	-	-	"
Rajah of Dhar	-	-	"
Gunpatrao Vittal	-	-	"

Resolved, thirdly, That in the opinion of the members of the Board the income of the Clare and West Scholarship Funds need not be confined to the remuneration of first and second year students, but may also be applied to the remuneration of the third year students; but that unless there should be an urgent necessity for supporting 10 fourth year students as first-class normal scholars instead, as previously, of only three, the Board would recommend the adoption of the following scale, which would provide for all the scholarships proposed by the Director of Public Instruction, with the exception of three out of the 10 first-class normal, and the Board are of opinion that seven of this class would be a sufficient number.

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
10 Scholarships, at 10 per month	-	-	100, or 1,200	a year.
10 ditto	15	"	-	150, or 1,800 "
10 ditto	20	"	-	200, or 2,400 "
7 ditto	30	"	-	210, or 2,520 "
TOTAL		-	-	Rs. 660 7,920

The scholarships of 10 rupees, 15 rupees, and 20 rupees a month respectively could be defrayed entirely by the West and Clare Scholarship Funds, owing to the accumulation which will have taken place in the capital of these funds by 31st December next. The existing allowance of 210 rupees monthly from the Professorship Fund for the first and second class normal scholars would thus provide for seven of the first class, at 30 rupees a month each, and no extra expense would be incurred. The Board feel confident that the Director of Public Instruction will agree with them in opinion, that scholarship allowances, amounting to 660 rupees a month, or 7,920 a year for one institution, are most ample, and require no increase.

III.
Bombay.
V. 4775.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Secretary General Department begs to state, that while a letter to the Government of India was being prepared in pursuance of the minutes of the Right Honourable the Governor and the Honourable Mr. Malet on Mr. Erskine's letter No. 1410 of 1856 (herewith recirculated), he received a letter, now submitted, No. 1592 of 5th July, in which Mr. Erskine reports that he has already made to the Board of Education a communication of the intention of the Government of India with respect to them, and that they have expressed their willingness to accede to that intention, with the reservation that they are not to be deprived of the trusteeship of the funds connected with the Elphinstone College and Institution, and with the provision that they are to retain the services of a secretary.

2. With regard to this last stipulation it has been suggested to the secretary that one great object of the Government of India in insisting on the abolition of the Board of Education is to effect the abolition of the office of secretary to the Board, which they have stated they consider unnecessary, and such as "should properly cease;" and that it was the retention by the Board of a salaried secretary, after the opinion of the Government of India had been expressed, which induced that Government to require that the trustees should be informed that their authority must be exercised under a clear and close responsibility to Government. The Government of India were informed in para. 5 of this Government's letter of 14th July 1855, that the salary of the Board's secretary entailed "no charge at all upon the Government revenue," but was "paid out of the funds of the Elphinstone Institution." It was not said that the office was a necessary one (and certainly it does not seem necessary to give more than the salary of an ordinary clerk and accountant for the ostensible duty); and if the Government of India find that this Government support the Board of Education, or Board of Trustees, in keeping up an unnecessarily expensive appointment, and one of questionable necessity at any cost, out of a fund partly composed of Government contributions, they may regard it with great dissatisfaction.

3. Under these circumstances the Secretary begs respectfully to suggest that it might be desirable for the Honourable Board to add to their minutes either an intimation of the grounds on which they consider that the Board of Education now submitted should be acceded to, or an expression of their intention that the services of a secretary with such a salary as that now drawn by Dr. Stovell shall be disallowed.

4. Mr. Erskine requests that the questions submitted in paras. 5 and 6 of his former letter may be replied to. The Secretary, in formerly drafting a resolution, had proposed that these questions and others contained in the same letters should be submitted for the instructions of the Government of India. This draft was superseded by the Honourable Board's minutes, which, however, do not dispose of the questions referred to.

5. The Secretary is indeed apprehensive that the ready consent of the Board of Education to give up that denomination may not make the Honourable Board desirous of modifying their previous minutes to a greater extent than is suggested above in para. 3.

(signed) *W. Hart*, Secretary.

V. 4776.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

WHEN I wrote my minute of the 7th instant, I was not aware that Mr. Erskine had communicated the orders of the Government of India to the members of the late Board of Education. I do not, of course, wish to oppose a measure in which those who are principally concerned have already acquiesced; I can only hope that it will not operate as a discouragement to native co-operation in the cause of education.

I never understood that the services of a secretary were to be continued to the

the late Board after their absorption into the body of the university senate. If the funds at their disposal are paid into the hands of the Accountant General, and disbursed under their order, it seems to me that it will hardly be necessary to retain a secretary, or any office establishment for them, as trustees of those funds. As the matter now stands, I think that it will be sufficient to ask for the orders of the Supreme Government upon the point mooted in the 5th and 6th paras. of Mr. Erskine's letter of the 20th ultimo, pointing out to them the facts relative to the trusteeship of the Educational Funds, noticed in my minute, which were taken from Dr. Stovell's letter of 12th November 1855; and at the same time bringing to the notice of the Supreme Government the 1st and 2d resolutions of the Board, now submitted. As Mr. Erskine promises to make some comments upon their request that the services of their secretary may be continued to them, it may be as well to wait for his further communication before laying the matter before the Government of India.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

11 July 1856.

MINUTE by the Honourable *A. Malet.*

V. 4777.

I ALSO was not aware of Mr. Erskine's communication to the Board of Education when I recorded my brief remarks on the 9th instant; I concur now in the Right Honourable the President's views.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

12 July 1857.

(No. 1842 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4778.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letters, Nos. 1410 and 1592 of the 20th ultimo and 5th instant respectively, and with especial reference to paras. 5 and 8 of the former communication, and para. 5 of the latter, I have now the honour to draw attention to the state of the Elphinstone Professorship Fund.

2. The nature of the fund is fully explained in my letter No. 109, of the 26th January last, and its accompaniments.

3. On the 20th ultimo I wrote to the Board of Education on this subject as follows :—

“I beg that you will request the attention of the members of the Board of Education to the state of the Elphinstone Professorship Fund.

“2. In the letter No. 20, of the 11th April last, the Board agreed to appropriate the whole of their funds to the endowment of five Elphinstone professors in a college which the Government should undertake to maintain on certain principles.

“3. Government have very recently resolved to defer the consideration of these proposals.

“4. The present appropriation of the Board's funds therefore is that sanctioned by their letter No. 458, of the 20th July 1855, and proposed in detail in para. 7 of my letter No. 198, of the 6th idem.

“5. That appropriation, however, is a joint appropriation of the Elphinstone Professorship Fund and the Elphinstone Institution Fund; and under recent instructions, it seems indispensable to have a distinct separate appropriation of each of these funds, as they are to be regarded as separate trusts.

“6. Perhaps, therefore, you will be good enough to furnish me with a statement, showing exactly the present income of the Elphinstone Pro-

III.
Bombay.

fessorship Fund and its present appropriation, on the principle of the Board's letter of the 20th July last, as modified by subsequent sanctions and arrangements up to the present time.

"7. On receipt of this I propose at once to address you in regard to,—

"1st. The manner of managing the fund hereafter.

"2d. The manner of assigning it away at present pending the arrival of new professors.

"3d. The modification which recent letters from England suggest as proper to be made in the salaries offered to the new professors, if it be not now too late to make any change.

"May I beg for an immediate answer."

4. The secretary to the Board replies, under date the 21st idem :—

"I am directed by the Board of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1406, dated yesterday, and in reply to forward the annexed statement, showing the income of the Elphinstone Professorship Fund, and as appropriation in accordance with para. 7 of your letter No. 198 of 6th July 1855, as sanctioned by the Board in their letter No. 458, of 20th idem.

"2. It will be seen that the income is 41,106 rupees, while the expenditure, according to that scale of appropriation, would amount to 45,656 rupees; but the deficit of 4,550 rupees could be made up from the surplus of 4,612 rupees, which remains to the Elphinstone Institution Fund, after defraying its annual expenditure, as shown in the statement accompanying my letter, No. 32, of this date.

"3. As this scale of appropriation, however, would leave an annual balance of only 62 rupees on both funds for future contingencies, the Board are of opinion that in the modification of the appropriation alluded to by you in para. 7, it would be desirable to keep the expenditure of this fund within the limit of its income, if practicable.

"4. The statement is confined to the appropriation laid down in para. 7 of your letter No. 198, of 6th July 1855. The existing sanctioned modifications are all temporary arrangements, and stand as follows :—

	Rs.
Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 68, dated 28th July 1855.	"Increase to salary of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a month - - - - - 100
	From Assistants to Professors, 25 rupees each, a month - 100
Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 574, dated 1st April 1856.	Officiating Assistant to the Professor of English Literature, a month - - - - - 250
	Officiating Master of Candidate Class, a month - - - 200
Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 929, dated 8th May 1856.	Mr. Reid, Officiating Professor of History and Geography, a month - - - - - 300
	<hr/>
	TOTAL, a month - - - Rs. 950
	<hr/>
	Or, a year - - - Rs. 11,400"
	<hr/>

5. Of the increases above shown, the second is not now paid in four sums of 25 rupees each to four assistants, but in one sum of 100 rupees to one assistant or superintendent of studies at the college. The four increase is a charge against the Institution Fund, and not against the Professorship Fund.

6. On the 5th instant I wrote to the Board as follows :—

"As I perceive from the statement which accompanied your letter No. 33, of the 21st ultimo, that the available income of the Professorship Fund is not all appropriated at present, I beg to inquire whether the Board are prepared to make the following additions as temporary arrangements to the temporary charges already sanctioned—

	Rs.
"The Principal, per mensem - - - - -	300
"The Acting Professor of History and Literature, on condition of his giving twelve hours a week to teaching, per mensem	600
"The Assistant Professor of History, per mensem - - -	50

"2. All

"2. All these extra charges to continue only until the arrival of new professors, or the adoption of a permanent arrangement."

7. And I was informed in reply on the 9th instant,—

"I am directed by the Board of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1591, dated 5th instant, and in reply to state that the Board sanction the additions proposed by you, as temporary arrangements, to the temporary charges already sanctioned, until the arrival of new professors, or the adoption of permanent arrangements."

8. The accompanying table shows the past, present, and proposed distribution of this fund in detail. It will be observed that under the proposed permanent distribution in the last column, the monthly charges, including a salary of 200 rupees per mensem to the secretary, but exclusive of any allowance to the principal, the assistant professor of literature, and the native assistant or superintendent of studies, are in excess of the income of this fund, considered as distinct from the Institution Fund, to the extent of Rs. 362. 8. per mensem.

9. The Professorship Fund must hereafter be kept quite distinct from the Institution Fund, and it is undoubtedly necessary that the principal, the assistant professor of literature, of the native superintendent, should be remunerated. How can these objects be accomplished?

10. Obviously they cannot be secured without the assistance of Government; and the question therefore resolves itself into one relating to the nature of the aid to be afforded by Government.

11. The determination of this again depends upon the decision of Government as to its general responsibility for the efficient maintenance of the college, and as to the manner in which the college accounts are to be kept and rendered.

12. If his Lordship in Council should be willing to undertake the general responsibility of maintaining the college, provided the Professorship Funds be appropriated very nearly as in the last column of the annexed statement (but subject to future redistribution in the manner proposed in my letter No. 887, of the 5th May last), and if the Board are merely therefore to pay out monthly or quarterly to the general paymaster on account of the college, certain fixed sums—the college disbursements being made by the latter officer within a given limit, on abstracts signed and presented by the principal (the lump sums only being entered in the cash account, and vouched by duplicate abstracts, countersigned by the director), then it would only be necessary that Government should at once undertake to assign a salary to the principal, and to pay the professor of applied science (in the Engineering Department). For since the intervention of the Board in financial matters would be unnecessary, there would be a saving of 200 rupees per mensem on account of the secretary's salary (his establishment being transferred to the principal) and this saving, together with the saving of 500 rupees per mensem, in the salary of professor of applied science, would enable the Board to defray all sanctioned charges, and also the proposed salaries of the assistant professor of literature, and the native superintendent of studies.

13. In connexion with this subject, however, I beg to annex copy of a letter from the Board, No. 43, of the 21st, in reply to my request, that with reference to the first resolution passed at their meeting held on the 25th ultimo, they would kindly describe the nature and extent of the duties which would devolve on the secretary of the trustees, the amount of remuneration which it is proposed to assign to him, and the funds from which his salary would be drawn.

Forwarded with
my letter, No.
1592 of the 5th
July 1856.

14. Adverting to paras. 3 and 4 of this letter, I beg to refer to mine, No. 1783, of the 26th instant, on the subject of book depôts.

15. As regards the Institution Fund, I beg to refer to my separate letter of this date, No. 1843.

16. I beg again to refer to my paras. 5 and 6 of my letter No. 1410, of the 20th ultimo, and to paras. 3 and 4 of my letter No. 1592, of the 5th instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
31 July 1856.

III.
Bombay.
V. 4779.

STATEMENT showing the present Income of the Elphinstone Professorship Fund, and its Appropriation.

RECEIPTS.						Rs.
Annual allowance from Government	-	-	-	-	-	22,000
Interest on funded capital, Rs. 4,28,901 at 4 per cent.	-	-	-	-	Rs. 17,156	
Ditto ditto 15,000 at 5 per cent.	-	-	-	-	750	
						17,908
Fees from students	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
						Rs. 41,108

DISBURSEMENTS.						Monthly.	Annually.
						Rs.	Rs.
Principal and Professor of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy	-	-	-	-	-	700	8,400
Professor of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy	-	-	-	-	-	600	7,200
Professor of Applied Science	-	-	-	-	-	500	6,000
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology	-	-	-	-	-	200	2,400
Professor of Natural History and Physiology, to be Curator of the Museum	-	-	-	-	-	200	2,400
Professor of English Language, Literature, and History	-	-	-	-	-	600	7,200
Professor of History and Political Economy	-	-	-	-	-	500	6,000
Normal Scholars	-	-	-	-	-	210	2,520
Secretary to the Board of Education	-	-	-	-	-	200	2,400
Clerk in the office of ditto	-	-	-	-	-	60	720
Peons ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	-	18	216
Contingencies ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
							45,658
							4,550
						Rs.	41,108

Deficiency - - -

ESTABLISHMENTS	Monthly Sum available.	Temporary Distribution, up to 30th ultimo.	Temporary Distribution under Board's Letter, No. 40, of 9th instant.	Permanent Distribution sanctioned in August 1855.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Professor of Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.	- - -	700 - -	700 - -	700 - -
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	- - -	600 - -	600 - -	600 - -
Professor of Applied Science	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -
Ditto - Chemistry	- - -	200 - -	200 - -	200 - -
Ditto - Natural History	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 - -
Ditto - Literature	- - -	300 - -	600 - -	600 - -
Ditto - History and Political Economy.	- - -	200 - -	200 - -	500 - -
Normal scholars	- - -	210 - -	210 - -	210 - -
Establishment (including 200 rupees per mensem to secretary).	- - -	278 - -	278 - -	278 - -
	3,425 8 -	2,488 - -	2,788 - -	3,788 - -
Principal	- - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -
Assistant Professor of Literature	- - -	250 - -	300 - -	- - -
Native Assistant, or superintendent of studies.	- - -	100 - -	100 - -	- - -
	3,425 8 -	2,838 - -	3,488 - -	3,788 - -
				3,425 8 -
				362 8 -

(No. 43 of 1856.)

To *C. J. Erskine*, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction.III.
Bombay.
V. 4780.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1768, dated 12th instant, relative to the first resolution of the Board passed at their meeting held on the 25th ultimo.

2. In reply I am desired to state, that the duties of the secretary to the trustees would consist in conducting the correspondence of the trustees relative to the appropriation and general management of the different funds under the trust, in receiving payments to, and making disbursements from the funds under the orders of the trustees, and in keeping the accounts of each fund.

3. I am also desired to state, that as long as the book depository continues to be worked under the management and out of funds of the trust, it would be the duty of the secretary to have the general management of the depository.

4. I am further directed to inform you, that the trustees propose to assign the secretary a salary of 400 rupees a month as long as all the duties here mentioned are performed by him, but that as soon as the contemplated plan of handing over the depository to the Director of Public Instruction is carried into effect, the trustees propose to assign a salary of 200 rupees only, the salary, in either case, to be debited, as at present, in equal proportions to the "Elphinstone Professorship Fund," and the "Elphinstone Institution Fund."

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. Stovell*,
Secretary.

Board of Education, Bombay,
21 July 1856.

(No. 1843 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4781.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 8 of my letter No. 1410 of the 20th ultimo, I beg to draw attention to some particulars connected with the Elphinstone Institution Fund.

2. In reply to my request to be favoured with a "Statement showing exactly the present appropriation of the Elphinstone Institution Fund, including all charges upon it, sanctioned up to this time," the secretary forwarded the annexed statement, "showing exactly the present appropriation of the Elphinstone Institution Fund, as far as the paid establishment is concerned, and the estimated appropriation, as far as contingent charges are concerned."

3. This appropriation includes the salary of one European master, and leaves (it will be observed) a balance in favour of the institution of about 4,612 rupees per annum.

4. It will, moreover, appear to Government, no doubt, that as the college department is now separated from the school, and as examination and inspection are to be separately made and reported, the charges for printing should not hereafter be debited against these funds; also, that the charge on account of collectors' per centage may be discontinued, if the fees are still to be collected and accounted for by a paid clerk on the establishment.

5. If these arrangements were carried out, and if the Institution Fund were relieved (as proposed in my separate letter of this date, No. 1842,) from all contingent liabilities on account of the excess sanctioned of the Professorship Fund, there would be a surplus revenue for the institution of about $(4,612 + 800 + 720 =) 6,132$ rupees per annum, applicable to the salaries of extra European masters, and to general improvements.

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3 z 4

6. Before

6. Before making further suggestions to the Board on this subject, I should be glad to receive the decision of Government in regard to the settlement of the Professorship Funds, which at present are regarded by the Board as having a contingent claim upon the institution.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine,*
Director of Public Instruction.

ESTIMATE of Receipts and Disbursements of the Elphinstone Institution Fund for the Year 1856-57, the fixed Establishment being calculated for the year, as it stands on 20 June 1856.

	RECEIPTS.	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Annual allowance from Government - - - -	- - - -	- - -	20,000 - -
Interest on funded capital 68,000 rupees, at 4 per cent. -	-	2,320 - -	
Ditto - - ditto, - 22,000 rupees, at 5 per cent. -	-	1,100 - -	
Fees from pupils - - - - -	- - - -	-	3,420 - -
Subscriptions - - - - -	- - - -	-	13,200 - -
			1,485 - -
			88,105 - -
	DISBURSEMENTS.	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Salary of secretary - - - - -	- - - -	200 - -	
Ditto - European master - - - - -	- - - -	300 - -	
Ditto - native master and assistant master - - - -	- - - -	1,224 - -	
Ditto - clerks - - - - -	- - - -	150 - -	
Ditto - peons, watermen, &c. - - - - -	- - - -	112 8 -	
Ditto - vernacular schoolmasters - - - - -	- - - -	206 - -	
House rent of English branch schools - - - - -	- - - -	125 - -	
Ditto - vernacular schools - - - - -	- - - -	99 - -	
		2,416 8 -	
	Or, per Annum - - -	-	28,998 - -
Books for prizes - - - - -	- - - -	400 - -	
Printing charges - - - - -	- - - -	800 - -	
Fire insurance policy - - - - -	- - - -	375 - -	
Repairs to the institution - - - - -	- - - -	2,000 - -	
Collector's per centage - - - - -	- - - -	720 - -	
Contingencies - - - - -	- - - -	200 - -	
			4,495 - -
		<i>Rs.</i>	33,493 - -
	Surplus - - Rs.		4,612 - -

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 25 August 1856.

THE orders of the Government of India should be solicited on the points mooted in the 5th and 6th paras. of Mr. Erskine's letter of the 20th June last, No. 1410, relative to the authority to be exercised by the trustees over the Government assignments to the Institution and Professorship Funds, and as to the advisability of the authority of the trustees being defined by a formal deed of trust.

2. The facts relative to the trusteeship of the Educational Funds noticed in the Right Honourable the President's Minute on the letter from Mr. Erskine alluded to in para. 1, and the 1st and 2d resolutions of the late Board of Education

Education submitted with Mr. Erskine's subsequent communication of the 5th July 1856 should at the same time be brought under the notice of the Government of India.

3. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to ascertain from the trustees whether they cannot provide for the duties specified in Dr. Stovell's letters, dated 21st July 1856, No. 43, being performed by an ordinary clerk on 100 rupees per mensem, instead of by a secretary on 400 rupees.

4. The disposal of Mr. Erskine's letters, dated 31st July 1856, Nos. 1842 and 1843, must await the decision of the Government of India as to the responsibility of the trustees with regard to the Government assignments to the Elphinstone Institution and Professorship Funds.

(No. 2776 of 1856.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 4784.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Erskine's letters, Nos. 1410, 1592, 1842, and 1843, dated respectively the 20th June, 5th and 31st July last, relative to the Elphinstone Institution and other funds under the trusteeship of the members of the late Board of Education.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the orders of the Government of India will be solicited on the points mooted in the 5th and 6th paras. of Mr. Erskine's letter of the 20th June last, No. 1410, and that authority at the same time informed of the 1st and 2d resolutions of the late Board of Education, submitted with Mr. Erskine's subsequent communication of the 5th July 1856.

3. I am desired to request that you will ascertain from the trustees whether they cannot provide for the duties specified in Dr. Stovell's letter, dated 21st July 1856, No. 43 (accompanying Mr. Erskine's No. 1842, dated 31st idem), being performed by an ordinary clerk on 100 rupees per mensem, instead of by a secretary on 400 rupees per month.

4. The disposal of Mr. Erskine's letters, dated 31st July 1856, Nos. 1842 and 1843, must await the decision of the Government of India as to the responsibility of the trustees with regard to the Government assignments to the Elphinstone Institution and Professorship Funds.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
9 September 1856.

(No. 2777 of 1856.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 4785.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 565, dated the 9th May 1856, and to state that the desire expressed in your 2d para. having been communicated to the late Board of Education at this Presidency, they have intimated their willingness to accede to it, with the reservation that they are not to be deprived of the trusteeship of the funds connected with the Elphinstone College and Institution, and with the provision that they are to be allowed to retain the services of a secretary.

2. The members of the late Board have also suggested that, in justice to the native community, whose interests they represent, their designation should in future be "Trustees of the Elphinstone Fund," including under that term the

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4 A

trusteeship

trusteeship of all the funds connected with the Elphinstone College and Institution.

3. Adverting to the reservation of the members of the late Board of Education, that all the funds of which they are now trustees should continue in their trusteeship and management, I am desired to bring the following facts under the notice of the Government of India.

4. The Board was formed in 1840, when the Elphinstone Native Education Institution and the Elphinstone Professors' Funds were amalgamated. It consisted of a president and six members, three of whom it was stipulated were always to be elected from among the native subscribers to the Native Education Society. At the same time it was resolved that the members of the Board of Education for the time being should be *ex officio* trustees for the "Professorship" Fund, as well as for that of the "institution," previously held in trust by the Native Education Society.

5. These private funds, it is stated, yield an annual income of 17,406 rupees interest upon the funded capital of the "Professorship" Fund, which at the close of the last official year amounted to 4,33,901 rupees, and 17,820 rupees from fees, subscriptions, and interest upon the capital of the "institution," viz., 68,000 rupees, making a total income of 35,226 rupees. Besides the above private funds, the different scholarship and prize funds, formed by subscription in honour of certain individuals, have hitherto been invested in the names of the members of the late Board of Education.

6. I am further desired to remark, that the late Board was not nominated by Government alone; half of its members were elected by the subscribers to the funds which it administered, and although expressly placed under the general superintendence of Government, the Board always enjoyed a considerable amount of independence, especially in the management and appropriation of the funds, which were distinctly vested in the members of the Board as trustees. His Lordship in Council therefore considers that they cannot legally be dispossessed of funds which they hold as trustees, and this opinion applies more specially to those members of the Board who are elected by the subscribers or their representatives.

7. In the 3d para. of your letter under acknowledgment, the Government of India desire that the trustees may be informed that hereafter their authority over the Government assignment (amounting to about 42,000 rupees) to the Institution and Professorship Funds, "must be exercised under a clear and close responsibility to the Government, and (as a condition of the contribution) to its entire satisfaction."

8. I am desired to observe that it has always been understood, that if the Government had reason to be dissatisfied with the arrangements of the trustees, they might discontinue their contribution, and the trustees are thus in a measure responsible to Government. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is desirous of being informed whether it is the intention of the Government of India, that the trustees shall hereafter not only be held responsible, as at present, *i. e.*, by periodical reports and publication or inspection of accounts, but that absolutely they shall be deprived of the power of expending the income placed at their disposal by this Government, except with the previous permission of authority.

9. With reference to the intimation conveyed in your letter, that "there is not the least necessity for executing a formal trust deed," I am desired to represent that this announcement is in opposition to the advice of the Company's law officers at this Presidency, and the expressed wish of the trustees themselves. Under these circumstances, as the native members of the Board are trustees of the Institution and Professorship Funds, not by appointment of Government alone, as probably supposed by the Government of India, but as elected representatives of the subscribers, his Lordship in Council is of opinion that it would be hazardous to interfere with their intention as to those funds at least; I am therefore desired to request the instructions of the Government of India as to whether the authority of the trustees over those funds should be defined by a formal deed of trust, or whether it will be sufficient if the securities which represent their capital be endorsed over by the members of the late Board to the trustees of the two funds respectively.

10. With

10. With respect to the trustees being allowed to retain the services of a secretary, I am to intimate for the information of the Government of India that they have represented that the services of a secretary are required to conduct their correspondence, relative to the appropriation and general management of the different funds under their trust, to receive payments to, and make disbursements from those funds, and to keep the accounts of each fund. The trustees have further represented that the secretary is required to have the general management of the book depository, so long as it continues to be worked under the management and out of the funds administered by them.

11. The trustees propose to assign the secretary a salary of 400 rupees a month, as long as all the duties above mentioned are performed by him, but that as soon as the depository is made over to the Director of Public Instruction, which is in contemplation, they propose to assign a salary of 200 rupees only, the salary in either case being debited, as at present, in equal proportions to the "Elphinstone Professorship Fund," and the "Elphinstone Institution Fund."

12. It has however been suggested to the trustees, that they might provide for the duties above specified, being performed by an ordinary clerk in lieu of a highly paid secretary.

Bombay Castle,
9 September 1856.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 45 of 1856.)

From the Secretary to the Board of Education.

V. 5186.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Board of Education to inform you that I have been directed to hold myself in readiness to proceed with a force in field service, and to request, in consequence, that Government will be pleased to make arrangements for the performance of my duties during my absence, and to sanction, as usual under such circumstances, my drawing half my salary.

2. My duties consist, 1st, in managing the Elphinstone Professorship Fund, the Elphinstone Fund, and the Scholarship and Prize Funds connected with that institution, under the orders of the Board as trustees of these funds; and 2dly, in managing the affairs of the book depository containing property of the value of about 50,000 rupees, belonging to the Board as trustees of the Elphinstone Institution Fund.

Board of Education, Bombay,
10 September 1856.

I have &c.,
(signed) *M. Stovell*,
Secretary.

(No. 2154 of 1856.)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 5186.

Sir,

With reference to para. 3 of the Government letter, No. 2776 of 9th instant, I have the honour to state for the information of Government, that the Secretary to the Board of Education has reported as follows:—

"I am directed by the Board of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2097, dated 12th instant and accompaniment from Government, inquiring whether the trustees could not provide for the duties specified in their Secretary's letter, No. 43 of 21st July last, being performed by an ordinary clerk on rupees (100) one hundred a month, instead of by a secretary on rupees (400) four hundred.

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“The duties specified in the letter referred to, were said to consist—

“1st. In conducting the correspondence of the trustees relative to the appropriation and general management of the different funds under the trust; in receiving payments to, and making disbursements from, the funds under the order of the trustees, and in keeping the accounts of each fund.

“2d. In managing the affairs of the book depository, so long as it continued to be worked under the management and out of the funds of the trust.

“For the performance of the duties embraced under the 1st head, the trustees proposed to assign a salary of rupees (200) two hundred a month; for the performance of the duties under the second head, they also proposed to assign rupees (200) two hundred a month, so long as the depository remained in the hands of the trustees.

“The duties under both heads involve considerable financial responsibility; and those under the second, further involve a good deal of correspondence, and the necessity of keeping a supply of English and vernacular books for the use of schools, regimental as well as departmental. Branch depositories and schools in the Mofussil have to be supplied from the central dépôt in Bombay. New editions of vernacular books have to be printed, requiring the selection of paper, type, binding, &c., and the exercise of judgment in endeavouring to reduce the price of books when new editions are undertaken by the printers.”

“The trustees are of opinion that these responsibilities and duties ought not to be placed in the hands of an ordinary clerk on rupees (100) one hundred a month, but that they should remain in the hands of a secretary, on the conditions mentioned in para. 3.

“The trustees beg to remind Government that on the first establishment of the Professorship Fund, consequent on a subscription of nearly 3,00,000 rupees, three lacs, by the natives of Western India, more than a quarter of a century ago, a salary was assigned to a secretary to the fund, and that for many years previously a salary had also been assigned to a secretary to the native education society, the germ of the existing ‘Elphinstone’ Institution. The trustees would also remind Government, that their power of appropriating the income of the funds committed to their trust, if in accordance with the objects and conditions of the trust, has never on any previous occasion been called in question; and they would further remind Government that nearly 18,000 rupees (eighteen thousand) of the annual income of the Professorship Fund, are derived from interest to this amount on the funded capital of the fund, such capital consisting of native subscriptions and subsequent accumulations.”

Bombay, Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
17 September 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Edward*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 2966 of 1856.)

V. 5187.

To Dr. *M. Stovell*, Secretary to the Board of Education.
The Acting Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 26 September 1856.

THE questions involved in this correspondence are—

1. To what extent shall the trustees of the Elphinstone Funds have the power of expending at their discretion the annual income of the Institution.

2. Is it expedient that the trustees shall have the services of a secretary at 400 rupees per mensem.

3. Is Dr. Stovell, secretary to the trustees, who has been ordered to proceed on field service, entitled during his absence on such service to draw a moiety of his salary as secretary.

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2. On the first point, the orders of the Government of India were applied for in the letter from the Government Department, dated 9th September, No. 2777 of 1856; the reply of the Indian Government to that letter is still awaited.

3. The second question is one which cannot satisfactorily be disposed of pending the receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the first question, and the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, therefore, reserves for the present his decision with respect to the expediency of allowing the trustees to entertain a highly paid secretary. In the meantime Government will be glad to be furnished with the opinion of the Acting Director of Public Instruction on the statements and views on this subject of the trustees, submitted to Government with his letter dated 17th September No. 2154 of 1856.

4. Dr. Stovell's application to be permitted to draw the half of his salary as secretary during his absence on field service is one on which it is doubtful whether, under existing circumstances, Government should be called upon to decide. If Dr. Stovell held a staff appointment under Government, the present application would of course be admissible under Governor General's Order of 8th January 1839 (Jameson's Code, Sec. 50, Clause 136), but Dr. Stovell's appointment as secretary to the trustees of certain private funds cannot be regarded as a Government appointment, and the present case is not therefore one to which the rules of Jameson's Code can be held to be applicable.

5. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the trustees should for the present be left to make such arrangements as they may deem advisable for the performance of Dr. Stovell's duties during his absence, and for the appointment between that officer and his *locum tenens* of the allowances of the secretaryship. But it should be distinctly understood that the arrangements which may be made by the trustees shall be regarded as merely provisional, and will be liable to be superseded or revised whenever Government may be in a position to decide on the first and second of the questions stated in para. 1 of this resolution.

6. The provisional arrangements should be reported to Government.

(No. 51 of 1856.)

From the Secretary to the Board of Education.

V. 5520.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, No. 2966, dated 1st instant, forwarding a resolution by Government relative to the arrangements to be made for the performance of their secretary's duties during his absence on field service.

2. In para. 5 of the resolution, it is stated that the trustees should for the present be left to make such arrangements as they may deem advisable, for the performance of their secretary's duties, and for the appointment between that officer and his *locum tenens* of the allowances of the secretaryship, but that the arrangements made are to be regarded as merely provisional; and in para. 6 it is directed that the provisional arrangements be reported to Government.

3. I am, therefore, desired to inform you that the trustees have made an arrangement for the performance by Dr. Carter of the duties in question, during their secretary's absence, and have decided on giving a moiety of the salary to each of these officers.

4. I am at the same time directed to point out that in the first paragraph of the Government resolution it is stated that the salary of the secretary is (400) four hundred rupees per mensem, whereas, in point of fact, as mentioned in two letters to the address of the Director of Public Instruction, copies of which, it is believed, were forwarded to Government, the salary will be actually (200) two hundred rupees as soon as the management of the book depository shall be transferred from the trustees to other hands, as is intended to be done. And the trustees are of opinion that a sum of (200) two hundred rupees is the smallest amount which they can assign for such an appointment to be made by them, considering the responsibility involved in the duties.

Letters, No. 43,
dated 21st July,
and No. 47, dated
16th September.

III.
Bombay.

5. I am further directed to take this opportunity of suggesting whether the designation of "Board of Education" might not with great propriety be at once changed to that of trustees of the "Elphinstone Funds," the secretary to the trustees continuing to be *ex-officio*, as he now is, secretary to the "Elphinstone Institution," under which designation he conducts the correspondence and manages the affairs of the book depository.

Board of Education, Bombay,
11 October 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) M. Stovell,
Secretary.

(No. 3136 of 1856.)

To the Board of Education.

V. 5521.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 20th October 1856.

THE suggestion contained in the last paragraph of this letter may be adopted as a provisional measure pending the reply of the Government of India to the letter from the General Department, dated 9th September, No. 2777, of 1856.

(No. 2277 of 1856.)

V. 5586.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following observations with reference to the 3d paragraph of Government resolution, No. 2966, dated 1st October 1856.

2. Government desire my opinion on the views of the trustees of the Elphinstone Funds, with respect to the entertainment of a secretary at 400 rupees a month, submitted with my letter to Government of the 17th September, No. 2154, of 1856: I beg leave to explain that I submitted those views, in the first instance, without comment of my own, because I understood that Government desired to be put in possession of them without delay, and I had not then been long enough in the department to be able to form at once such a matured opinion on the subject as it would be becoming in me to put before Government.

3. It will be observed that the trustees maintain (first), that the duties and responsibilities of the office are such as could not be properly entrusted to a mere clerk, and (second), make something like a protest against Government interference in the matter at all.

4. I will consider the second point first. In doing so, I must recur to topics already discussed at considerable length by my predecessor, but not quite exhausted.

5. The Elphinstone Trust has never been constituted by any written instrument, it has grown up silently, and now that for the first time apparently it has become necessary to define its legal character, there is some difficulty in doing so.

6. So far as the trustees are the administrators of private funds, so far, of course, Government has no more right to regulate their proceedings than those of any other private trust, unless indeed it can be shown to have acquired the right of interference either by express contract or by virtue of its large annual contribution to the trust funds or otherwise.

7. There do not seem to have been any express conditions attached to the Government grants of 20,000 rupees and 22,000 rupees respectively; but the Government certainly meant to retain a control over their administration, having always reserved the power of nominating some of the trustees, and I think that Mr. Beadon's letter of the 9th of May, No. 565, to the Government of Bombay correctly

correctly lays down that those grants "may be modified or revoked if the purposes for which they were made are not satisfactorily accomplished."

8. I also admit, as a legal proposition, "that the Government is under no obligation to continue any part of its contribution to the college, and may at its pleasure revoke the whole or any part of it," that is to say, a court of equity would not enforce the continuance of the contribution if Government thought fit to withdraw it.

9. If the Government for any reason chose to withdraw its contribution, it is evident that the income of the Elphinstone Funds would shrink to a comparatively small amount, and the trustees would gain their independence at the price of about two-thirds of the annual fund which they at present administer.

10. I have no doubt that Government has the legal power of revoking its annual grant, but (except in the case put by the Bengal Government of failure to accomplish the purposes of the grant) I believe it would be very loth to exercise the power.

11. Considering the complimentary and commemorative origin of the funds it would be highly invidious to do so; it would cause great pain to the surviving subscribers, many of whom may be supposed to have contributed on the faith that Government would always continue to pay its share; and the payment having now been made for 25 years, it might be contended with some force that Government is almost bound to continue it so long as the original objects of the assignment are being properly carried out. For that which was purely voluntary at first ripens by time into a *quasi* obligation.

12. If this view be correct, I think Government has parted with the right of interfering with the administration of the trust, so long as the trustees act within the scope of their original authority.

13. I gather from the history of the trust that this view has been acted on up to the present time. It would seem, as a matter of fact, that the Bombay Government has always allowed the trustees to administer the trust at their own discretion, no doubt having had full confidence in the public-spirited gentlemen who, from time to time, have been associated in the office, and has never interfered in the appropriation of the trust funds; so that if, after the present declaration of the trustees that they require the services of a secretary, the Government restrict them to keeping a clerk, it will be the first instance of such interference since the constitution of the trust.

14. If, nevertheless, it should appear to his Lordship in Council that the appropriation of 400 rupees to the payment of a secretary is a breach of duty on the part of the trustees, the Government would have a clear right to interfere, and enforce a more economical arrangement, by a threat of revoking the annual grant. But I believe that the Government will hesitate to over-rule the deliberate opinion of the trustees, except on the clearest evidence, that the secretary's income is extravagant, and a gross waste of the trust funds.

15. From the statement of the trustees, it seems that the duties of the secretary are partly financial, and partly connected with the book depository, 200 rupees being assigned for his remuneration under each of these heads.

16. The income of the funds amounts to something under 80,000 rupees a year; the secretary's financial salary is 2,400 rupees, or 3 per cent. of the income. This is surely a very reasonable allowance, considering the responsibility of the office, and affords a very cheap means of retaining the services of a gentleman like Dr. Stovell, whose great abilities and intimate knowledge of the history of education in Bombay make him a most valuable assistant in the educational department.

17. As for the other branch of his duties, it seems likely that an entirely new arrangement will soon be made for the management of the book depository. If it is taken out of the hands of the trustees, 200 rupees per mensem will be saved to the funds. Meanwhile, I think the statement of the trustees may be accepted, that the duties of the book department could not be performed by an ordinary clerk.

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18. In the last paragraph of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, of the 9th May, before referred to, the Government of Bengal concur in the "propriety of inviting the native members of the late Board of Education to take their places in the university senate; their co-operation is most valuable, and the Government should do all in its power to ensure the continuance of their aid."

19. I submit with great respect that the spirit of this recommendation applies to the question of allowing the trustees to use their discretion as to retaining the services of the secretary.

Office of the Director of
Public Instruction,
7 October 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 5587.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 20 October 1856.

A COPY of this letter, and of para. 3 of the resolution referred to in it, should be sent to the Government of India, with reference to paras. 10 to 12 of the Government letter, No. 2777, dated 9th September 1856.

At the same time, the purport of the Government resolution, No. 2966, of 1st October 1856, should be explained to the Government of India.

(No. 3172 of 1856.)

V. 5588.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

IN paras. 10 to 12 of my letter, No. 2777, dated the 9th September 1856, it was intimated to the Government of India that it had been suggested to the trustees of the Elphinstone Fund that they might provide for the duties, for which they required a highly-paid secretary, being performed by an ordinary clerk.

2. The duties of the secretary, as specified in my letter, were stated to consist,—

1st. In conducting the correspondence of the trustees relative to the appropriation and general management of the different funds under the trust; in receiving payments to, and making disbursements from the funds under the orders of the trustees; and in keeping the accounts of each fund.

2d. In managing the affairs of the book depository so long as it continued to be worked under the management and out of the funds of the trust.

3. For the performance of the duties embraced under the first head, the trustees proposed to assign a salary of 200 rupees a month; for the performance of the duties under the second head, they also proposed to assign 200 rupees a month, so long as the depository remained in the hands of the trustees.

4. In reply to the reference made to them to know whether they could not provide for the above duties being performed by an ordinary clerk on 100 rupees a month, the trustees, under date the 17th September last, stated as follows:—

"The duties under both heads involve considerable financial responsibility, and those under the second involve a good deal of correspondence, and the necessity of keeping up a supply of English and vernacular books for the use of schools. Regimental as well as departmental branch depositories and schools in the Mofussil have to be supplied from the central depôt in Bombay. New editions of vernacular books have to be printed, requiring the selection of paper, type, binding, &c., and the exercise of judgment in endeavouring to reduce the price of books when new editions are undertaken by the printers.

"The

"The trustees are of opinion that these responsibilities and duties ought not to be placed in the hands of an ordinary clerk on 100 rupees a month, but that they should remain in the hands of a secretary, on the conditions mentioned.

"The trustees beg to remind Government, that on the first establishment of the professorship fund, consequent on a subscription of nearly 3,00,000 rupees by the natives of Western India, more than a quarter of a century ago, a salary was assigned to a secretary to the fund, and that for many years previously a salary had also been assigned to a secretary to the Native Education Society, the germ of the existing Elphinstone Institution. The trustees would also remind Government that their power of appropriating the income of the funds committed to their trust, if in accordance with the objects and conditions of the trust, has never, on any previous occasion, been called in question; and they would further remind Government that nearly 18,000 rupees, of the annual income of the professorship fund, are derived from interest to this amount on the funded capital of the fund, such capital consisting of native subscriptions and subsequent accumulations."

5. Pending the receipt of the orders of the Government of India as to the extent to which the trustees of the Elphinstone Funds shall have the power of expending at their discretion the annual income of the institution, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has reserved his opinion with respect to the expediency of allowing the trustees to entertain a secretary, remunerated as at present.

6. In the meantime, however, I am desired to submit herewith, for the consideration of the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2277, dated the 7th October 1856, containing his opinion on the views and statements of the trustees.

Bombay Castle,
30 October 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1402.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 5997.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2777, dated the 9th ultimo, relative to the position of the late Board of Education with reference to the funds at their disposal belonging to the Elphinstone College.

2. In reply, I am desired to refer to my Despatch, No. 1179, dated the 12th ultimo, and to state that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has no objection to the trustees being called "The Trustees of the Elphinstone Fund," and to leave to them the trusteeship of the minor funds connected with the institution.

3. The Government of India never thought of dispossessing the trustees of the funds under their charge; it simply sought to make the proper administration of those funds, and of the rest of the income of the institution, a condition of the continuance of the Government grant, and to prevent the trustees from funding capital, or applying to Government for further aid, while the income of the college was in excess of the expenditure.

4. Although his Lordship in Council adheres to the opinion already expressed, that there is no necessity for a formal trust deed, he does not object to the trustees binding themselves in any way they may think proper, not inconsistent with the purposes of an institution which is mainly supported by the Government, but for the Government to bind itself by a formal trust deed, or to give to the trustees a legal power or status which they do not possess, is unnecessary. The relation of the Government to the trustees is simply this, that if the trustees administer the funds of the institution properly, according to the views of the Government, the Government contribution will be continued, if not, it will be withdrawn.

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5. The Governor General in Council concurs in opinion with the Government of Bombay, that an ordinary clerk will be well able to discharge the duties now performed by the secretary to the Board with all requisite efficiency.

Fort William,
31 October 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 3396 of 1856.)

V. 5998.

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter dated 9th September, No. 2776 of 1856, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for information and guidance, copies of the documents noted in the margin.*

2. Under the instructions of the Government of India contained in para. 2 of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter of the 31st October last, the members of the late Board of Education will be designated the "Trustees of the Elphinstone Fund," and will exercise the trusteeship of the minor funds connected with the institution.

3. The Governor in Council requests that you will cause the necessary steps to be taken to give effect to the views expressed in para. 4 of Mr. Beadon's letter on the subject of the proposed trust deed.

4. With respect to the question to what extent the trustees of the Elphinstone Fund shall have the power of expending, at their discretion, the annual income of the institution, you will observe that in reply to para. 8 of my letter, dated 9th September, applying for the orders of the Government of India on the subject, it is stated that "the relation of the Government to the trustees is simply this, that if the trustees administer the funds of the institution properly, according to the views of the Government, the Government contribution will be continued, if not, it will be withdrawn." Under these orders, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the trustees must be considered as precluded from expending the income of the institution except in pursuance of arrangements which have received the previous sanction of Government.

5. In para. 4 of my letter, No. 2776, dated 9th September last, you were informed that the decision of Government respecting the proposals connected with the Elphinstone Institution and professorship funds, submitted in Mr. Erskine's letters, Nos. 1842 and 1843, of 31st July last, was reserved pending the orders of the Government of India as to the extent of the discretionary authority which might be exercised by the trustees in the expenditure of the Elphinstone Funds. The orders of the Government of India on this question have now been received, and are described in the preceding para., but, nevertheless, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is still unable satisfactorily to dispose of Mr. Erskine's proposals above alluded to in consequence of the receipt immediately of the letter from the Government of India, dated 12th September, No. 1179 of 1856. A copy of this letter was furnished to you under date the 25th October, No. 3143 of 1856, together with copy of a resolution passed therein by the local government on the 20th idem, and I am instructed to state that until the submission of the information called for by the latter document, the consideration of Mr. Erskine's proposals must unavoidably be further postponed.

6. In the concluding para. of the accompanying letter from Secretary Beadon, of 31st October, it is stated that "the Governor General in Council concurs in opinion

* Letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 2777, dated 9th September 1856. Letter from ditto, ditto, No. 1408, dated 31st October 1856.

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opinion with the Government of Bombay, that an ordinary clerk will be well able to discharge the duties now performed by the Secretary to the Board with all requisite efficiency." Before, however, issuing any definite instructions on this subject, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will await the reply of the Government of India to a letter which was addressed to it on the 30th October, communicating your representation of the 7th idem.

7. The previous Despatch from the Government of India, No. 1179, dated 12th September, which is referred to in para. 2 of Mr. Beadon's accompanying letter of 31st October, is that mentioned in para. 5 of my present communication.

Bombay Castle, 25 November 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 2 January 1857.

V. 326.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3172, dated the 30th October last, and to state in reply, that in regard to the power of the trustees of the Elphinstone Fund to expend, at their discretion, the annual income of the institution, his Lordship in Council adheres to the views already communicated in my despatches noted in the margin.

Home Department.
Education.

No. 565, dated 9th
May 1856; 1179,
dated 12th September
1856; 1402,
dated 31st October
1856.

2. His Lordship in Council observes from the enclosure of your letter that Mr. Howard, the Acting Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, is of opinion that so long as the original objects of the assignment are being properly carried out by the trustees, and so long as they continue to act within the scope of their original authority, the Government is almost bound to continue its contribution, and has parted with the right of interfering with the administration of the trust. And though he admits that in this particular case of the employment of a secretary, if the Government consider that the appropriation of 400 rupees a month to that object is a breach of duty on the part of the trustees, it would have a clear right to interfere and enforce economy by a threat of revoking the grant, he does not believe that the Government would overrule the deliberate opinion of the trustees except on the clearest evidence that the secretary's income is extravagant, and a gross waste of the trust funds.

3. With reference to this opinion, regarding which the Government of Bombay offer no remark, I am directed to point the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to the passages extracted in the margin,* from my letter, No. 565, dated the 9th May last, and to observe that, as reported in your subsequent communication, No. 2777, dated the 9th September, the trustees have intimated their willingness to accede to the arrangement prescribed by the Government of India, with the reservation that they are not to be deprived of the trusteeship of the funds connected with the Elphinstone College and Institution, and with the proviso that they are to be allowed to retain the services of a secretary.

4. In reply to this, the Government of Bombay was informed in my letter, No. 1402, dated the 31st October, that the Government of India never thought of dispossessing the trustees of the funds under their charge, and that "it simply sought to make the proper administration of those funds, and of the rest of

* Para. 3. * * * "The trustees should accordingly be informed that henceforward their authority over the sums contributed by the Government, must be exercised under a clear and close responsibility to the Government, and (as a condition of the contribution) to its entire satisfaction." Para. 4. * * * "The Government is under no obligation to continue any part of its contribution to the college, and may at its pleasure revoke the whole, or any part of it, though unless the Government have reason to be dissatisfied with the management of the trustees, or desire to establish a college of its own, there is no ground to anticipate a departure from the present system."

III.
Bombay.

of the income of the institution, a condition of the continuance of the Government grant, and to prevent the trustees from funding capital or applying to Government for further aid, while the income of the College was in excess of the expenditure."

5. It had been intermediately explained, in my letter of the 12th September, that "so long as the Government contributes so large a proportion of the whole expenses of the Elphinstone Institution, his Lordship in Council cannot regard the institution as differing substantially from a public establishment maintained by the state, which should be subject, therefore, in point of financial as well as other management, to the usual rules applicable to such establishments ;" and it was then declared that while the Governor General in Council would be always ready to entertain applications for further aid that might be really required, no such application could be received while any portion of the contribution remains unexpended, and every such application must be accompanied by a statement showing the entire income of the college from every source, and the mode in which it is not only appropriated but spent.

6. The Governor General in Council finds nothing in Mr. Howard's letter to induce him to modify these views. So long as the trustees continue to derive anything like so large a proportion as three-fourths of the income of the institution, either directly or indirectly, from the state, it is the manifest duty of the state to satisfy itself not only that its own contribution is properly expended, but that the original funds of the institution are managed in general accordance with the intention with which it was founded, and in such a way as to render the continuance of any part of the Government contribution necessary or expedient.

7. If the Right Honourable the Governor in Council should, on consideration of the grounds stated in Mr. Howard's letter, be of opinion that the trustees may properly entertain a secretary or clerk on a salary of 200 rupees a month (the management of the book depository being otherwise provided for), the Government of India will have no objection to the arrangement. The questions of appointing a secretary or not, and of fixing his salary, are of comparatively small moment. The important point of principle upon which the Governor General in Council has thought it right to insist is, that so long as the Government is called upon to accord to the institution its main support, and provide for its increasing wants, it must have a final voice in the decision of such questions, and, while placing all reasonable confidence in the management of the trustees, and paying due deference to their suggestions, exercise the same degree of control over their financial proceedings as it exercises over those of every other high departmental authority.

8. The Governor General in Council is very desirous that the trustees should be in accord with the Government in this respect, and be satisfied that the determination of the Government proceeds upon no want of confidence in their management, but upon a general view of the control necessary in the expenditure of all public money. His Lordship in Council will be glad if, consistently with this determination, the Government of Bombay can, in communication with the trustees, frame a scheme which may at once be satisfactory to them and provide clearly for the constant exercise by the Government of such full control over the general management of the institution in all respects as is rightfully claimed by the authority which supplies at present by far the greater part of the whole income of the institution, and to which alone the institution can look for its future development.

Fort William, 2 January 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No.

(No. 160 of 1857.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information and guidance, the annexed copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 2d January, No. 1 of 1857, written in reply to one from the Bombay Government, communicating your representation, dated 7th October, No. 2277 of 1856.

2. Of the three former communications which are quoted by Mr. Secretary Beadon in para. 1 of his present letter, copies of those dated 9th May and 31st October last were furnished to your office, under dates 31st May and 25th November 1856 respectively. The third letter quoted, is one of 12th September last. A copy of this communication was furnished to you under date the 25th October, No. 3143 of 1856, together with copy of a resolution passed thereon by the local Government; and I am instructed to state that the information called for by the latter document is still awaited.

3. With respect to paragraphs 1 to 6 and 8 of the letter of which a transcript is annexed,* his Lordship in Council directs me to observe that under the views therein expressed, he considers it necessary that the decision which was communicated to you at the close of para. 4 of my letter, dated 25th November, No. 3396 of 1856, should be strictly adhered to. You are requested to be so good as to make the necessary intimation on the subject to the trustees of the Elphinstone Funds.

4. Under the 7th paragraph of the same letter, it is necessary for Government now to determine what salary shall be allowed for the performance of the duties of secretary to the trustees.

5. These duties are stated to consist—

1st. In conducting the correspondence of the trustees relative to the appropriation and general management of the different funds under the trust, in receiving payments to, and making disbursements from, the funds, under the orders of the trustees, and in keeping the accounts of each fund. And,

2d. In managing the affairs of the book depository, so long as it continues to be worked under the management and out of the funds of the trust.

For the performance of the duties embraced under the first head, the trustees propose to assign a salary of 200 rupees a month. For the performance of the duties under the second head, they also propose to assign 200 rupees a month, so long as the depository remain in the hands of the trustees.

6. As you have intimated, in your letter dated 7th October 1856, that you consider the proposed allowances to be very reasonable, "as affording a cheap means of retaining the services of a gentleman like Dr. Stovell, whose great abilities and intimate knowledge of the history of education in Bombay make him a most valuable assistant in the educational department," the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, in consideration of this opinion, to assent to the proposals of the trustees with the following reservations, viz., 1st., that the allowance for the performance of the duties described in clause 1 of the preceding para. shall be reduced from 200 to 100 rupees, whenever Dr. Stovell shall cease to hold the appointment of Secretary to the trustees; and 2dly, that the allowance of 200 rupees in connexion with the duties described in clause 2 of the same paragraph, shall cease as soon as the management of the book depository shall be otherwise provided for.

Bombay Castle,
22 January 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

* The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the trustees must be considered as precluded from expending the income of the institution, except in pursuance of arrangements which have received the previous sanction of Government.

III.
Bombay.
V. 951.

(No. 100 of 1857.)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, at length, of forwarding a communication from the trustees of the Elphinstone Funds on the subject of Government memo. No. 3143, dated 25th October 1856, conveying the orders of the Government of India that the trustees should refund 44,810 rupees, capitalised by them during the last two years.

2. In order to understand the carefully written letter of the trustees, which is in effect a remonstrance against the orders of the Government of India, I think it should be stated that at present, Mr. Larken being absent on leave in England, Government is not represented at the Board. Thus the letter proceeds from the native trustees only; one of whom, Mr. Jugonath Sunkersett, took a leading part in raising the subscription in honour of Mr. Elphinstone in 1827, and ever since that time has acted as one of the trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Mr. Bomanjee Hormusjee, another of the trustees, has acted as such since 1851, but for many years previous distinguished himself by his anxiety to advance native education. Government has frequently had occasion to acknowledge the zealous services of these two gentlemen as members of the Board of Education, and they may fairly be considered as representing the views of the great body of native subscribers to the Elphinstone educational funds.

3. It will be observed that the trustees express an opinion that they cannot safely make the refund ordered by the Government of India without the sanction of a court of equity. Government may possibly desire to have the advice of its law officers on this suggested difficulty, but the general discussion may safely proceed without regard to it, for should the Government of India adhere to their decision that the refund must be made, they would no doubt direct or permit the trustees first to apply to the Supreme Court of Bombay for the requisite sanction.

4. The trustees, it will be observed, fully admit the right of Government to rule that for the future no more of the annual grant shall be drawn than is necessary to meet the sanctioned expenditure of the year, but they resist the retrospective application of that principle, and betray some uneasiness at the pointed censure which the Government of India pass (in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 1179, dated 12th September 1856) on the practice hitherto observed by the Board of funding their accumulated savings for the general benefit of the trust.

5. I beg respectfully to express my opinion that if that censure is intended to apply personally to the trustees, it is not deserved. They may have misconceived the nature and character of the Government assignments of 22,000 rupees and 20,000 rupees respectively, to the Elphinstone Funds, but if so, this misconception dates back from the very origin of these funds, and has constructively received the sanction of successive Governments, who have passed the trust accounts year after year without objecting to the system of capitalising the surplus funds from time to time. The system may be open to the condemnation expressed in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, but as the trustees have pursued it up to this time with the knowledge of Government and without condemnation, I do not think they can be justly censured as acting contrary to "usage," or without a "due regard to the interests of the state."

6. Admitting fully that the view taken by the Government of India is just, still it is a new view. I think it is clear from the history of the funds, that the Government on one side, the native subscribers on the other, and the trustees nominated by and representing both the Government and the subscribers, have always acted on the supposition that the Government assignment was meant to be a fixed annual contribution to the trust funds for the general purposes of the trust, and not a special grant, calculated to meet a particular sanctioned expenditure, and to be drawn only to the extent necessary for that specific object.

7. I do not feel sure that I understand what is meant by the expression "proprietary control," as applied in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter to the power exercised

Mr. Jugonath
Shunkersett.
Mr. Bomanjee
Hormusjee.
Dr. Bhao Dajee.

exercised by the trustees over the funds, but it may be explained that the capital subscribed and accumulated is all paid into the Government treasury, and by one of the fundamental rules of the trust is inviolable, the interest only being at the disposal of the trustees. As for the annual proceeds, collections, fees, &c., they have always been administered by the trustees, partly nominated by Government, and partly by the subscribers, "under the general superintendence of Government." In fact, practically every item of expenditure has been subject to Government sanction.

8. The Government is well aware that in funding their savings the trustees could have no object in view but a wise economy of the educational resources of the Presidency.

9. I respectfully suggest that the letter of the trustees be submitted to the Government of India, with a request that the order of refund may be reconsidered, and that in the event of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council resolving to maintain the order, it may be accompanied with an explanation that it is not intended to convey any personal censure on the trustees.

10. I shall have the honour to forward the statement required by Government with a separate communication.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Howard,*

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
21 January 1857.

(No. 1 of 1857.)

To *Edward J. Howard, Esq.,* Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 952.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2395, dated 5th November last, with accompaniments as per margin,* and in reply thereto, am directed by the trustees of the Elphinstone Institution Funds, to state for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, that the trustees consider the letter of Mr. Secretary Beadon open to the following observations.

2. That the institution is not "a public establishment maintained by the state." On the contrary, that by far the larger part of its capital as at present existing has been formed by private contributions of individuals.

3. That the ratio of amount which Government contributes to its support cannot, as it seems to them, make the institution public or private, but that its public or private character must be collected from the terms and the circumstances upon which the contribution of Government was granted.

4. That the contribution of Government, under the circumstances, was not "a grant-in-aid," that is, within the meaning given to that description in para. 4 of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, as being "the limit up to which the Government consents to contribute towards the maintenance of an institution during one year."

5. That, on the contrary, it was a fixed yearly contribution calculated with reference to the amount of capital which Government was requested to contribute, so as to equal the amount of private subscriptions.

6. That consequently, the deductions drawn from principles which apply to "public establishments maintained by the state," and institutions receiving "a grant-in-aid," have but a very remote reference to the present case.

7. That

* Letter from W. Hart, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, General Department, No. 3143, dated 25th October 1856. Letter from C. Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1179, dated 12th September 1856. "Resolution" of Government of Bombay, dated 12th September 1856.

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7. That if the circumstances under which the grant of (20,000) twenty thousand rupees, and (22,000) twenty-two thousand rupees respectively were given are considered, the conduct of the trustees, as sanctioned by the Bombay Government, will not be considered so "manifestly untenable," or so "indefensible," or "so altogether opposed to usage, and a due regard for the interests of the state," as they regret to find it characterised in the letter of Mr. Secretary Beadon.

8. That the trustees consider it unnecessary to allude to the grant of 19th June 1856 of (8,400) eight thousand and four hundred rupees for the law professorships, or to that of 3d April 1856 of (1,200) one thousand and two hundred rupees for house rent, or to that of 21st September 1855 of (385) three hundred and eighty-five rupees for trained schoolmasters, mentioned in para. 3 of Mr. Beadon's letter, further than to observe that the first two sums enter in no way into the accounts to which the Government of India object, and the latter has been applied to the specific object for which it was granted, and, therefore, it is presumed is not open to animadversion.

9. That, first, as to the grant of (20,000) twenty thousand rupees which was granted to the Native Education Society, under date of the 21st September 1832, it is observed that Government had for many years before contributed to that society to a much larger amount. That from the time when Government had first contributed to the funds (March 1824) down to 1832 the Government grant had been continued without diminution, although the yearly balance, which was submitted to Government, showed a large balance at the end of each account carried over in favour of the society. That the Government letter of the 21st September 1832, communicating this grant to the native education society, was in these terms: "3. Under these circumstances it has been resolved to grant a consolidated annual donation to the Native Education Society in lieu of the establishment now paid at Bombay, and of all demands on Government whatever, and his Lordship in Council is accordingly pleased to sanction an aggregate annual payment of (20,000) twenty thousand rupees to the Native Education Society. This arrangement his Lordship in Council trusts will be satisfactory to the native community, and it will be attended with this advantage, that the society will be able to regulate their expenses accordingly." Then, as to the grant of (22,000) twenty-two thousand rupees for the Elphinstone professorships, when several public spirited individuals had organized a private subscription for the foundation of the professorships, with the purpose alike of honouring the ruler whose name they still revere, and of furthering the cause of native education to the amount of nearly three lacs of rupees, the application to Government was (letter of society, 21st January 1831) "to add such a sum from the public treasury to this fund" as should enable the professorships to be established on a liberal footing. The Court of Directors state (letter of 29th September 1830) that although they favourably regard the application, they defer their decision "on the donation requested from us until you shall have brought before us a positive and definite plan of the proposed institution," "feeling that we should do wrong in disposing of a large sum of public money before the arrangements on which the utility of the appropriation will depend, have received our mature consideration and approval."

10. Those arrangements were made, and obtained the sanction of Government. The rules under which the funds were to be held and disposed of were submitted to Government on 18th January 1833, and were approved of by them.

11. The 4th article of those rules, and under which the trustees hold the funds of the college, is as follows:—

"That the funds contributed by Government, and those subscribed by the natives, towards funding the Elphinstone professorships, be vested in the college council for the time being, as trustees, who shall be empowered to issue the requisite instructions for receipts and disbursements, it being clearly understood that the principal or capital is inviolable, and the interest accruing thereon alone to be considered at their disposal."

12. On the 21st April 1834, after the college council, in pursuance of a requisition from Government to that effect, had submitted a statement of the "probable average annual expenditure of the Elphinstone College," Government
(intimating

(intimating an objection to allow more than 4 per cent. upon the funds of this institution) made the grant of (22,000) twenty-two thousand rupees, as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
" The interest on the capital of the institution (2,72,000) two lacs seventy-two thousand rupees, at 4 per cent. will give - - - - -	10,880	-	-
His Lordship in Council has therefore resolved to grant a donation of the difference between 4 and 6 per cent. on the capital, 5,540 rupees; and a further donation of 16,460 rupees, which will make the total donation, on the part of Government, per annum, of - - - - -	22,000	-	-
And the Total Income of the College - - Rs.	32,880	-	-

This will give the sum of (880) eight hundred and eighty rupees above the estimated expenditure, which will serve to cover any extra charges beyond those noticed in the statement sent in by you.

13. The trustees, however, would remark that although they have been led to consider the grant of (22,000) twenty-two thousand rupees, which has hitherto been continued down to the present time as a fixed annual contribution on the part of Government, so long as the institution continued to fulfil the purpose for which it was granted, they do not for an instant contend that Government has not the power to resume it, should they consider the circumstances materially altered from those which existed at the time of its foundation; but which however the trustees submit, is not the case.

14. With regard to the refunding the sums which have been capitalized within the last two years, the trustees apprehend that they would not be justified in paying over to anyone, even to Government, without the sanction of a court of equity, any portion of the funds which are in their hands, clothed with the trusts of the fund.

15. That the terms upon which the grant of the (22,000) twenty-two thousand rupees was made to the college, might fairly, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, be considered to be the same as that on which the previous grant of (20,000) twenty thousand rupees, to the Native Education Society, and which is vested also in the college, was given. And it is clear from the accounts of the society, from the first payment down to the present time, that it has been treated as a fixed donation, irrespective of the actual state of the society's finances, at the balance of any particular year.

16. In conclusion, the trustees beg to call attention to the fact that the balances of the two years alluded to, were purely accidental, and not from any purposed contraction of the purposes, or of the general annual expenditure of the institution.

17. It may be necessary to add that if, as intimated in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, para. 6, the trustees have "acquired a proprietary control as it were," over the capitalised funds, it would be manifestly improper on their part as trustees to give up those funds to other persons than their *cestui qui* trusts, without a legal sanction for their so doing.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. J. Carter,
Officiating Secretary.

Bombay, 15 January 1857.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 19 February 1857.

V. 953.

THE suggestion contained in para. 9, of Mr. Howard's letter, should be adopted, and the letter to be addressed to the Government of India, in pursuance of it, should contain a reference to the remarks made by the Honourable the Court of Directors in their Despatch, No. 40, dated the 10th December 1856, relative to the administration of the Elphinstone Funds.

III.
Bombay.
V. 954.

(No. 511 of 1857.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1179, dated the 12th September 1856, conveying the orders of the Government of India, that a sum of 44,810 rupees appropriated and capitalized by the Trustees of the funds of the Elphinstone Institution should be refunded by them, and carried by this Government to the credit of the State.

2. With reference to the above letter, of which a copy was furnished to the Acting Director of Public Instruction at this Presidency, on the 25th October 1856, Mr. Howard has forwarded to this Government a transcript of a communication addressed to him by the trustees, in which they remonstrate against the orders of the Government of India, referred to. A copy of this communication is herewith forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India, together with an extract of paras. 2 to 9 of Mr. Howard's letter, with which it was submitted, and, in accordance with the suggestion contained in the last-mentioned para., I am directed to submit the request of the Governor in Council, that the Government of India will be pleased to reconsider their order regarding the refund, and that in the event of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, resolving to maintain the order, it may be accompanied with an explanation that it is not intended to convey any personal censure on the trustees.

3. I am, at the same time, directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to solicit the attention of the Government of India to the remarks relative to the administration of the Elphinstone Funds, made by the Honourable the Court of Directors, in para. 2. of their Despatch to this Government, No. 40, dated the 10th December 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27 February 1857.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 620 of 1856.)

V. 2221.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Government resolution forwarded with your memorandum, No. 566 of the 18th February last, I beg that Government will now sanction the entertainment for six months of the establishment noted below in connexion with the college branch of the Elphinstone Institution, which has now been removed to a separate building.

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
1 Naique - - - - -	8	-	a month.
2 Peons at six rupees each - - - - -	12	-	"
1 Ramoosee - - - - -	7	8	"
1 Waterman - - - - -	5	-	"
1 Sweeper - - - - -	3	-	"
<hr/>			
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 35	8	-

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
5 April 1856.

(No. 1367 of 1856.)

To

The Director of Public Instruction.
The Civil Auditor.
The General Paymaster.

V. 2222.

RESOLUTION of Government dated 15 April 1856.

SANCTIONED, subject to the approval of the Government of India.

From the Government of India, No. 551, dated 30 April 1856.

V. 2223-

CONFIRM the sanction accorded by this Government to the rent of 100 rupees per mensem of a house for the accommodation of the college department of the Elphinstone Institution.

(No. 655.)

From the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 3811-

Sir,

WITH reference to the tabular statement forwarded by your endorsement, No. 1368, dated the 28th ultimo, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council to observe that, when the history of the funds in connexion with the Elphinstone Institution was lately submitted, a statement showing the receipts and disbursements for the year 1854-55 was annexed, from which it appeared that the large sum of 34,810 Co.'s rupees was carried to the capital account of the two funds connected with the institution in that year alone. Before therefore sanctioning any further assignments from the public revenue in connexion with the Elphinstone Institution, his Lordship in Council desires to be informed whether there is any reason why all such expenses as that for which sanction is now sought should not be met out of the very large surplus income which is apparently at the disposal of the institution.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. B. Chapman,*
Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

Fort William, 29 May 1856.

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction on Government Endorsement,
No. 1862, dated 13 June 1856.

(No. 1431 of 1856.)

V. 3812-

THE Government of India inquires whether there is any reason why all expenses connected with the maintenance of the Elphinstone College should not be met out of the very large surplus income which is apparently at the disposal of the Elphinstone Institution.

2. They ask this, because a sum of 34,810 rupees was carried to the capital account of these funds in the year 1854-55.

3. The reason why these expenses could not be met by the funds of the institution in 1855-56, although a large sum had been capitalised on account of these funds in 1854-55, is that intermediately the whole of the income of the funds, including the interest of the sum capitalised, had been appropriated to an increase of establishments (in August 1855). No application for aid of any kind was made to Government before that exhaustive appropriation took place. Owing to the non-arrival of the professors applied for in August last, considerable savings have subsequently accrued. About 10,000 rupees were invested in the past year on account of the Professorship Fund. But this result was quite unexpected, and as it was altogether uncertain how long the fixed expenditure might thus remain below the income, and as it was hoped that it would not be long, it was impossible to burden these funds with additional fixed charges; occasional and

III. Bombay.

contingent charges have been paid out of the accumulations. If the Government of India deem it indispensable, the few hundred rupees spent on house-rent and peons since the removal of the college to a separate building, can, I believe, until the arrival of the new professors, be defrayed from the college funds; after that there will be no surplus.

4. I beg to point out that the Institution Fund and Professorship Fund are distinct, and the amount of saving effected in the one will not affect the amount available for expenditure in the other.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
21 June 1856.

V. 3813.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 30 June 1856.

THE substance of Mr. Erskine's report should be submitted to the Government of India, with reference to their Secretary's letter, No. 655, dated 29th May 1856.

(No. 2219 of 1856.)

V. 3814.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

IN the tabular statement forwarded under endorsement (No. 1368), dated 28th April last, the sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the employment of the establishment specified in the margin, required in connexion with the Elphinstone Institution, which had been removed to a separate building.

1	Naique	-	-	8	-	-
2	Peons at 6 rupees each	12	-	-	-	-
1	Ramoosee	-	-	7	8	-
1	Waterman	-	-	5	-	-
1	Sweeper	-	-	3	-	-

TOTAL - - Rs. 35 8 -

2. The Government of India, in Mr. Officiating Under Secretary Chapman's letter, No. 655, dated 29th May 1856, inquire "why all such expenses should not be met out of the very large surplus income (34,810 rupees) which is apparently at the disposal of the Elphinstone Institution."

3. In reply, I have the honour to state that the Director of Public Instruction has submitted the following explanation to Government:—

"The reason why these expenses cannot be met by the funds of the institution in 1855-56, although a large sum had been capitalised on account of these funds in 1854-55, is that intermediately the whole of the income of the funds, including the interest of the sum capitalised, had been appropriated to the increase of establishment (in August 1855). No application for aid of any kind was made to Government before that exhaustive appropriation took place. Owing to the non-arrival of the professors applied for in August last, considerable savings have subsequently accrued. About 10,000 rupees were invested in the past year on account of the Professorship Fund. But this result was quite unexpected, and as it was altogether uncertain how long the fixed expenditure might thus remain below the income, and as it was hoped that it would not be long, it was impossible to burden these funds with additional fixed charges. Occasional and contingent charges have been paid out of the accumulations."

4. Mr. Erskine adds, that if the Government of India consider it indispensable, the amount which has been expended on house-rent and peons since the removal of the college to a separate building, can be defrayed from the College Fund until the arrival of the new professors now under engagement, but that after that there will be no surplus.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14 July 1856.

(No. 1643 of 1856.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3980.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Government resolution, sanctioning among other items an allowance of five rupees per mensem for a waterman to supply water to the students of the college branch of the Elphinstone Institution, I beg to state that Principal Harkness, in a letter of 25th ultimo, reported as follows:—

“It appears that though one waterman would be able to supply with water more than the number of students now attending the college, yet that the Hindus and Parsees require one each; I have therefore to request sanction for the employment of a Parsi from the 1st instant at (2½) rupees two and annas eight a month, in addition to the establishment sanctioned in Government resolution, No. 1367, dated the 15th April 1856.”

2. I beg to recommend that the entertainment of the additional waterman on a salary of (2. 8.) rupees two and annas eight per mensem may be sanctioned under the circumstances explained in my report, No. 1431 of 21st ultimo.

Poona, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
10 July 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 2314 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3981.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 18 July 1856.

MR. ERSKINE should be requested to ascertain if, under the circumstances stated in the first part of his quotation from the Principal's letter, it will not be possible to make some arrangement by which the cost of supplying water for the Hindoos may be decreased, so as to meet the extra charge proposed on account of the Parsee waterman.

(No. 1179.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 5529.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, No. 2219, dated 14th ultimo, explaining the circumstances under which the Government of India was asked to sanction a small monthly expenditure in connexion with the Elphinstone College, at a time when the trustees had recently funded large sums saved from the allowance contributed by the Government to the institution.

2. The director's explanation is that the whole of the funds of the institution had been appropriated to certain purposes before this additional small establishment was found to be necessary, and that the sum of 34,810 rupees, funded in 1854-55, together with a further large sum of 10,000 rupees, capitalised in 1855-56, were accidental savings arising from the circumstance that some of the authorised professorships had not been filled up.

3. The Governor General in Council considers that the course pursued in this instance has not been in accordance with a true view of the position of Government towards the Elphinstone Institution. According to Dr. Stovell's letter of 186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

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III.
Bombay.

the 12th November last, the resources of the college, including the Institution and Professorship Funds, are as follows:—

INSTITUTION FUND.									
								<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
Government grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A) 20,000	- -
Schooling fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	- -
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C) 2,000	- -
Interest on funded capital (68,000 rupees)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B) 2,820	- -
								37,820	- -
PROFESSORSHIP FUND.									
Interest on capital :									
Original subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	3,00,000	- -	(C) 12,000	- -
Subsequent accumulation	-	-	-	-	-	1,33,901	- -	(B) 5,406	- -
								17,406	- -
Government grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A) 22,000	- -
								39,406	- -
TOTAL of both Funds - - - <i>Rs.</i>								77,226	- -
To this may now be added interest on 10,000 rupees, since funded									
Subscription to Perry Professorships, yielding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B) 400	- -
Government grant for Law Professorships, 19th May 1856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C) 2,028	- -
Government grant for trained schoolmaster, 21st September 1855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A) 8,400	- -
Government grant for house-rent, 30th April 1856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A) 385	- -
								(A) 1,200	- -
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>								12,413	- -

So that the whole authorised income available for all the purposes of the Elphinstone Institution amounts to 89,639 rupees, of which 51,985 rupees (items marked A) are directly contributed by Government; and of the remaining 37,654 rupees, it may fairly be said that 8,626 rupees (items marked B), the interest of capital accumulated entirely from the excess of income over expenditure caused by the Government grant, is indirectly contributed by the Government; leaving the independent income of the college, 29,028 rupees, of which 13,000 rupees arise from schooling fees, and only 16,028 rupees (items marked C) from private contributions and interest on private capital. So long, therefore, as the Government contributes so large a proportion of the whole expenses of the Elphinstone Institution, his Lordship in Council cannot regard the institution as differing substantially from a public establishment maintained by the State, which should be subject, therefore, in point of financial as well as other management, to the usual rules applicable to such establishments.

4. Even if the Elphinstone College could be regarded as a private institution, aided by a Government grant, the Governor General in Council would regard the capitalisation of any surplus portion of such grant as quite indefeasible. The amount of an annual grant-in-aid is only the limit up to which Government consents to contribute towards the maintenance of an institution during one year, and any portion of such a grant which may not be required to meet the expenses of an aided institution during each particular year, should certainly revert to Government, and should not be appropriated by the institution as a saving, and added to its funded property.

5. But when the college is regarded as a public institution, supported by the State, the right of the trustees to fund any portion of the surplus income arising from the Government grant, is still more manifestly untenable, and the practice is one altogether opposed to usage and a due regard for the interests of the State. His Lordship in Council must, therefore, desire that the practice be immediately discontinued, and that any portion of the annual grant-in-aid which

which may not be expended during the year, be henceforward left at the credit of Government, or in other words, that only so much of the grant may be drawn as is required to meet the authorised annual expenditure of the college.

6. Following the same principle, the Governor General in Council feels himself under the necessity of directing that the sum of 44,810 rupees, which has been appropriated and capitalised by the trustees during the last two years, may be refunded and carried to the credit of Government. His Lordship in Council is far from wishing to interfere with the free control of the trustees over the private funds committed to their charge, and applicable to the purposes of the institution, nor does he consider it necessary to inquire more closely into the circumstances under which the capital has accumulated from the original sum of nearly three lakhs of rupees to the large amount at which it stood in 1854-55, before the recent extensive capitalisations, but he cannot permit the trustees any longer to acquire a proprietary control, as it were, over any further portion of the Government contribution, or to convert an annual grant given by the State for current purposes, into a means of augmenting the vested property of the college.

7. If this refund of capital is found to render the income of this institution insufficient for its needful expenditure, his Lordship in Council will be ready, as he has always been, to entertain an application for further aid; but no such application can be made while any portion of the contributions already authorised remains unexpended, and every application should be accompanied by a statement showing the entire income of the college from every source, and the mode in which it is not only appropriated but spent. This statement may probably be most clearly and conveniently given in the tabular form in which all financial propositions are usually submitted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
12 September 1856.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 20 October 1856.

V. 5530.

THE Acting Director of Public Instruction should be requested, after communication with the trustees, to report the effect of carrying out the orders of the Government of India, showing in the tabular form prescribed by the Government of India, the mode in which the income remaining to the Elphinstone Institution is appropriated, and the additional expenditure for which sanction will be required in order to carry out all proposed modifications of establishments that have been approved of either conditionally or absolutely by the Government of Bombay.

(No. 3143 of 1856.)

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

V. 5531.

Sir,

MR. ERSKINE'S report, No. 1431, dated the 21st June 1856, having been communicated to the Government of India, I am desired to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying copy of the reply received from that authority, No. 7179, dated the 12th September 1856, and of the resolution passed by this Government thereon, under date the 20th instant.

2. A copy of the tabular form referred to is herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
25 October 1856.

(No. 2470 of 1856.)

V. 6398.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

With reference to the Government resolution forwarded with your memorandum No. 2314, dated 29th July last, I have the honour to state that the Principal of the Elphinstone College reports as follows:—

“With reference to your predecessor’s letter, No. 1840, dated the 31st July 1856, enclosing copy of Government resolution, No. 2314, dated the 22d July, I have the honour to inform you that I am unable to suggest any arrangement by which the cost of supplying water to the Hindu students may be decreased so as to meet the extra charge submitted for sanction on account of water for Parsi students.

“The reason of the unequal distribution of the sum submitted for sanction, namely (5) five rupees for a Hindu waterman, and (2½) two and-a-half rupees for supplying water to the Parsis, is this:—Both Hindus and Parsis require that water for their use be drawn and carried by one of their own body, but it is not necessary that both a Hindu and a Parsi should attend constantly to supply it.

“It was therefore proposed to entertain the services of a Hindu who should be always on the spot during the day, and to pay a Parsi merely for cleaning the copper vessels, and carrying as much water as might be required. In this way the wants of both would be equally supplied, and by the most economical means.

“Should it be deemed inexpedient to increase the expenditure under this head, I have to request sanction of the following amended scheme for the distribution of the sum already sanctioned; * to wit, (35. 8) thirty-five rupees, eight annas.

* See Government Resolution, No. 566, dated 18th February 1856.

	Rs.	a.	p.
One naik - - - - -	7	-	-
Two peons, at six rupees each - - - - -	12	-	-
One ramosi - - - - -	7	8	-
One Hindu waterman - - - - -	5	-	-
One Parsee water carrier - - - - -	2	-	-
One sweeper - - - - -	1	8	-
Oil for night light - - - - -	-	8	-
TOTAL - - - - -	35	8	-

2. I have the honour to recommend that Government will be pleased to sanction the re-distribution of the sum already sanctioned in the manner proposed by Mr. Harkness.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

14 November 1856.

(No. 3603 of 1856.)

V. 6399.

To the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 10 December 1856.

PENDING the receipt of the report required by the Government resolution, of which a copy was furnished to Mr. Howard, under date 25th October, No. 3143 of 1856, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is unable to give any orders on the subject of this application, which should be re-submitted, if necessary, when the resolution above quoted is replied to.

2. Mr. Howard should remind the Principal of the Elphinstone Institution, that a menial establishment for the college branch, at an expense of Rs. 35. 8., was sanctioned (not by Government resolution, No. 566 of 18th February, which is erroneously quoted; but by Government resolution No. 1367, dated 28th April 1856),

1856), subject to the confirmation of the Government of India ; and that this confirmation has been refused, for the reasons explained in the letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon, dated 12th September last, of which a copy was furnished to Mr. Howard, with the communication from the General Department, quoted in the 1st para. of this resolution.

— 36. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 6 October (No. 4) 1858, paras. 9 and 10.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, No. 59, dated 17 July 1859.

Para. 66. ON this subject we beg to refer your Honourable Court to our Despatch No. 7, dated the 31st January 1857, and to our further proceedings, as per margin,* of which a copy is hereto annexed. Letter No. 24, of 23d July 1856, relative to the establishment of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry at Bombay.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 3 of 1857.)

From the Secretary to the Sub-committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

V. 773.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 165, dated the 23d instant, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that the gentlemen named in the margin† have been appointed a sub-committee, to preside over the organization of the proposed School of Arts and Industry, as suggested in para. 7 of my letter No. 1, of the 8th instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Venayek Wassooden*,
Secretary to the Committee for framing a Scheme for
the formation of a School of Arts and Industry.

Bombay, 28 January 1857.

(No. 7 of 1857.)

From the Secretary to the Sub-committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

V. 774.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying draft notification and circular regarding the opening of the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art and Industry, and to request that, should they meet with the approval of his Lordship in Council, they may be issued for the information of the public.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Venayek Wassooden*,
Secretary to the Sub-committee of the Sir Jamsetjee
Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

Bombay,
6 February 1857.

* 1857:—V. 773 to 781A; V. 984 to 987; V. 2123 to 2133; V. 2855A and 2855B; V. 3200 to 3203; V. 3292 and 3293; V. 3333 to 3336.

† President: E. Howard, Esq.—Members: J. Harkness, Esq., L.L.D.; Jugonathjee Sunkerset, Esq.; Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Esq.; G. Binst, Esq., L.L.D.; the Rev. P. Anderson.—Secretary: Venayek Wassoodoodejee, Esq.

III.
Bombay.
V. 776.

To

Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to the notification (of this day's date) respecting the opening of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry at the beginning of next month, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will explain to the mechanics and artisans employed in your office the nature and objects of similar establishments in Europe, and will point out to them the advantages of sending their children to receive the instruction which is thus offered to the public.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
February 1857.

(signed)

Secretary to Government.

(signed)

Venayek Wassodeo,
Secretary to the Sub-committee of the Sir Jamsetjee
Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for the information of the public, that the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts and Industry will be opened on Monday the 2d day of March next, at the Elphinstone Institution, for an introductory session of three months, under the superintendence of a committee, composed of the gentlemen named in the margin,* to whom the organization of the school has been entrusted by Government, pending the arrival of a director expected from England.

2. Instruction will for the present be given in elementary and geometrical drawing, by Mr. James Peyton, on the system approved and adopted by the Department of Science and Art in England.

3. No fees will be levied for the first session.

4. Candidates for admission, who must be acquainted with arithmetic and the elements of geometry, are requested to apply personally or by letter to the secretary of the committee, on or before the 25th instant.

5. Instruction will hereafter be provided in special branches of fine and industrial art; but as a general rule, such special courses will only be open to those students who have passed through an introductory course of elementary and geometrical drawing.

By order, &c.

(signed)

Secretary to Government.

(signed)

Venayek Wassodeo,

Secretary to the Sub-committee of the Sir Jamsetjee
Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

V. 776.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 13 February 1857.

APPROVED; the notification should be published in the Government Gazette, and the circular issued to the heads of those departments in which mechanics and artisans are employed.

2. It should, however, be suggested to the sub-committee that the object of the circular would be more probably ensured if they were to furnish the heads of offices in which mechanics are employed with copies of a short printed statement of the nature and object of schools of art and industry, for distribution in their offices.

(No. 385 of 1857.)

V. 777.

To the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your secretary's letters, Nos. 3 and 7, dated respectively the 28th January and 6th February 1857, and in reply to inform you, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council approves of the appointment of the gentlemen selected by you as a sub-committee to preside over the organization of the proposed school.

2. His

* President: E. J. Howard, Esq., M. A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.—Members: J. Harkness, Esq., LL. D.; Rev. P. Anderson, M. A.; Juggonathjee Sunkerset, Esq.; Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Esq.—Secretary: Venayek Wassodeewjee, Esq.

2. His Lordship in Council also approves of the draft notification and circular submitted with your secretary's letter of the 6th instant, the former of which I am desired to intimate will be published in the next *Government Gazette*, and the latter issued to the heads of those departments at the Presidency in which mechanics and artisans are employed.

3. I am, however, desired to suggest to the sub-committee, that the object of the circular would be more probably ensured if they were to furnish the heads of offices in which mechanics are employed with copies of a short printed statement of the nature and object of schools of art and industry, for distribution in their offices.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
18 February 1857.

NOTIFICATION.

V. 778.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for the information of the public, that the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts and Industry will be opened on Monday the 2d day of March next, at the Elphinstone Institution, for an introductory session of three months, under the superintendence of a committee composed of the gentlemen named in the margin,* to whom the organization of the school has been entrusted by Government, pending the arrival of a director expected from England.

2. Instruction will for the present be given in elementary and geometrical drawing, by Mr. James Peyton, on the system approved and adopted by the Department of Science and Art in England.

3. No fees will be levied for the first session.

4. Candidates for admission, who must be acquainted with arithmetic and the elements of geometry, are requested to apply personally or by letter, to the secretary of the committee, on or before the 25th instant.

5. Instruction will hereafter be provided in special branches of fine and industrial art, but as a general rule, such special courses will only be open to those students who have passed through an introductory course of elementary and geometrical drawing.

By order, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18 February 1857.

CIRCULAR.

V. 779.

(No. 387.)

To

The Chief Engineer of Public Works.
The Garrison Engineer and Civil Architect.
The Dockyard Engineer.
The Agent for Gun Carriages.
The Principal Commissary of Ordnance.
The Mint Master.
The Commissary General.
The Agent for Gunpowder.
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Sir,

WITH reference to the notification (of this day's date) respecting the opening of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry at the beginning of next month, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to

* President: E. J. Howard, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.—Members: J. Harkness, Esq., LL.D.; Rev. P. Anderson, M.A.; Juggonathjee Sunkerset, Esq.; Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Esq.—Secretary: Venayek Wassoodewjee, Esq.

III.
Bombay.

to request that you will explain to the mechanics and artisans employed in your office the nature and objects of similar establishments in Europe, and will point out to them the advantages of sending their children to receive the instruction which is thus offered to the public.

Bombay Castle, 18 February 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 388 of 1857.)

V. 780.

To Sir *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, Knight.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter No. 167, dated the 23d ultimo, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for your information, a copy of the documents specified in the margin.*

2. You will observe that the opening of the proposed school is fixed for the 2d proximo, and that it would be desirable that the disbursing officers of Government should have the requisite funds for meeting the expense of the establishment, and contingencies referred to in para. 12 of the committee's report, of which a copy was sent to you with my letter above quoted.

Bombay Castle, 18 February 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 460 of 1857.)

V. 781.

To the Acting Superintending Engineer, Railway Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will have the goodness to draw the attention of the Directors of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company to the notification in the last Government Gazette, respecting the opening of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry, and request them to cause to be explained to the mechanics and artisans employed in their service the nature and objects of similar establishments in Europe, pointing out to them at the same time the advantages of sending their children to receive the instruction which is now offered to the public at Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 23 February 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 461 of 1857.)

V. 781A.

To the Directors of the Colaba Cotton Press Company.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to draw your attention to the notification in the last Government Gazette, respecting the opening of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry, and to request that you will have the goodness to cause to be explained to the mechanics and artisans employed in your service, the nature and objects of similar establishments in Europe, pointing out to them at the same time the advantages of sending their children to receive the instruction which is thus offered to the public at Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 23 February 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

* Letters from the secretary to the committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry, Nos. 3 and 7, dated respectively the 28th January and 6th February 1857, with accompaniments. Government reply to the committee, No. 385, dated 18th February 1857.

From *Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.*

III.
Bombay.
V. 984.

My dear Sir,

As the School of Industrial Art is to be opened on the 2d proximo, may I ask what instructions have been issued to the Sub-treasurer in regard to the receipt of my good father's promised endowment? The committee, I see, in their report to Government, calculate the interest on the amount at 4 per cent., from which I presume that it may be paid in 4 per cent. paper.

23 February 1857.

Believe me, &c.

(signed) *C. Jamsetjee.*

MEMORANDUM.

V. 985

THE amount promised by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy for the endowment of a school of art and industry at Bombay, is 100,000 rupees. The committee appointed by Government to frame a scheme for the formation of the school have calculated the interest on the endowment at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

2. In a note (herewith circulated) to the secretary from Cursetjee Jamsetjee, he asks what instructions have been issued to the Sub-treasurer in regard to the receipt of his father's promised endowment, and states that as the committee have calculated the interest on it at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, he presumes that the money may be paid into the treasury in Company's paper bearing that rate of interest.

3. Under the general instructions as per margin,* contained in para. 11 of a Despatch from the Honourable Court, dated 7th March 1849, the local Government are empowered to grant interest on endowments for public objects at the same rate as is payable on Government loans.

4. At present there is a 5 per cent. Government loan open, and in their Despatch, No. 7, dated 14th ultimo, the Honourable Court have allowed the calculation of income from Government investment in the case of the Poona College, to be calculated at 5 per cent. The undersigned therefore respectfully submits Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee's letter for the orders of the Honourable Board, and at the same time begs to observe, that the 4 per cent. Government paper which he proposes to deposit, is at present at a discount in the market, at 19 per cent.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

27 February 1857.

To *Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.*

V. 986.

My dear Sir,

In my last note I informed you, that before replying to the question proposed in the latter part of yours of the 23d February, I should be obliged to obtain the instructions of Government. This I have since done, and am now desired to let you know that under present circumstances, Government will not be debarred from assuring an income of 5 per cent. on Sir Jamsetjee's noble donation of a lakh, which the Sub-treasurer will be ordered to receive, when it may be convenient to Sir Jamsetjee to pay it.

Believe me, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart.*

28 February 1857.

* "We decidedly object to your receiving any other sums of money into your treasury upon the condition of your allowing interest on them above the rate paid upon our loans."

III.
Bombay.
V. 987.

(No. 527 of 1857.)

To The Accountant General.
The Sub-treasurer.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 28 February 1857.

THE Secretary should be ordered to inform Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee, that under present circumstances, Government will be able to assure an income at the rate of 5 per cent. on the lakh of rupees generously bestowed by Sir Jamsetjee towards founding the School of Arts and Industry, and that the Sub-treasurer has been directed to receive the amount of donation when it is convenient to Sir Jamsetjee to pay it.

2. The Accountant General and Sub-treasurer should be advised accordingly.

(No. 15 of 1857.)

V. 9123.

From the Secretary to the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts and Industry.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 12 of my letter No. 1, dated the 8th January last, and to para. 1 of the Government reply thereto, No. 165, dated 23d idem, I am directed by the committee of management to submit for the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying abstract of pay due to the drawing master, curator and peon, employed in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry for the month of March last, as also a bill amounting to Rs. 58. 5. 6., for sundry articles required for the use of the school.

At the same time, the committee desire me to state, that the curator has been instructed to keep and render, at the end of the first term, an account of the expenditure and of the sale of the articles to the pupils in the school.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Venayek Wassoodew*,
Secretary to the Committee of the

Bombay Castle,
11 April 1857.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

V. 9124.

REPORT by the Accountant General on Government Endorsement, No. 895, dated 17 March 1857.

(No. 2811.—1856-57.)

I BEG to report that any money on account of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Arts and Industry has not yet been paid into the general treasury.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office,
20 April 1857.

(signed) *E. E. Elliott*,
Accountant General.

V. 2125.

From Sir *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, No. 167 of 23d January, and No. 388 of the 18th February, with their respective enclosures, relative to the organization in this place of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts and Industry.

2. With reference to para. 2 of the latter of the communications above noticed, I have now the pleasure to transmit for the information of Government, a copy of the Sub-treasurer's receipt for one hundred thousand (100,000) rupees, being the amount of my endowment to this institution, as promised in para. 9 of my letter to Government, dated 9th May 1853.

3. I observe,

3. I observe, in the report of the committee appointed to frame a scheme for the formation of this school, that they estimate the interest on my proposed endowment at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; but as circumstances have changed since the committee forwarded that report to Government, and there is now a 5 per cent. loan open, I hope that his Lordship in Council will, under present circumstances, not be debarred from assuring an income of 5 per cent. per annum on the donation which I have now paid.

4. This point will, I feel assured, receive the favourable consideration of his Lordship in Council, as it is one which seriously affects the welfare of the institution.

5. I am pleased to learn, that the number of applications for admission to the school on its being recently opened, was on a scale to justify the expectation that the advantages of this institution will be duly appreciated by the natives of this Presidency, and I earnestly trust, that the school which has now been commenced on a comparatively small scale, will ere long become an important institution, calculated in all respects to accomplish the results contemplated by me, when I proposed the scheme to Government in my letter, dated the 9th May 1853.

I have, &c.

Bombay, 25 April 1857.

(signed) *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.*

(No. 179.)

Bombay Castle General Treasury, 25 April 1857.

V. 2126.

RECEIVED into the Honourable Company's Treasury from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Knight, the sum of one lac Company's rupees, on account of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Art and Industry, as per Government Order, dated the 3d March 1857.

(signed) *J. W. Muspratt,*
Sub-treasurer.

Rs. 1,00,000.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 7 May 1857.

V. 2127.

A COPY of the Sub-treasurer's receipt should be forwarded to the Accountant General, and he should be authorized to issue the requisite orders for advancing the necessary funds for defraying the expense already incurred on account of establishment, &c., of the school in question; the advance being recovered out of the interest that will hereafter accrue on Sir Jamsetjee's donation, and which, for several months at least, will much more than cover the present expenditure on account of the school.

2. With reference to paras. 3 and 4 of Sir Jamsetjee's present letter, he should be informed that Government have already decided on assuring an interest of 5 per cent. on his donation, and that this decision was communicated by the Secretary in the General Department to Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee in a letter dated the 28th February 1857.

3. Sir Jamsetjee should also be informed, that as he will always naturally feel a warm interest in the success of the school which he has so liberally endowed, and which, as he observes, promises to be fully appreciated by his countrymen, Government will be always happy to receive from him any suggestions which he may wish to offer regarding the management of the school, as its usefulness becomes developed by experience.

(No. 1142 of 1857.)

To the Accountant General.

V. 2128.

Sir,

WITH reference to your report No. 2811, dated 20th ultimo, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you the accompanying copy of a receipt granted by the Sub-treasurer to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy for the amount of his donation on account of the School of Art and Industry,

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Industry,

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Industry, and to authorise you to issue the necessary orders for advancing the requisite funds for defraying the expense already incurred on account of establishment, &c. of the school in question, the advance being recovered out of the interest that will hereafter accrue on the donation, and which for several months at least will much more than cover the present expenditure on account of the school.

2. The pay abstract (in duplicate) and the contingent bill returned with your report above quoted, are herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
8 May 1857.

(No. 1143 of 1857.)

V. 2129.

To Sir *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, Knight.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 25th ultimo, and with reference to paras. 3 and 4 thereof, to intimate to you that Government have already decided on assuring an interest of 5 per cent. per annum on your donation on account of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry, and that the decision was communicated by me to your son, Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee, in a letter dated the 28th February 1857.

2. I am at the same time desired to inform you, that as you will always naturally feel a warm interest in the success of the school which you have so liberally endowed, and which, as you observe, promises to be fully appreciated by your countrymen, the Governor in Council will always be happy to receive from you any suggestions which you may wish to offer regarding the management of the school, as its usefulness becomes developed by experience.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
8 May 1857.

(No. 18 of 1857.)

V. 2130.

From the Secretary to the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 12 of my letter No. 1, dated the 8th January last, and to para. 1 of the Government reply thereto, No. 165, dated the 23d idem, I am directed by the committee of management to submit, for the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying abstract of pay due to the drawing master, curator, and peon employed in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry for the month of April last, as also a bill, amounting to 12 annas and 6 pies, for sundry articles required for the use of the school.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Venayek Wassooden*,
Secretary to the Committee of the
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

Bombay Castle,
2 May 1857.

(No. 1144 of 1857.)

V. 2131.

To the Accountant General, with the Pay Abstract and Bill.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 15 May 1857.

THE Accountant General should be authorised to issue the necessary orders for the payment of the required sum, under the arrangement sanctioned in para. 1 of Government letter, No. 1142, dated 8th May 1857.

(No. 17 of 1857.)

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V. 2132.

From the Secretary to the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 15, dated the 11th instant, I am directed to submit, for the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying bill for 25 rupees, for 30 drawing boards and one stool, supplied by Jessi Dossa to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Venayek Wassoodew.*

Secretary to the Committee of the

**Bombay Castle,
1 May 1857.**

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

(No. 1145 of 1857.)

To the Accountant General, with the Bill.

V. 2188.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 15 May 1857.

THE Accountant General should be authorised to issue the necessary orders for the payment of this bill under the arrangement sanctioned in para. 1 of the Government letter No. 1142, dated 8th May 1857.

(No. 20 of 1857.)

From the Secretary to the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

V. 2855 A.

Sir,

WITH reference to paragraph 12 of my letter, No. 1, dated the 8th January last, and to paragraph 1 of the Government reply thereto, No. 165, dated 23d idem, I am directed by the committee of management to submit, for the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying abstract of pay due to the drawing-master, curator, and peon, employed in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry, for the month of May last, as also a bill amounting to eight (8) annas for sundry articles required for the use of the school.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Venayek Wassoodew,*

Secretary to the Committee of the

**Bombay Castle,
5 June 1857.**

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 19 June 1857.

V. 2855 B.

THE Accountant General should be authorized to issue the necessary orders for the payment of the required sum, under the arrangement sanctioned in para. 1 of Government letter, No. 1142, dated 8th May 1857.

2. Pay abstracts, such as that now submitted for the sanction of Government, should in future be forwarded direct to the Accountant General, who should be informed that, for the present, Government have authorised the entertainment for the School of Arts and Industry of an establishment as per margin,* at a cost of 212 rupees per mensem.

3. Contingent

								<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
• Drawing master	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-
Curator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Peon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Waterman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Sweeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-
								<i>Rs.</i>	212	8 -

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III. Bombay.

House, and the committee are strongly of opinion that this opportunity should not be lost of engaging his services as speedily as possible.

The committee suggest that, pending the receipt of the orders of the home Government, Mr. Crowe should be appointed provisional superintendent of the school, on a salary of 500 rupees a month, to commence from his taking charge.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Venayek Wassooden,*

Secretary to the Committee of the

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

Bombay Castle, 12 June 1857.

REPORT of the Sub-Committee.

V. 8201.

THE first session of the drawing class terminates on the 31st instant.

The studies of the class have been confined to copying flat examples of the elementary course of the Board of Trade. The sub-committee consider the progress of the pupils particularly satisfactory. The sub-committee recommend that measures should be immediately taken for reopening the class after the opening of the monsoon on an extended scale. Mr. Crowe having arrived in Bombay, it seems advisable to request the permission of Government for putting the school at once under his charge.

(signed) *E. J. Howard,*

President of the Committee of the

Bombay, 26 May 1857.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

(signed)

J. Harkness,

Juggonath Sunkersett,

Rustomjee Jamsetjee,

Venayek Wassooden,

} Members.

To *Venayek Wassooden, Esq.,* Secretary to the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request you will lay before the committee, for submission, if necessary, to Government, the following facts:—

Early in December 1856, I offered my services to the Honourable East India Company as a candidate for the office of superintendent to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry at Bombay. I was informed, in a reply dated 22d December 1856, by Sir J. Cosmo Melvill, whose original letter I append, that the Honourable Court in London was not then prepared to engage the services of any gentleman in England for that post.

In the meantime I had forwarded a similar application to the committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry. In March last I received information that that application had been favourably received, and that the Bombay Government had forwarded a recommendation to the Court of Directors to confer upon me the appointment of superintendent.

Anxious to ascertain the decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors upon this recommendation, I presented myself to Mr. Mangles, the new chairman of the Court of Directors, who informed me that the Court had not yet arrived at a decision on the point.

I informed Mr. Mangles that I intended to proceed to Bombay by the mail of the 20th April, which I accordingly did. Up to the latter date I believe the question of my appointment had not been decided by the Honourable Court.

I have the honour now to request that the committee will do me the honour to recommend me to Government for the post of officiating superintendent, pending the orders (which I hope will be favourable) of the Honourable Court. I am prepared to enter immediately on the duties of the appointment, and perform them with diligence and regularity.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. A. Crowe.*

J. A. Crowe, Esq.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter, dated 8th instant, offering yourself as a candidate for the office of superintendent of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry, about to be

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formed at Bombay, and mentioning the names of several gentlemen who will give testimony as to your fitness for the post.

In reply, I am commanded to inform you that the Court are not, as at present advised, prepared to engage the services of any gentleman in this country as superintendent of the institution to which you refer. Should the Court hereafter see reason to alter their intentions in this respect your application shall receive due consideration.

I am, &c.
(signed) J. C. Melvill.

East India House, 26 December 1856.

MEMORANDUM.

I HAVE had an opportunity of seeing the records connected with the formation of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry, and I have visited the class of design placed under the care of Mr. Peyton. The proficiency attained during a very limited period of tuition warrants expectations of considerable success hereafter. The introduction of shading as a part of the elementary teaching was injudicious, and this first false step appears to have been speedily and very properly retraced. Pure outline alone became the paramount object of study, and has been pursued in a manner highly creditable to the pupils. Thus far the introduction of design has been a successful experiment, judging from the proficiency displayed by some of the youths, and their evident ability to enter a higher grade of study. I should advise the division of the class into two groups of more advanced and less advanced pupils. Whilst the latter might proceed with outline design from the flat, the former might with advantage proceed to the study of natural forms, such as cubes, squares, hexagons, spheres, and cones, grouped simply together. The result would be variety, and a practical introduction to the observation of perspective, which cannot be taught by rules until the pupils have had some slight previous practice of hand and eye. The more advanced class might devote alternate days of the week to drawing from the flat, and drawing from solids. One day should be set aside for a course of practical linear geometry, by which the students may be initiated early to numberless forms of figures essential to the productions of designs. A lecture of one hour would impart sufficient matter to occupy the pupils' attention for one week, and each of them may be directed to furnish copies of the figures, and appropriate descriptions of their construction on the morning of each succeeding lecture.

The less advanced class may continue to follow the course of outline drawing hitherto carried out. Care should be taken to avoid models incomprehensible to the pupil, and outlines of natural forms such as leaves and flowers should have the preference over all others; nor is it useless to point out the necessity of placing before the native those forms only with which his eyes may have become familiar. It may be necessary to multiply simple designs of leaves and flowers common to India, and these I should be able to furnish without difficulty. Until the students have attained a correct idea of the natural shape of objects it would be vain to expect that they should seize or comprehend the conventional form which they assume when used as ornament. All such conventional forms should for the present be withheld from the classes. Future practice and progress will unfold to the student the natural connexion between the real appearance of an object and its conventional ornamental type.

As it is very desirable that the number of models in the school should be increased, so that each pupil may be furnished with one for his sole use, such models should be obtained by competition amongst the pupils themselves. Any copy which should be considered sufficiently perfect to become a model in its turn might be purchased from the author for the use of the school at a low sum, say a rupee, and the name of the designer being placed upon it would act as an incentive to him to improve, and a spur on the rest to imitate him. By this means some of the most perfect models in the normal school at Brompton have been produced.

Various indispensable rules will be found necessary, and their rigid enforcement must be insisted upon. The attainment of pure outline is only possible under certain necessary conditions. A drawing board, on which the paper shall be pinned or pasted, is indispensable. No student should be allowed to draw in a copy-book or on foolscap. Uniformity in the materials used is necessary. All the pupils should have the same kind of paper, the same sort of pencils. In order to secure the uniformity it is desirable to have a supply in the school, from which the pupils may take the requisite quantity at cost price.

The drawing when finished must be handed in to the master, with the pupil's signature on the left-hand corner; if approved, the master will sign it on the right hand. The obtaining of that signature should be an object of ambition.

The present is not the time to discuss the question of rewards in money for talents exhibited by pupils. In a prosperous school such a reward would be possible, and might be paid from the funds of the establishment, but when the gratuitous system prevails, such a course cannot be pursued; still there are incentives to progress which might be judiciously applied, and the scholars might be informed that a certificate or diploma attesting the ability

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of the holder would be granted in due form to all who shall have duly qualified themselves for its reception.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the study of perspective and mechanical and architectural drawing are naturally component parts of a good system of art education, and should form part of that in force at Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy school, but further progress must be made by the pupils before more complicated studies are introduced.

(signed) *J. A. Crowe.*

28 May 1857.

(No. 1721 of 1857.)

To the Secretary to the Committee of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

V. 3202.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 21, dated the 12th June 1857, and of its accompaniments, and to transmit to you copies of the documents noted in the margin.*

2. I have the honour of returning Mr. Crowe's testimonials, copies of which have been recorded in my office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4 July 1857.

(No. 1722 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3203.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 3 July 1857.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is gratified to observe from the Report of the first session of the school, that the progress of the pupils of the drawing class is considered by the sub-committee to be satisfactory.

2. With respect to that portion of the committee's letter which relates to Mr. Crowe, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council observes that, by the Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 23d July, No. 24 of 1856, the local Government is at present only authorised to assist the School of Arts and Industry by a monthly grant of 200 rupees, which, added to the interest accruing on Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's endowment, makes the total income of the school Rs. 616. 10. 8. per mensem.

3. In the Despatch which was addressed to the Court of Directors on the 31st January last, wherein it was recommended that Mr. Crowe, if found qualified, should be engaged as superintendent of the school, Government observed—

“We consider that the salary of Mr. Crowe, or of any other gentleman who may be selected by your Honourable Court as superintendent, should be fixed in the first place at 500 rupees per mensem, with the understanding that it will be increased by 50 rupees on his passing an interpreter's examination in the Murathee language, and by as much more on his passing a similar examination in Guzerathee.”

4. The Governor in Council learns from Mr. Venayek Wassoodew's letter that, pending the Honourable Court's decision on this question, Mr. Crowe has arrived in Bombay, and that the committee have entered into a negotiation with him. But his Lordship in Council, though most unwilling to withhold his assent from any arrangement proposed by the committee, is not now at liberty to give full effect to that recommended with respect to Mr. Crowe.

5. And

* 1. Resolution of Government, dated 3d July 1857, on Mr. Venayek Wassoodew's letter, No. 21, of 12th June 1857.

2. Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 32, dated 20th May 1857.

3. Accompaniments to ditto.

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5. And before sanctioning any provisional arrangement by which it might be possible, perhaps, to secure his services on some other terms, the committee should be furnished with a copy of the Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 32, dated the 20th May 1857, and its accompaniments, and requested to afford further information and explanation on the following points:—

1st. In the event of the Honourable Court sending out Mr. Terry to teach drawing in its various branches, and engraving on wood and metal, what functions would Mr. Crowe be prepared to perform as superintendent of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy school; and could not the same functions be as effectually and more economically performed by some military or medical officer at present residing in the Presidency?

2d. In event of the committee still pressing the appointment of Mr. Crowe, in what proportions would they propose to appropriate the present income of the school, as shown in paragraph 2, for his remuneration, and that of the other instructors, and for all necessary establishment? In replying to this question the committee will recollect that as yet nothing has been proposed relative to developing the industrial element of the school, or as to scholarships.

6. Pending the committee's reply to these questions, it will also be necessary to postpone a decision on the proposal made in paragraph 2 of Mr. Venaik Wassodeo's letter, which the committee may, under present circumstances, probably desire to modify.

7. Mr. Crowe's testimonials should be returned to the committee, copies being recorded in the Government Secretariate.

From Mr. G. W. Terry.

V. 3292.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival in Bombay by the overland mail, which came in yesterday evening, to take up my appointment as instructor of drawing in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Art and Industry, to which I have been nominated by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Bombay, 6 July 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. W. Terry.

(No. 1766 of 1857.)

V. 3293.

To the Secretary, to the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

To the Civil Auditor.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 7 July 1857.

THE committee of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry should be requested to place Mr. Terry in charge of his appointment, of the nature of which they will have been made aware by the correspondence furnished to them, with letter, No. 1721, dated the 4th instant.

2. Government have not yet been made aware of the terms of Mr. Terry's agreement with the Honourable Court, but on this subject information will be supplied to the committee hereafter.

From Mr. G. W. Terry.

V. 3333.

Sir,

I BEG to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that my salary as instructor of drawing in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry has been fixed by the Honourable Court of Directors at 300 l. per annum, of which 100 l. is to be paid to my family in England.

2. An

2. An advance of 50 *l.* was received by me in England; and I respectfully request that Government will be pleased to grant me a further advance of one month's salary, calculated at 200 *l.* per annum, and allow me to repay the whole advance by as small monthly instalments as can be permitted.

Bombay, 9 July 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. W. Terry.*

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RESOLUTION of Government, dated 16 July 1857.

V. 3334.

THE advance requested should be made, and the Civil Auditor directed to submit his opinion as to the terms of the recovery of Mr. Terry's whole debt, after ascertaining the course usually pursued under similar circumstances in the Department of Public Works.

(No. 1787 of 1857.)

To *G. W. Terry*, Esq., Instructor of Drawing in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Art and Industry.

V. 3335.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 9th July 1857, and in reply to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorize the General Paymaster to advance to you one month's salary, at the rate of 200 *l.* per annum.

2. The decision of Government as to how this advance, with the one of 50 *l.* received by you in England, will be recovered, will be hereafter communicated to you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10 July 1857.

(No. 1789 of 1857.)

To the Civil Auditor.

V. 3336.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit the annexed copy of a letter from Mr. G. W. Terry, instructor of drawing in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry, dated the 9th July 1857, and of a Government resolution thereon, dated this day, with a request that you will submit, as early as possible, the information required by the latter document.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10 July 1857.

PUBLIC Letter from Bombay, No. 74, dated 28 August 1857.

Para. 1. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 32, dated the 20th May 1857, and, in reply, to refer your Honourable Court to the correspondence regarding the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry, of which a copy accompanied (as collection No. 2) our Despatch, No. 59, of 1857, dated the 17th July. We beg, at the same time, to forward herewith a transcript of our further proceedings on the same subject, which have taken place since the 17th July 1857.

1857:
V. 3494 to 3496.
V. 3609 and 3610.
V. 3630 to 3632.
V. 3661 to 3663.

2. Finding that Mr. Crowe had come to Bombay, the committee of the school above referred to, had, previous to the arrival of your Honourable Court's Despatch, under reply, considered it so desirable at once to obtain his services as superintendent of the school, that we deemed it necessary to yield to their request, so far as to authorize his provisional engagement without exceeding the present income

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income of the school, and subject to termination, if found incompatible with any arrangements finally made by your Honourable Court, which we however trust may admit of a compliance with the school committee's wishes.

3. With regard to that portion of your Honourable Court's Despatch under reply, in which you refer to the probability that "for the present the number of students may be expected to be very small," we beg to inform you that more applications for admission have been received than, owing to the smallness of the school establishment, can be admitted, and that there is no doubt that, if the facilities of the school for instruction are enlarged, the number of pupils will be vastly increased.

4. With reference to this subject, we request that, in supersession of the limit of expenditure fixed in para. 5 of your Despatch, No. 24, dated the 23d July 1856, your Honourable Court will permit us, subject to the ordinary checks, to make to the school from time to time such monthly grants as may be necessary, in addition to the income derived from Sir Jamsetjee's endowment, to defray the expense of the requisite establishment.

5. We take this opportunity to reply also to your Honourable Court's Despatch No. 35, dated the 1st July 1857. From the proceedings accompanying this Despatch, your Honourable Court will learn that we have decided, that the advance made in England to Mr. Terry, and a further advance made to him by us since his arrival in India, shall be recovered from his salary by instalments of Rs. 27. 12. 6. per mensem.

V. 3494.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

From Mr. *George Wilkins Terry*.

Sir,

As I am bound by my covenants to acquire one of the native dialects, and pass an examination within 12 months' after my arrival (the selection of the particular dialect being left to the choice of the Government of Bombay), will you be kind enough to inform me if the Government has come to any decision, as I am anxious to qualify myself, and fulfil my part of the agreement.

At Mr. Hinton's, Parell Road,
Byculla, 22 July 1857.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. W. Terry*.

V. 3495.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 25 July 1857.

THE opinion of the committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Arts and Industry should be asked on the subject.

(No. 1889 of 1857.)

V. 3496.

To the Secretary to the Committee of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Arts and Industry.

Sir,

IN transmitting to you the accompanying copy of a communication from Mr. G. W. Terry, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that he may be favoured as early as possible with the opinion of the school committee, as to which of the native languages they consider it most desirable that Mr. Terry should study.

Bombay Castle, 27 July 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 26 of 1857.)

From the Secretary to the Committee of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Arts and Industry.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 1889, of yesterday's date, the committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Art and Industry direct me to state for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that in their opinion Mr. Terry should study Murrathee, in preference to the other languages of this place.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Venayek Wassoodew,*

Secretary to the Committee of

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Art and Industry.

Bombay Castle, 28 July 1857.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 11 August 1857.

A COMMUNICATION should be made to Mr. Terry, to the effect of this letter, in answer to his, dated the 22d ultimo.

(No. 1961 of 1857.)

To Mr. *G. W. Terry*, Instructor of Drawing in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Art and Industry.

V. 3610.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 22d July 1857, and in reply to inform you that, after consulting the committee of the "Sir Jamsetjee's Jeejeebhoy's School of Art and Industry," Government consider it desirable that you should study Murrathee, in preference to any other of the vernacular languages.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart,*

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5 August 1857.

(No. 419 of 1857-58.)

From the Civil Auditor.

V. 3630.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 1789, of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the course pursued in the Public Works Department in effecting recoveries from civil engineers, who are engaged in England, and receive advances there, as also in India, is to deduct from their salaries monthly such an amount as will admit of full recovery of the advances in two years.

2. If Mr. Terry be allowed two years for the refund of the advances made to him in the margin,* the proportion to be recovered monthly from him would be Rs. 27. 12. 6. A deduction, therefore, at that amount might be made from his pay every month until the whole sum of Rs. 666. 10. 8. is liquidated.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. K. Corfield,*

Civil Auditor.

Bombay, 23 July 1857.

* Amount received in England 50 <i>l.</i> , at 2 <i>s.</i> per rupee - -	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Amount to be advanced under the Government Resolution of 10th July 1857, being one month's pay calculated at 200 <i>l.</i> per annum, or 16 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per mensem is, at 2 <i>s.</i> per rupee - - - - -	500	-	-
	166	10	8
	<i>Rs.</i>	666	10 8

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V. 3631.

(No. 1972 of 1857.)

To the Civil Auditor.

The General Paymaster.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 1 August 1857.

A DEDUCTION at the rate of Rs. 27. 12. 6. should be made from Mr. Terry's pay every month until the whole sum advanced to him in England and India shall be liquidated.

(No. 1973 of 1857.)

V. 3632.

To *G. W. Terry, Esq.*, Instructor of Drawing in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Art and Industry.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 2 of my letter, No. 1787, dated the 10th July 1857, I am directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has resolved that a deduction at the rate of Rs. 27. 12. 6. shall be made from your pay every month, until the whole sum advanced to you in England and India shall be liquidated.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart,*

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7 August 1857.

(No. 24 of 1857.)

V. 3661.

From the Secretary to the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1721, dated the 4th instant, with enclosures, as per margin,* and of the Government Resolution, No. 1766, dated the 7th instant, requesting that Mr. Terry, the drawing master, placed in charge of his appointment.

2. In reply, the committee beg to submit in the first place, that there appears to have been a misapprehension on the part of Government in supposing that the committee had entered into a negotiation with Mr. Crowe, since his arrival in Bombay. Mr. Crowe, at the request of some members of the committee, was obliging enough to go over the school, and to favour the committee with his opinion on the progress made, and with some exceedingly interesting suggestions for the future. These, the committee considered so valuable, that they forwarded a copy of them to Government, with a recommendation that Mr. Crowe be appointed provisional superintendent, but there has been no negotiation whatsoever with that gentleman, the committee having no power to enter upon one.

3. The committee have taken into due consideration the Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 32, dated the 20th May last, and direct me to submit the following explanation on the two points alluded to in para. 5 of the Government resolution of the 3d instant.

4. The accompanying copy of a reply from Mr. Crowe, to whom the committee had thought it proper to make a reference, explains what in his opinion should be taught in the school, what functions he would be prepared to perform as superintendent, and what Mr. Terry should perform as instructor in drawing. The committee are respectfully of opinion that it would be real economy, and would tend to secure the success of the institution, to have a gentleman who has studied art scientifically and philosophically, to organize and superintend it from its very commencement. The chief function of the superintendent ought to be not

* 1st. Resolution of Government, dated 3d July 1857, on Mr. Venayek Wassoodew's letter, No. 21 of 12th June 1857. 2d. Despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 32, dated 20th May 1857. 3d. Accompaniment to ditto.

not merely to see what is going on in the school, but to shape and direct its course and action, and the committee think it would be difficult to find a military or medical officer possessing the special qualifications required for this appointment.

5. In the event of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council assenting to the appointment of Mr. Crowe, as provisional superintendent, there will for the present be no difficulty in meeting the charges with the present income. Until the school has made some progress, it is proposed to open classes as heretofore, at the Elphinstone Institution for three hours in the morning, viz., from 7 to 10 a.m., and the committee infer from Crowe's communication, that he would for the present accept a salary of 300 rupees per mensem for devoting an adequate proportion of his time to the superintendence of the school. The committee are also of opinion, that the services of a curator might for some time be dispensed with, without any inconvenience, by employing an intelligent man as peon; and the financial result would, under this arrangement, be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Provisional Superintendent - - - - -	300	-	-
Mr. Terry, instructor in drawing and engraving - - -	250	-	-
A peon - - - - -	8	-	-
For contingent expenses - - - - -	58	10	8
The amount of the monthly income - - - - -	Rs. 616	10	8

6. As regards the development of the industrial element of the school, the committee direct me to state, that it will not be advisable to attempt it until the pupils have made sufficient progress in drawing, and that before it can be introduced, it will be necessary for Government to provide a suitable building for the purpose. The grant of scholarships may also be delayed for some time with advantage to the future interests of the institution. The committee feel confident, that when the period arrives, Government will very readily raise the amount of its grant to meet the increasing wants of the institution, until it is in a position to contribute towards its own support.

7. Before concluding, the committee direct me to state, that pending the decision of Government on the arrangement proposed, they intend re-opening the school on the 1st proximo, to place Mr. Terry in charge of his appointment, and to request that a notification similar to the one issued on the last occasion be published in the next Government Gazette.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Venayek Wassoodew*,
Secretary to the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee
Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

Bombay Castle, 23 July 1857.

To *Venayek Wassoodew*, Esq., Secretary to the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry, Bombay.

V. 3662.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th of July, forwarding copies of documents, and requesting my remarks respecting them.

The following suggest themselves to me in reply to your communication.

In a school of industrial art the first and fundamental study—for all the pupils, whatever their ultimate destination may be, is drawing in all its branches. The architect, the carver, the house decorator, the artist in metal should learn to draw as well as the professed painter, sculptor, or engraver.

The drawing course as finally settled after much consideration and experience by the Department of Science and Art in the Board of Trade, comprises the following subdivisions: linear geometry, architectural structure, linear perspective, free hand outline of ornaments from flat and round, from the human figure, animal forms, flowers and foliage, shaded ornament from the flat and round, painting from the flat and round, and from figures, animal nature, flowers, foliage, modelling in all its forms from casts and from nature, principles of form and colour, studies treating natural subjects ornamentally, ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in colour, studies of historic styles of ornament drawn, painted,

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and modelled. Thus at the outset a knowledge of the geometrical subdivision of spaces, and the scientific manner of obtaining complex figures is required. These are to be found in practical geometry, which contains the laws of all forms, the constructing skeleton of all ornament, and is the source of proportion and symmetry. Practical geometry is a course independent of drawing, and to be taught simultaneously with it.

This leads to another and no less important branch of study, that of mechanical drawing. Practical geometry having given the reason of the form and fixed it, the next step is to make it solid. The shape which an object assumes on one plane, the student is enabled by the art of mechanical drawing to present from other points of view on horizontal or inclined planes, in plan or elevation by rules strictly geometrical. This study is intricate and difficult. It is indispensable, however, as the concomitant of architectural design, and the work of the engineering draughtsman. Architectural design itself is a branch of instruction which a drawing master does not usually undertake. To define the orders and teach the history of various styles in architecture is but one part of a subject which involves practical applications of various kinds.

Nor is it sufficient to teach drawing and painting in its endless forms, or modelling of all sorts, the student must learn to apply his knowledge. First with regard to surface ornament. He must be shown how various nations had types of surface ornament peculiarly their own, how vegetable or animal forms were brought into use as features of ornament, and how the forms with which he is himself acquainted may be made available for his own purposes. But when he has mastered this difficulty, he will find another in the endeavour to apply the principles of colour to surface ornament. The rules of harmony must be imparted as well as the subdivisions of colour into primary, secondary, tertiary, and mixed. Nor can this subject be entered upon lightly. For it has been the good fortune of eastern nations to possess a natural gift for harmonies of colours without any laws, but simply, because certain combinations of the highest excellence have been preserved in their trades, the Hindoos have been able up to the present time to reproduce the most admirably modulated harmonies in the primary and other keys. To teach these laws and illustrate them by the perfect models before them without endangering the existence of that which is already so good, is a most desirable object.

Again, let us take modelling, it will be our object to teach the student the handling of clay and the imitation of models placed before him, but in addition he must turn his attention to the question of ornamental relief, learn to judge when to use or when to avoid high or low relief, and become acquainted as it were with the philosophy of this portion of art.

In a school of any but the smallest dimensions, it would be more than the work of one teacher, however energetic to carry on all these branches of instruction effectively.

After the course which I have described, and which would be common to all the pupils the next step would be to divide them into classes for special instruction, with respect to the particular art or handicraft they may intend to practise. Thus there would be a class for lithographers, another for etchers on steel or copper, a third for wood engravers. More advanced art instruction would have to be provided for those who aspire to the professions of landscape, portrait, and figure painters.

Again a technical course would be required for architectural and mechanical draughtsmen for architects and engineers.

A lower but not less important division of the school would comprise those pupils who propose to devote themselves to such mechanical arts as admit of the application of design.

It would be very desirable that superior carpenters and joiners should have some instruction in the school, for to any one just arrived from Europe there is visible in every Bombay house, as every door and window, a want of finish and neatness which betrays the unpractised eye and hand of the workman. It is this defect which diminishes the value of the Bombay carved furniture which attracted so much attention at the great exhibitions of London and Paris. The designers and executors of these tasteful works moreover require instruction in the theory of ornament, as applied to construction and ornamental vegetation.

House decorators will require, and should have instruction in every kind of surface ornament in modelling and designing of patterns.

Metal-workers would likewise find it of the utmost advantage to know the theories of surface ornament, both as regards design and as regards colour.

Potters might be taught the necessity of choosing beautiful forms, and the method of combining these with the greatest amount of usefulness.

It will thus be seen that even in the commencement of the school's career, and still more afterwards, there will be occupation for several accomplished teachers, and that a single drawing master, though competent to teach engraving, would be quite inadequate to the requirements of the school.

I should be willing to undertake the general superintendence of the school, and to give special instructions in practical geometry, mechanical drawing, elementary architecture and modelling.

This, it will be observed, leaves Mr. Terry to perform the functions of teacher in perspective in free hand drawing, in shading, in painting and in engraving, which he will probably consider as amply sufficient to occupy his whole time. My duties would certainly be light
for

for several months, probably for a year, and I should be willing to accept such remuneration as the committee find themselves able to offer me.

I trust that after I have resided a year in the country, devoting my best energies and entire leisure to studying the languages, the arts, and handicrafts of the people, I shall have removed what I understand to be my only designation in the eyes of the Court of Directors for the post of superintendent of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.

Bombay, 14 July 1857.

I am, &c.
(signed) J. A. Crowe.

(No. 1988 of 1857.)

To

The Secretary to the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Accountant General.
The Civil Auditor.
The General Paymaster.

V. 3663.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 4 August 1857.

THE proposals made by the committee are sanctioned by Government as a provisional and purely temporary arrangement.

2. The necessary notification should be published in the Government Gazette, under the signature of the Director of Public Instruction.

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PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 6 October (No. 4) 1858, para. 12.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, No. 7, dated 31 January 1857.

Para. 3. IN collection No. 2, we have the honour to forward copy of a letter from Major Auld, dated the 17th ultimo, submitting a report, after personal examination, from Dr. Peet, educational inspector of the Presidency Division, on the present condition of the schools in the Sawunt Waree territory. We have sanctioned, at an annual expense of four hundred and seventy-six (476) rupees to be defrayed from the revenues, of the Sawunt Waree State, certain arrangements proposed by Major Auld for the the improvement of these schools founded upon recommendations submitted, after careful examination, by Dr. Peet.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 15 January 1857.

(No. 838 of 1856.)

From Major J. W. Auld, Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree, to
H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

No. 1.
No. 207.
Political Department.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for the information of his Lordship in Council the accompanying original report from Dr. Peet, educational inspector, relative to the condition of the schools in the Waree State.

2. I was myself absent in the districts when Dr. Peet arrived at Waree, and only returned two days before he left. I know, however, from my assistant,
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Bombay.

Mr. Way, that he made a most searching examination of all the schools, and I am disposed to advocate the adoption of all he has suggested, with the view to render the Waree schools more efficient, which the introduction of competent teachers, I trust, will soon effect.

3. Dr. Peet has stated in his report so clearly, all that he considers necessary for the improvement of the schools, that I shall only solicit the sanction of his Lordship in Council for carrying out what he has recommended. The money required cannot be better spent, and I would fain see the system of education throughout the State on a more creditable footing.

4. In the first place, I would propose that the sum of three hundred and forty (340) rupees per annum be sanctioned for text books, maps, and prizes for the four schools of Waree, Banda, Koodal and Regimental school, as also the Sir Dessayee's sons : at present, the sum sanctioned for books is as follows :—

	Rs.
For Waree school, per annum - - - -	40
For Banda school, every second year 50 rupees, or per annum - - - -	25
For Koodal school, every second year 50 rupees, or per annum - - - -	25
For Regimental school, per annum - - - -	50
For the Sir Dessayee's sons, nothing - - - -	—
Rs. - - - -	140

so that the sum required in excess per annum is two hundred (200) rupees, which, I trust, Government may see fit to authorise my expending.

He now gets 20
rupees at Waree.

5. I further propose to transfer the Waree schoolmaster to Banda, as suggested by Dr. Peet, on a salary of fifteen (15) rupees per mensem ; this will call for an additional outlay of five (5) rupees per month at Banda on the part of the Waree State. We can then, through Dr. Peet, who has kindly offered to assist us in procuring the services of a fit and competent teacher to conduct the duties of the central school. Dr. Peet is of opinion, that there should be three assistants besides the head master, in this school. One assistant we have already got on ten (10) rupees per mensem ; two others are required, one at eight (8) rupees, and the other at six (6) rupees per mensem, and this will be at an additional cost to the State of fourteen (14) rupees per mensem.

Free scholars will also be admitted into this school, on the recommendation of the local committee to be appointed.

6. I, yesterday held a meeting of the sirdars and a number of the more respectable inhabitants of Waree, most of them parents of the pupils, with the view of ascertaining whether they were willing to aid in the improvement of this school, and I am glad to say, they have unanimously agreed to pay the same fee as is customary in the Government schools, which is, I believe, an anna per month for every boy. This money will go towards the liquidation of the assistants' salaries, and thus lessen the expense to the State.

7. The Banda school, I propose to arrange as suggested by Dr. Peet.

Rs. 4 per month.

8. The trifling additional expense suggested for the Koodal school, I also beg leave to recommend, may be sanctioned.

9. The Regimental school, Dr. Peet considers, is in a tolerably satisfactory condition, considering the object contemplated in its establishment, viz., giving the men of the corps a sufficient knowledge of reading, writing, and accounts, to be able to write and read reports and keep regimental accounts ; a share of the text books, maps, &c., I propose to give this school.

10. The Sir Dessayee's sons :

Eldest son. Ana Sahel has for many years left off regular study, though I induced him, some three years ago, to converse and read for an hour daily with the tutor to his younger brothers, and this he has done pretty regularly.

Second son. Bhawoo Sahel is not only a dull boy, but what is much worse, he is an unwilling student, and I have talked to him frequently during the past

past two years, on the subject of his neglecting his studies, without any good effect.

Third Son. Aba Sahel is a promising young lad, and will do well; he is wishful to learn, and regular in his attendance at school, which Bhawoo Sahel never is.

Fourth Son. Bawa Sahel is yet a mere child, he is intelligent enough and I hope at his next examination he will make a better figure.

11. The whole additional expense now proposed, and for which the sanction of his Lordship in Council is solicited, is as follows:—

	Rs.
For text books, maps, and prizes, per annum - -	200
* For two assistants for Waree school, 14 rupees per month, or, per annum - - - -	168
For Banda school five rupees per month, or, per annum - - - -	60
For Koodal school four rupees per month, or, per annum - - - - -	48
Total per annum - - - Rs.	476

* A portion of this expense will be met by the fees paid by the scholars; say, about nine rupees per month.

12. Trusting that Government may approve of the measures proposed for the improvement of education throughout the State, and see fit to sanction the outlay.

Sawunt Waree,
Political Superintendent's Office,
17 December 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. W. Auld, Major,
Political Superintendent.

(No. 623 of 1856.)

From John Peet, Esquire, Educational Inspector, to the Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree.

Sir,

HAVING completed the inspection and examinations of the schools in the Sawunt Waree Political Department, I have the honour to submit a brief report of their state and condition, and to offer some suggestions for their improvement.

2. The schools supported entirely or in part from the revenues of the State, and which were examined by me, are the Sawunt Waree, the Banda, and the Koodal schools. I also examined a school of considerable size, attached to the Sawunt Waree local corps. It will be, perhaps, expedient that I should notice each school separately.

3. *Sawunt Warree School.*—The Sawunt Warree school, situated in the town of Warree, contains 206 boys, 184 of whom were present at the examination. The pupils are instructed by a master, upon a salary of 20 rupees per mensem, and one assistant, who receives 10 rupees. The boys in the first class are also employed in occasionally teaching the lower classes. The master was educated in the Elphinstone Institution, and was for a short time a pupil of the normal class, under the late Balshastree. He appears intelligent, but wanting in method and arrangement. The people are said to have little confidence in him, and to complain that he is irregular in his attendance. The school-house is well situated, of sufficient size, but defective as regards light and ventilation. There is in this school a great want of text books, and there are no maps of any description; the lower classes are taught without books, and the upper classes are practically in a great measure ignorant of geography. The attendance is described as regular, but the number of boys annually leaving the school appears very large; so many as 80 are said to have discontinued their attendance since March last, and only two boys remain in the first class from last year. The oldest boy in the school is 18, the youngest about five years of age. The three upper classes passed a fair examination; they were not equal to the upper classes of the best vernacular schools, but they did not fall below the average of those of the second-class schools. The boys in these classes read and wrote pretty well, their writing being better than their reading; they had a fair knowledge, with the exception of the second class (which was somewhat deficient in this respect) of what they read; they were quick, and for the most part correct in parsing, and in answering general questions upon points of grammar. They worked sums fairly in proportion, fractions, and in evolution. They also wrote with but few mistakes to dictation. In geography and history their information was meagre and often inaccurate. Below the third class, the examination was altogether unsatisfactory. The reading was wanting in accuracy, and extremely faulty in pronunciation; and the attempt at an explanation of what was read, was almost an entire failure. The children in the eighth class, 55 in number, did not know their letters.

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4. It will thus be apparent that the Warree school, the central school of the State, is in a less satisfactory condition than could be desired, or might be expected. From what I witnessed in connexion with what I have heard, I very much question the fitness of the present master as regards tact and judgment, to have the charge of a school of this size. It must at the same time be observed that, one assistant in a school, the average monthly attendance in which is over 180 boys, is insufficient. By a scale prepared by the late Board of Education, which is to regulate the number of assistants in each of the Government vernacular schools, there should be three assistants in the Waree school.

5. I would submit for your consideration whether it would not be expedient to remove the master of the Waree school, who appears to have lost the confidence of the Warree people, to one of the other schools, the Banda school for example, which is of smaller size, and where less is required of the teacher than in the central school of the State. For the present rate of pay (20 rupees per mensem) the services of an efficient teacher could be procured for the Waree school.

Should you approve of this arrangement, I will use my best exertions to select a fit and proper person to take the place of the Waree master. I would, however, repeat that, unless more assistants are appointed, the teaching of the lower classes must continue inefficient.

6. The Waree school is, I believe, wholly supported from the revenues of the State.

In a Despatch, dated 28th March 1856, the Honourable Court of Directors observe, in sanctioning the establishment of schools in the "Penth State:" "We approve the establishment of these schools, but it should be borne in mind, that in our territories a part of the expense of each school is expected to be provided for from payments from the pupils, or from other local sources. It is desirable that this principle should, as far as possible, be introduced whenever schools may, under the influence of our Government, be established."

7. I think it also right to bring to your notice, that fees for admission into this school are not charged as in Government schools. I do not of course venture to express an opinion as to whether it would be prudent or practicable to introduce the fee system, but I may mention, that in the school connected with the Sawunt Waree local corps, there are 67 children, who pay a fee of half an anna a month; those children might, I am informed, be admitted into the Waree school without any charge whatever, and yet they prefer to pay this fee rather than seek admission into the latter school. The convenience of access can hardly be the reason, as the two schools are but a short distance apart.

8. The subject of text books should, I think, meet with your early attention. I have not seen any school which is so deficient. If you approve, and Government should not object, I will, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, make a selection from the depository of the Elphinstone Institution of such books as appear to me necessary, and forward them to the school. The cost would, of course, require to be defrayed from the revenue of the State.

9. I would further observe, that it is very desirable encouragement should be offered to pupils by the annual distribution of prizes. In the Government schools books are distributed as prizes annually, the cost being calculated at the rate of two annas for each boy. I have taken down the names of boys to whom prizes should be distributed; and with your approval I will forward books, calculated according to the above rate, which might be presented, with some form, either by yourself or one of your assistants; or, if it were deemed more desirable, by one of the chief sirdars.

10. *Banda School.*—This school was established in the year 1853. The people profess to pay half the schoolmaster's salary, but I am told there is great difficulty in collecting the subscriptions, and that, in consequence, the schoolmaster's pay is often in arrears. The school-house is provided by the State, and there is no allowance for contingencies. Neither is there, as in Government vernacular schools, a local committee to superintend the affairs of the school. The present master, Shreedhur Balla, has only been in charge of the school for about a month, having been transferred from the Waree school, where he was employed as assistant. The number of boys upon the register was 57; 50 were present at the examination. The largest proportion of the boys are Mussulmans and Warres; there are but seven Coombees in the school. Nothing can be more discreditable than the state of this school, as may be inferred from the following note of the examination of the first class, made at the time. The boys read fluently, but inaccurately, and with a very faulty pronunciation. They know a little of the elements of grammar by rote, but they have never been taught to parse, although they have been three years in the school. They have not the least idea of the meaning of either geography or history. Not one of them could work a simple sum in proportion, indeed not one could state it correctly; only three could work a sum in simple division; out of the whole school of 50 boys, 30 knew nothing more than their letters, and not even them correctly. Nothing seems to have been attempted to have them taught beyond a little reading, writing, and arithmetic, and very little indeed of the last.

11. I can hardly conceive how this school could have fallen into such a deplorable state. The attendance is said to have been irregular, owing to a want of confidence in the master, as well as to an impression that he was in the habit of beating the boys too severely. This master is now removed, and is an assistant in the Wadee school, but I very much doubt

doubt the propriety of permitting him to remain even as an assistant in any school. After such a display of carelessness, idleness, or gross inefficiency, the example would be salutary to summarily dismiss him from Government employ.

12. I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the Banda school is at present inferior to many indigenous schools, and I think it is important that it should be speedily placed upon a better footing or closed. If once the idea begins to be entertained that any of our schools are inferior to indigenous schools, it will be a great blow to the cause of education.

13. Whether the present master is likely to improve this school, is, I think, judging from what I observed, very doubtful, and in place of trusting to him, I would recommend that the master of the Wadee school be transferred to it, and that the former individual be sent back to his situation as assistant in the school last named.

14. The remarks I have made in regard to the deficiency of text-books in the Waree are equally applicable to this school; and, with your approval, I would propose to follow the course I have suggested in paragraph 8, with the view of remedying this defect, as also the course suggested in para. 9, in regard to prizes, but with this reservation, that no prizes be distributed until some improvement is effected.

15. With the view of exercising some kind of supervision over the master, and arranging for the regular collection of the popular contributions, it is desirable that a school committee should be appointed, consisting of the Kumaveesdar and at least three of the most influential inhabitants.

16. "It should be the duty of this committee to meet at the school-house at least once in every month. At each meeting the committee should appoint one of their members to be visitor for the month. This person should visit the school at least once a week, sometimes a few minutes before the hour of assembling, and without giving previous notice of his intentions. He should regularly note for consideration at the next meeting, on a blank column of the school register, the result of his weekly examination. A deputation of the committee should be present and assist at all examinations for prizes and scholarships. The committee should pronounce upon all recommendations of the master for the expulsion of pupils; all applications for admission to the school and for exemption from payment of fees or payments for books. They should be at liberty, and should be expected to make general suggestions for the improvement of the school; above all, they should be zealous in visiting the parents of the pupils, encouraging those whose children are making satisfactory progress, and advising those whose children are idle, uncared for, and irregular in their attendance. They should, also, visit those parents who do not send their children to any school, and reason with them on the advantages to themselves and their children which they are thus neglecting."

17. *Koodal School*.—This school is a striking contrast to the Banda, and is superior to the Waree school; it was established in February 1855; the people pay half the school-master's salary, which is regularly received. The schoolhouse is the dhurumshalla belonging to a temple; it is open at one side and one end.

The master was educated in the Vingorla, and was afterwards an assistant master in the Malwan school; he appears to possess the entire confidence of the people who have voluntarily come forward with subscriptions to increase his salary. There is no assistant, but the people are willing to contribute half the salary should one be appointed. There were 105 boys on the register, 92 were present.

In the first class the boys read well, and understood what they read; they were, however, somewhat deficient in explaining the meaning of individual words; their knowledge of grammar, as evidenced in the facility with which they parsed and answered questions, was very creditable. They wrote to dictation, both in the Balbodha and Modh characters, without difficulty, and two of them with scarcely any mistake. In geography they were deficient, but, perhaps, not more so than might be expected, seeing that they have no maps. With many facts of Mahratta history they were familiar; they worked, but not without difficulty, an exercise in evolution, and much more readily sums in proportion and interest. A simple exercise in algebra was correctly worked by one boy, and two or three simple propositions of Euclid were demonstrated, their writing in both the Babodha and Modh characters was very fair.

The second class had been taught much the same subjects, but as regards proficiency there was a greater difference than there should be between the two classes; it appeared as if the master's strength had been a good deal expended upon the first class.

The third class had evidently not received much of the master's attention; the reading was not good, and the children did not understand the whole of what they read. They worked sums correctly in proportion, and about half wrote very fairly to dictation; the writing, also, of about half was pretty good.

There is not much to be said of the lower classes; they were superior to the lower classes in the Warree school, but had evidently been taught almost entirely by the boys of the upper classes and not by the master. In considering the state of these classes allowance must be made for the master, from the circumstance that he has not an assistant.

18. There was a feature in connexion with this school which is deserving of notice: the villagers voluntarily expressed their willingness to subscribe 2½ rupees for the purpose of increasing

increasing the master's salary, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees to provide him with an assistant. At Banda' on the other hand, the moiety of the master's salary, which should be contributed by the people, is collected with difficulty. This difference may be due to a difference in the circumstances of the inhabitants of these villages, but I should be more disposed to attribute it to a difference in the manner in which the masters respectively perform their duties.

19. The efforts of the villagers to raise subscriptions to increase the master's salary, and to provide him with an assistant, should, I think, by all means be encouraged. I would therefore suggest that his salary be raised to 15 rupees per mensem, and that Seetaram Jenajee, at present a pupil in the school, be appointed a paid monitor, upon a salary of three rupees per mensem. This will only involve a monthly outlay on the part of the state of four rupees.

20. In regard to text books, of which there is a great deficiency, and prize books, I would propose to adopt the course suggested in paras. 8 and 9.

21. Also, as regards a local committee, I would beg to refer to the observations contained in para. 15; and in the event of their meeting with your approval, to mention the following names of persons from whom a committee might be selected:—Kumaviedar Atmaram Crushna, Killedar Dhursavant Eshwant Bhonslay, Balcrishna Ramchundra, Jewajee Ramchundra, Balcrishna Kesbeo, Nursawunt Hemsawunt Probolkur.

22. *Regimental School.*—The regimental school in connexion with the Sawunt Waree local corps, was opened in the year 1852. It is taught by a master (who is enlisted) upon a salary of five rupees a month, to which two rupees should be added as his receipts from fees, and by a lance corporal. There were upon the day of examination 148 pupils in the school of the following classes:—

Recruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Recruit boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
TOTAL							148

The entrance fee for the children is half an anna a month for each. The senior classes of recruits read and explained *Æsop's Fables*, and wrote reports in a very fair hand, and without many errors of spelling. They worked easy sums in proportion, and for the most part correctly.

The next classes read with less facility, and some of the pupils with difficulty. Their handwriting, though inferior to the higher classes, was clear and intelligible. They wrote to dictation, but with many errors of spelling. In arithmetic they were advanced as far as simple division.

In the lower classes some read easy passages in the *Lepidhara* tolerably well, others badly, and some could not read at all. In the two last classes the letters only were known.

The first class of the boys read and explained passages in the *Balmitra* pretty well. They knew the elements of grammar and could parse a little, and they had a slight acquaintance with the rudiments of geography; they also wrote to dictation, but only two of the boys with any accuracy. The second class was a little inferior to the first, being taught the same subjects. The third and fourth classes read indifferently, and without understanding what was read. In the first of these classes easy sums in proportion were worked; the children in the fourth class could merely read easy sentences.

23. Considering the objects contemplated in the establishment of this school, I should deem it, on the whole, in a satisfactory state. I am informed by Rao Sahib Ramchundra Dinnatjee, the visitor of schools in the Rutnaghery Collectorate, by whom the school was examined in March last, that a marked improvement was apparent at this examination.

24. At the request of your assistant, Lieutenant Way, I examined, on the 18th November, in the presence of their father and the principal sirdars, four of the sons of the chief of the Sawunt Waree State. They are under the tuition of a young man named Narayen Sakharam, who was formerly a pupil in the normal class of the Poona College.

The eldest son, Anna Saheb, read the *Balmitra* well, and explained the meaning of several passages. He is thirty years of age, and seems to have forgotten what he formerly knew of grammar and composition, and he is probably past the age when what he has lost is likely to be recovered. Bhao Saheb did not read, nor explain the meaning of what he read, so well as his elder brother. He, however, knew something of grammar, and wrote well to dictation, and had some slight knowledge of geography. He did not appear quick or intelligent. Aba Saheb, the third son, is an intelligent young man, and I was informed of an inquiring turn of mind, and very anxious to learn. Besides reading and writing better than his brothers, he had a very fair knowledge of geography, and was acquainted with many facts in *Mahratta* history. He worked sums readily in proportion, and attempted to demonstrate a proposition from *Euclid*, but not, I think, with much success. He also solved an exercise, involving a simple equation, correctly. Aba Saheb is beginning to learn English, but he has not made much progress, and I should doubt whether Narayen Sakharam is competent to teach English. Bawa Saheb, the youngest son, is an intelligent child of about nine years of age. He could read and write a little, but did not seem to understand what he read.

25. With

25. With the exception of Aba Saheb, Narayan Sakharam has not much to be proud of in the proficiency of his pupils; and in the opinion of Rao Saheb Ramchundra Dumanatjee, who examined them in March of this year, they have made no improvement during the last six months.

26. *Indigenous Schools*.—I visited at Waree about eight indigenous schools, with the view of ascertaining whether they might be made more efficient. They appeared to me hopeless. Many of them are only kept open for a few months at a time, and the masters of all are too illiterate to be able to make use of books.

27. The only other circumstance which seems to require notice is the anxiety expressed by several persons for the establishment of an English school. I should be most happy to co-operate in the carrying out of so desirable an object, but from the conversation I had with you upon this subject, I should fear there is not at present much prospect of attempting it with success.

28. I regret that this report is not so complete or well arranged as I could wish; this, however, is of less consequence, as a report in detail will be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction at the conclusion of my tour of visitation.

I cannot conclude without expressing the great assistance I received from Lieutenant Way, who attended throughout the whole of the days of examination of the Waree, Banda and Regimental schools, and who spared himself no trouble in procuring me the information of which I stood in need.

Kharapatan, Office of the
Educational Inspector, Presidency Division,
6 December 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Peet*,
Educational Inspector.

RESOLUTION by the Honourable Board, dated 4 January 1857.

No. 2.
No. 208.

RESOLVED, That the arrangements proposed in the Political Superintendent's letter for the improvement of the schools in Sawunt Waree, founded as they are on recommendations submitted after a careful examination by the Educational Inspector, and involving an increased expenditure of 476 rupees per annum, be sanctioned, and the amount defrayed from the revenues of the Sawunt Waree State.

Dr. Peet's report may be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction.

(signed) *Elphinstone*.
J. G. Lumsden.
A. Malet.

(No. 112 of 1857.)

From *H. L. Anderson, Esq.*, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Major *J. W. Auld*, Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree.

No. 3.
No. 209.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 838, dated the 17th ultimo, submitting a communication from Dr. Peet, Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, dated the 6th of the same month, reporting on the condition of the schools in the Sawunt Waree territory. Political Department.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the arrangements proposed by you, for the improvement of these schools, founded as they are, upon recommendations submitted, after a careful examination, by Dr. Peet, and involving an increased expenditure of four hundred and seventy-six (476) rupees per annum, have been sanctioned by Government, the amount being defrayed from the revenues of the Waree State.

Bombay Castle,
10 January 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 113 of 1857.)

No. 4.
No. 210.From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
E. J. Howard, Esq., Acting Inspector of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Political Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information, copy of a letter and of its enclosure, from the Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree, No. 838, dated the 17th ultimo, relative to the condition of the schools in that territory, with copy of my reply of this date.

Bombay Castle,
10 January 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

— 38. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
6 October (No. 4) 1858, para. 14.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, No. 56, dated 11 July 1857.

Para. 2. WE beg to forward, in Collection No. 1 to this Despatch, copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Maughan, the Political Superintendent of Kolhapoor, submitting a report on the examination of the vernacular schools in that territory.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 23 June 1857.

(No. 465 of 1857.)

From Lieutenant-Colonel *T. Maughan*, Political Superintendent, Kolhapoor,
to *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 1.
No. 5277.

Sir,

Political Department.

I HAVE the honour to request you will do me the favour to inform the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that the schools in this State are progressing favourably, and amply repay the interest and attention afforded to them.

115.

2. The Punalla Vernacular School, consisting of about one hundred and fifteen (115) students, presented very conclusive proof, at my late inspection of it, that both masters and scholars had exercised much praiseworthy diligence; and I had the satisfaction of presenting some well-earned rewards in the presence of his Highness the Rajah, and some of the most influential chiefs, at a durbar arranged by me for the express purpose, at which the entire school was present.

3. Advantage was taken of the usual May vacation at Kolhapoor, to despatch the inspector into the districts, and the enclosed concise report (which was accompanied by the usual examination papers) has just been received from him; by which, I trust, it may appear that the expressed desire of the Honourable Court, as well as of his Lordship in Council, to extend useful knowledge, has not failed to stimulate the cause of education in this State.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Maughan*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Political Superintendent.

Kolhapoor,
Political Superintendent's Office,
11 June 1857.

A CONCISE REPORT on the Examination of the following Government Vernacular Schools.

III.
Bombay.

I. Kagal.

THE examination of the school was commenced on Monday, the 11th May, at 2 p.m., and was concluded on the evening of the 13th idem, when the annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the most deserving pupils at the school took place in the court-house. The Karbharee presided on the occasion. The house presented a very encouraging sight, the number of visitors present on the occasion being about 150.

Teacher, Suddasiv Krishna; his salary, 10 rupees per mensem; age, 21 years.

The number of pupils on the roll for the month of May was 59, the number present being 50; 33 prizes were distributed at the school, worth Rs. 25. 15. 6., 18 out of this sum being subscribed by the Karbharee on account of the State. The best pupils at the were,—

1. Gopal Ramchundra.
2. Shreepat Ramchundra.

The Kagal Shirastadar, Pandareenath Vathal takes an unusual interest in the cause of native education.

The schoolmaster appears intelligent and equal to his duties. On the whole, the school is in a very good condition.

II. Pattarakuree.

The examination of the school was commenced on the 14th May, at 1 p.m., and was concluded at 11 a.m., next day. The first annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes was held in the school-house in the evening of the same, the number of country gentlemen present on the occasion being about 30.

The number of pupils on the roll for May was 42.

Thirty-five were present at the examination. Prizes, worth Rs. 11. 1. 6., were distributed to the pupils; Rs. 4. 12. of this sum were subscribed by the inhabitants of the village. There was a girl attending the school. The first two pupils at the school could read and write both Mari and Canarees, and had studied portions of the Company's Regulations for undergoing an examination for Government employ. The school appeared in a very good condition. I find that it owes this state to the unremitting exertions of its former master, Narshiv Vishnu, a young man of 17 only. He is at present master of the Government Vernacular School at Tarala.

III. Gadingluz.

The examination of the school was commenced in the afternoon of the 16th May at 1 p.m., and concluded at 11 a.m. of the 18th idem. The Mamlutdar was occasionally present at the examination, and his head clerk, Krishnajeet Ramchundra, educated in the Poonah College, who takes much interest in the affairs of the school, was with me during the whole time the examination was going on. Krishnajeet Ramchundra is a pretty good English scholar, and as a member of the local committee to watch over the progress of the school, I find he works with unremitting zeal and attention.

The number of pupils on the roll for May was 47; 34 were present at the examination; 26 prizes were distributed at the school, worth Rs. 19. 6. A turban, worth Rs. 10. 8., was also presented to the schoolmaster, Raghoonath Narayan, by a subscription raised from the inhabitants of the town. Raghoonath is aged about 22, and I found him quite adequate to his duties. The Mamlutdar, Antajeet Bullal, takes a warm interest in the noble cause of education.

The best boys at the school were, viz.:—

1. Harry Annajeet.
2. Vithal Ramchundra.
3. Succaram Vinayain.
4. Lingappa Bin Bapu.

The exhibition was held in the Mamlutdar's office in the evening of 18th May, the number of visitors present on the occasion being about 100. All present appeared highly satisfied and delighted with the exertions on the part of the British Government to educate their children.

IV. Ajara.

The examination was commenced in the afternoon of the 19th May and concluded at 11 a.m. of the 21st idem. The school is conducted by Vinayaek Ramchundra, formerly a student of the first class of the Government English school at Kolhapoor. Vinayaek is a young man of about 21 years of age, and I find him quite adequate to his duties. A little more

III. Bombay.

experience of the world, however, would have enabled him to discharge them still more satisfactorily. He is assisted by the master of the only indigenous school which was formerly in existence here, but which has recently been amalgamated with the Government school. The assistant appears to be very popular in the town, and by his industry and knowledge of the Marathi language and accounts, &c., is very useful towards enhancing the prosperity of the school.

The number of pupils on the register for the month of May was 122; 100 out of this number were present at the examination; 60 prizes were distributed in this school, worth Rs. 19. 15. 6.; Rs. 17. 10. being subscribed by the inhabitants. In my opinion, both with regard to quantity and quality, this school will turn out in future to be the best in the Kolhapoor territory, provided the Government officers there be strictly enjoined to watch over the progress of the school, and to render it every assistance that lies in their power.

V. Bhoodergur.

The examination of school was commenced in the afternoon of the 22d May, at 2 p.m., and concluded at 11 a.m., 25th May; 58 prizes, worth Rs. 27. 9. were distributed at the school, besides a turban worth six rupees to the schoolmaster, Gopal Raghoonath, owing to whose constant exertions the school deserves a prominent mention. Two rupees were also given as a reward to the master of the female school at this place, at the foot of the hill, who also serves in the capacity of an assistant to Gopal Raghoonath. The number of pupils on the register for May was 76, the number present being 64. The Bhoodergar female school contains, besides the girls, 12 little boys. The number of girls on the register for May was 25; 11 out of these were present at the examination. The female school was divided into three different classes. The answering of the 1st class was highly satisfactory, taking into consideration all the circumstances that tend to hinder the spread of female education in this country. Prizes worth Rs. 2. 10. 9. were given to all the girls and four of the little boys, in books, and to a few at the heads of the class choatkhus were also distributed. The subscription raised by the inhabitants for both the schools was 15 rupees.

The Mamlutdar, Sitaram Bapu, appears to take interest in the cause of native education from the bottom of his heart, and to his assistance and attention the other schools in this Petha owe their rise and progress. The exhibition took place in the Mamlutdar's office in the evening of the 25th of May, about 75 visitors being present.

VI. Shengaum.

The examination was commenced in the afternoon of the 26th May, and concluded at 10 a.m. next day. The number of the register for May was 59, 46 out of this number being present. The first exhibition for the distribution of prizes was held in the Chawaree at 11 a.m. of the same day, the number of visitors present being about 35; 42 prizes were distributed in this school worth Rs. 10. 11. 2. The subscription from the inhabitants amounted to eight rupees. A turban worth four rupees was presented to the schoolmaster, who I found had kept the school and everything belonging to it in perfect order and neatness. The school afforded me entire satisfaction.

VII. Patgaum.

The examination was commenced on the 28th May at 6 a.m., and concluded at 4 p.m. the same day, when the first annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes was held at the residence of Monee Bawa. The Bawa, who takes much interest in the affairs of the school, presided on the occasion; about 30 visitors were present. The number of pupils on the register for May was 54; 42 were present at the examination; 36 prizes, worth Rs. 9. 10. 8. were distributed in this school. A turban worth four rupees was also presented to the schoolmaster. The subscription from the inhabitants amounted to eight rupees. The school was in good condition. The total amount of voluntary subscriptions raised by the people for the purpose of increasing the Government prize fund for all these schools was Rs. 81. 14.

Kolhapoor, Inspector's Office,
9 June 1857.

(signed) *Shridhar Vithal,*
Inspector of Vernacular Schools,
Kolhapoor Territory.

RESOLUTION by the Board, dated 17 June 1857.

No. 2.
No. 5278.

THIS report on the Vernacular Schools of the Kolhapoor State is, on the whole, satisfactory, and the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is glad to observe that the examinations have been attended by respectable audiences of the towns in which the schools are situated.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*
J. G. Lumsden.
A. Malet.

(No. 2984 of 1857.)

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
Lieutenant Colonel *Maughan*, Political Superintendent, Kolhapoor.

No. 3.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 465, dated the 11th instant, submitting a report on the examination of the Vernacular Schools in the Kolhapoor territory, and to inform you, in reply, that this report is on the whole satisfactory. Political Department.

I am also desired to add, that his Lordship in Council is glad to observe, that the examinations have been attended by respectable audiences of the towns in which the schools are situated.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
20 June 1857.

(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

— 89. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
4 November (No. 10) 1858, para. 4.

EXTRACT Education Letter from Bombay (No. 2), dated 4 February 1858.

Para. 5. ADVERTING to paragraphs 33 and 34 of your Honourable Court's letter to the Government of India, No 96, dated 15th July 1857, and to paragraph 13 of our Despatch No 30, dated 30 March 1857, we beg to report that we have authorised the adoption of certain suggestions made by our Director of Public Instruction, for introducing, where practicable, the system of pupil teachers. The carrying out of the measures proposed will not entail any additional expense on the State. Pupil teacher system, establishment of, in certain schools. 1857: V. 2958 and 2959. V. 2930 and 2931.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 949 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 2958.

Sir,

By Government Resolution No. 2966, dated 3d October 1855, my predecessor was called upon to report as to the feasibility of making a trial of the pupil teacher system in the schools of this Presidency, as recommended by the Honourable Court in their Despatch of the 19th July 1854.

2. On the 29th February 1856 my predecessor forwarded to Government a set of draft rules which had been communicated to all inspectors and visitors for the purpose of ascertaining exactly how the experiment desired by the Honourable Court could be most advantageously tried.

3. By Resolution No. 914, dated 11th March 1856, Government approved of these rules, which were to be communicated to the Government of India. The orders of that Government were to be awaited before carrying the system into full operation.

4. Intermediately, reports and recommendations were received in this office from the several inspectors and deputy inspectors.

5. The Government of India do not seem yet to have issued the orders expected by the Bombay Government, and no steps have been taken to introduce the pupil teacher system into this Presidency.

6. I now have the honour to request that you will lay the following detailed proposals for creating pupil teacherships before the Right Honourable the Governor
186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

III. Bombay.

Governor in Council for consideration, and submission, if need be, to the Government of India. The only point in which I propose to modify the draft rules laid down by my predecessor relates to the remuneration of the pupil teachers, which I am inclined to think had been fixed unnecessarily high in the first instance. In other respects the memorandum is merely a development and expansion of Mr. Erskine's proposals :—

MEMORANDUM on the Pupil Teacher System.

(a.) The object of this system is to feed the training and vernacular schools with young men accustomed from an early age to look to teaching as the business of their lives, and who have passed through a course of five years' practical training in the duties of schoolmasterships.

(b.) Their studies during this time will have been subordinated to their profession, and especially limited to such subjects as they are likely to get thorough instruction in. Hence the annual examination held every year will embrace all the subjects studied up to that time.

(c.) At the close of the course they will be submitted to a final examination and classified, the best English scholars to be sent to the metropolitan training school at Bombay, the best vernacular scholars to the training schools at Poonah and Ahmedabad. From the residue it is believed that masters of a much more efficient class than any at present available may be supplied without further training to inferior vernacular schools.

(d.) It is proposed to allow one pupil teacher to every 30 boys in schools, the masters of which have satisfied the inspector that they are competent to train pupil teachers.

(e.) On the 1st August 1858 a simultaneous examination to be held at all such schools for the appointment of pupil teachers. The examination to be partly conducted by means of printed questions issued from the Director of Public Instruction's office.

(f.) *Selection of Candidates.*—They must be healthy, of fair stature, good voice, and without any apparent physical defect likely to impair their usefulness as teachers. Their moral character must be certified to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Instruction.

(g.) *Duties and Rights of the Pupil Teachers.*—They are to give assistance in the conduct of the school, as directed by the master, for not more than three hours in any one day.

(h.) The master must devote not less than one hour and a half every school day to the separate and exclusive instruction of the pupil teachers.

(i.) The school committee and master are strictly forbidden to employ a pupil teacher in anything else than school works.

(j.) The pupil teachers must follow no other occupation during the period of their engagement.

(k.) For every pupil teacher that passes the annual examination of his grade, the master will receive payment during the year then ensuing for the instruction of such pupil teacher, at the following rates :—

For One	-	-	-	-	Rs. 10	per mensem.
Two	-	-	-	-	15	„
Three	-	-	-	-	20	„
Four	-	-	-	-	25	„ and so on.

(l.) The pupil teachers will receive during their first year, two rupees; the second year, three rupees; third, four rupees; fourth, five rupees; fifth, six rupees. Failure to pass the annual examination will entail the forfeiture of all stipend; on the other hand, a pupil teacher may be promoted two grades at one time, if he exhibits extraordinary proficiency.

(m.) Rules for the conduct of the annual examination (to take place the 1st August in every year) will be separately made out and enforced with the greatest possible stringency. The master will not be allowed to be present at the examination.

STANDARD for each Year.

I. *Entrance Examination*.—When the system is fairly set a-going, the maximum age for entrance will be 14. For the next few years, however, this rule must be relaxed, in order that the existing monitors may be allowed to complete. They will be allowed the stipend of that grade for which they may be found qualified.

First Year Standard.—Stipend, Two Rupees.—Presumed Age, 14.

*In Vernacular.**In English.*

1. Reading aloud with fluency, and explanation of meaning of an easy passage not previously studied by the candidate.

1. Reading aloud of an easy passage, with tolerable accent, and fair appreciation of meaning.

2. Writing from memory, without grammatical mistakes, the substance of an easy passage read out to them once.

2. Writing from dictation, and distinguishing the parts of speech in what they have written.

3. Mental arithmetic.

4. First four rules of arithmetic, with fractions and decimals.

Successful candidates to be appointed pupil teachers, on a salary of two rupees per mensem for one year. Pay to commence from 1st August.

II. Second Year.—Stipend, Three Rupees.—Presumed Age, 15.

*In Vernacular.**In English.*

1. Reading as before, but of a dialogue, a decided improvement in fluency, harmony, &c., will be required.

1. Reading, to show a decided improvement over the first year.

2. Fair knowledge of grammar.

2. Same as vernacular.

3. Translation of short easy sentences into English.

3. Translation of an easy passage into vernacular.

4. Arithmetic, as far as double rule of three; algebra, first four rules.

5. Geography of the Bombay Presidency.

6. An easy lesson to be given to a class of 10 boys.

III. Third Year.—Stipend, Four Rupees.—Presumed Age, 16.

*In Vernacular.**In English.*

1. Reading as before, but in poetry.

1. Same as in vernacular.

2. (a). A passage of vernacular poetry, to be paraphrased in prose.

2. (a). A passage of English poetry to be paraphrased in prose.

(b). The paraphrase to be translated into English.

(b). The paraphrase to be translated into vernacular.

(c). Words underlined to be parsed.

(c). Words underlined to be parsed.

3. Geography of India and England.

4. Outlines of Indian history.

5. Mental arithmetic, arithmetic, algebra, to simple equations.

6. Euclid, Book I.

7. A lesson in arithmetic, to be given to a class of 15 boys.

IV. Fourth Year.—Stipend, Five Rupees.—Presumed Age, 17.

In Vernacular.

In English.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Poetical recitation from memory. | 1. Same as in vernacular. |
| 2. Same exercise as in previous year, but more advanced. | 2. Same as in vernacular. |
| 3. Geography, political and physical, so far as required for the history of India and England. | |
| 4. History of India and England. | |
| 5. Mental arithmetic, arithmetic, algebra, as far as quadratic equations; Euclid, books I. to III. | |
| 6. Elements of mechanics. | |
| 7. A lesson to be given to a class of 25 on geography, and a lesson to be given to a class of 12 on algebra. | |

V. Fifth Year.—Stipend, Six Rupees.—Presumed Age, 18.

In Vernacular.

In English.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Political recitation from memory, | 1. Same as in vernacular. |
| 2. Same exercise as before. | 2. Same as in vernacular. |
| 3. Original essay. | 3. A letter on a familiar subject. |
| 4. Native accounts. | 4. English accounts. |
| 5. Geography as before, and mathematical geography. | |
| 6. History of India and England as before; outlines of ancient history. | |
| 7. Arithmetic, mental arithmetic, algebra (Colenso); Euclid, books I.—VI. | |
| 8. Mechanics (Tate). | |
| 9. A collective lesson to be given to 40 boys, on a subject to be chosen by the inspector; a reading lesson to 12 boys. | |

N.B.—No stipends will be awarded until the following certificates are lodged in the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

1. From the master, countersigned by the school committee, stating that all the conditions of apprenticeship have been complied with.
2. From the inspector, certifying that he has satisfied himself of the master's competency to train the pupil teachers for the next year's examination.

7. If Government will allow me to employ the funds at present devoted to the payment of monitors and the inferior class of assistant masters, the system may be introduced at once, without extra cost to Government. Perhaps Government would allow me to try the experiment in six of our best schools on that understanding.

8. The first step would be to publish a notification, explaining the system, and announcing the first examination for 1858.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
30 May 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 1599 of 1857).

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 18 June 1857.

WITH reference to paragraph 5 of Mr. Howard's present letter, he should be referred to the Government letter to the address of his predecessor, No. 1669, dated the 28th May 1856, and to Mr. Erskine's reply, No. 1959, of the 9th August following, in paragraphs 14 to 17 of which Mr. Howard will observe that Mr. Erskine explained that the majority of the deputy inspectors of schools were not in favour of an attempt to introduce immediately a scheme for educating pupil teachers, and that he was also of the same opinion.

2. A copy of the letter addressed by this Government to the Government of India, on receipt of Mr. Erskine's letter last quoted, should also be furnished to Mr. Howard, who should be requested to state if, on reconsideration of the correspondence which led to this letter (to which no reply has yet been received), some portions of which correspondence appear to have escaped his notice; he still thinks that the system now shaped out by him may be safely adopted, at any rate as an experimental measure; and if so, whether or not the correspondence to which his attention is called under this resolution, will, in his opinion, render necessary any modification in the plan which he has proposed to adopt.

No. 3225, dated
5 November 1856.

(No. 1297 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 3930.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government Resolution, No. 1599, dated 22d June last, I have the honour to state that I was aware that my predecessor was not in favour of immediately introducing the pupil teacher system as compared with certain other methods for supplying masters; viz., local general scholarships, candidate masters, and elementary normal schools, but having before me the materials on which Mr. Erskine formed his opinion, namely, the reports of inspectors, deputy inspectors, and schoolmasters, of whom the numerical majority strongly recommend the entertainment of pupil teachers, I thought, and still think, that there is no reason why the experiment should not be tried, especially now, when as Government are aware the expansion of education in this Presidency has been checked for the time, and when, consequently, there is more leisure than there was a year since for making trials of different methods for training masters without disturbing the established classes of candidate masters and normal schools.

2. The grounds on which some of the persons consulted by Mr. Erskine doubted the success of introducing pupil teacher system throughout the department were, that few, if any, of our native masters are competent to train pupil teachers, a reason which 15 years since might with equal cogency have been adduced in England against introducing the system there. The pupil teacher system in England has been the means of creating an art of teaching and school management, and I see no reason why it should not be so here.

3. I admit that the large majority of our masters are never likely to be able to train pupil teachers, and indeed want of method and skill in school keeping is the universal defect of our schools, but the very object of the pupil teacher system is to direct the attention of the master to these subjects, and I am unwilling to doubt but that the more intelligent and energetic masters will, by reading and observation, qualify themselves gradually for the task.

4. But as Government have communicated to the Government of India my predecessor's unwillingness to introduce the pupil teacher system, and have as yet received no answer to that communication, I beg to modify my application for the present as follows:—

5. I beg to be allowed to apply the analogy of the pupil teacher system to all schools where monitors are at present entertained, on the understanding that no

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additional expense is caused to Government. The changes involved will be simply these : the pay of the monitors will be graduated according to their age and competency ; each monitor will be subjected to the annual examination, when his skill in teaching as well as his book knowledge will be tested. The monitors will be solely appointed from those boys who seem to have a vocation for school keeping ; the head master will be required to give his monitors at least one hour's private instruction in the day. The education of the monitor will be limited to such subjects as a schoolmaster is specially required to teach, and a reward will be paid to the master out of the school funds for every monitor who is promoted at the annual examination to a monitorship of a higher grade. Finally, the monitors at the age of 18 will be either sent out as inferior vernacular schoolmasters, or drafted off to the Normal schools at Ahmedabad or Poona.

6. I hope that I may be permitted to bring into operation so much of the preceding suggestions as Government feel themselves justified in authorising without reference to the Government of India.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Howard,*

Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
1 August 1857.

V. 3931.

(No. 2142 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 21 August 1857.

THE suggestions made by the Director of Public Instruction appear unobjectionable, and as their adoption will not entail any additional expense on the State, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise their being carried out.

— 40. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 4 November (No. 10) 1858, para. 5.

EXTRACT Education Letter from Bombay, No. 2, dated 4 February 1858.

Sanscrit Department :
Remodelment of,
in Poona College.
1857 :
V. 4895 to 4907.

Para. 6. We request the attention of your Honourable Court to the correspondence in collection No. 4, relative to certain permanent and provisional arrangements submitted by us for the sanction of the Government of India for the re-modelling of the Sanscrit Department of the Poona College, and the college school.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Educational Department.

V. 4895.

(No. 1433 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

THE measures which, with the approval of Government, I lately introduced for the reorganization of the Poona College, and college school, did not extend to the so-called "Sanskrit Department," which I was not then in a position to remodel.

2. Yet the state of this extraordinary institution, which existed side by side with the college and school, a strange contrast, urgently called for reform; no less than 46 classes, on an average composed of two pupils each, sat, literally at the

the feet of the Sanskrit Gooroos, and when a visitor of the college after hearing in the "English Department" one class expound a text of moral philosophy, and another demonstrate a theorem in conic sections, came upon a room full of nearly naked boys, squatting on the ground, and shrieking shlokes at the top of their voices, he seemed to be passing from light into darkness.

3. Besides an enormous quantity of Sanskrit committed to memory, the pupils learnt, or rather professed to learn a little Murathee, but nothing else; and I can believe the statement which I have heard emphatically made by a person who has the best means of knowing the fact, that at the end of a ten-years' course of Sanskrit, the scholar was actually less able to maintain himself by his own exertions than before.

4. I shall not be suspected of cherishing a vulgar contempt for the study of a dead language when I deride the Sanskrit erudition of the Poona College. I pretend to no knowledge of Sanskrit; the learning of the Shastrees is safe from my criticism, for they have never performed any literary work by which it might be measured. I am told on the best authority, that owing to their ignorance of their own vernacular language, they "cannot write books;" of English they know not a word, but I will content myself with saying that while the Benares College has earned itself an honourable reputation at Oxford, at Bonn, and at Paris, by its Sanskrit publications, the pundits of the Poona College have not contributed during more than a quarter of a century a single considerable work, or produced a single eminent scholar in the classical language of India. This indeed is not to be wondered at when one observes their system of instruction, and though ignorant of the language we may form some notion of their success, by imagining the state of mind of that English student who should begin and end his education by committing to memory a versified edition of Aristotle's Organon, or the Etymologicon Magnum. I do not object to the study of a dead language, but to a method of study which indeed is dead and deadening.

5. Mr. Mitchell, visitor of the college, was able to speak with authority on the reforms required. He laid out with great care a course of study which slightly modified was introduced, where only it could be introduced, among the junior classes. Decency in apparel was insisted on. A separation was made between the school boys and the college classes. A rational mode of teaching was as far as possible introduced, and further reforms were projected, which, however, could not be carried out so long as the whole funds of the Sanskrit department were employed in paying the ignorant and impracticable persons who are styled the Gooroos and Oop Gooroos, the professor and assistant professors of Sanskrit.

6. The only effectual means of teaching Sanskrit in a scholarly manner was to engage at least one tutor competent both by general culture and by a knowledge of English, to keep pace with the present state of Sanskrit learning in Europe, and entirely divested of the superstitious notions, which in the eyes of ignorant Brahmins invest the Sanskrit language with a religious sanctity, and prohibit the teaching of it to any person but those of the Brahminical caste. With this view, though I was not able to offer an absolute engagement, I communicated with Dr. Ballantyne, the learned principal of the Benares Sanskrit college, and made inquiries for a superintendent, the result of which I will mention presently. The way of improvement, I repeat, was blocked up by the present professors. Mr. Mitchell saw this clearly, and was prepared to grapple with it. I did not feel myself able to lay his scheme before Government. It was as follows:—

7. Three professors, he said, are required for the school division. (Three were, and are still employed on salaries as shown in the margin.*)

He proposed to give Krishna Shastree, teacher of the lowest class, 20 rupees,
Gopall

* Krishna Shastree Waijpurkur -	-	-	-	-	-	15 rupees.
Gopall Shastree Gokley -	-	-	-	-	-	15 "
Narayan Shastree Abhyunkur	-	-	-	-	-	50 "

A deputy, paid by some of the Shastrees, *vide* Major Candy's letter.

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Gopall Shastree 20 rupees, and to continue to Narrayen Shastree, his present salary of 50 rupees, on condition of his teaching an additional class.

8. Mr. Mitchell remarked that on Narrayen vacating his office, his successor ought to have 30 rupees only, but that Narrayen's salary ought not to be reduced, as, "He is a deserving man who has suffered not a little in consequence of having agreed to teach Sanskrit (according to the request of Government) to men of lower caste than the Brahminical."

9. Thus, then, there would be three Sanskrit teachers in the school division, at salaries collectively amounting to 90 rupees, to be reduced on the promotion or removal of Narayen Shastree, to 70 rupees a month.

10. The professional staff of the college division is shown in the margin.* There are four classes, the teaching of which is designated rather than described by the conventional titles of law, grammar, logic, and rhetoric.

11. Mr. Mitchell proposed in effect to pension off Nilkunt Shastree, who has served 19 years, and is worn out, and to relieve the rest of the professors from the duty of teaching, retaining them as pundits, or literary referees, in which capacity he considered they might do valuable service on the salaries shown in the margin,† which are, as regards some, one-third, as regards others, one-half of their present salaries.

12. Mr. Mitchell proposed for the present to retain only the classes of grammar and law to be taught by the three school teachers before mentioned, for an additional allowance of 20 or 30 rupees. But as an ultimate arrangement, that is, looking forward to the time when the school-boys trained on an European system should be ready to enter the college. He contemplated the engagement of a competent superintendent with an additional thoroughly trained professor for the college.

13. I did not feel myself at liberty to propose the complete adoption of Mr. Mitchell's views, which involved the virtual dismissal of seven professors, and in fact, I was quite unable to make up my mind what to do, until an event happened which has removed my hesitation, and forms the occasion of this letter to Government. But the following facts must be first stated in order to allow Government fully to understand the present state of things.

14. After Mr. Mitchell left Poona for Europe, and at his recommendation, Mr. Bhaskur Damodhur was put in charge of the Sanskrit studies of the College, an office which with his usual zeal he undertook at my request without any prospect of remuneration.

15. The elementary course of Sanskrit study recommended by Mr. Mitchell, was, as I have said, introduced with some modifications into the school division. The higher classes (as was unavoidable) were allowed to continue their studies on the old system.

16. On the 18th ultimo, the way having been cleared by the reorganization of the college and college school in the general or non-Sanskrit Department, and the redistribution of the scholarships as sanctioned by Government in their resolution

* Nilkunt Shastree	-	-	-	-	-	-	Law	-	58 rupees.
Dhond Shastree	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grammar	-	58 "
Nursing Acharya	-	-	-	-	-	-	Logic	-	58 "
Shunker Joshee (Assistant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Law	-	29 "
Gopall Acharya Rajwady (Assistant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grammar	-	29 "
Krishna Shastree (Assistant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rhetoric	-	25 "
Ball Shastree Deo (Assistant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rhetoric	-	15 "
Mahadeo Shastree Gorbole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 "

								Rs.	a.	p.
† Dhond Shastree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Nursing Acharya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Gopall Acharya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Shunker Joshee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Krishna Shastree Rajwadey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	-
Ball Shastree Deo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-
Mahadeo Shastree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-

resolution, No. 1061 of 1st May last, I felt myself able to issue among others the following orders :—

17. The Sanskrit Department will cease to exist as a separate department : all the stipendiary Sanskrit scholars being henceforward compelled to learn Murathee and English, history, geography, mathematics, &c., like the other college students.

18. All the students in the college are expected to learn Murathee and English ; Sanskrit being, as regards all but the stipendiary Sanskrit scholars, a voluntary study.

19. The Sanskrit professors must teach all college students who desire to learn that language.

20. The assistant Sanskrit professors are held available for teaching the boys in the college school.

21. Every boy in the school is expected to learn a certain amount of Sanskrit, sufficient to enable him to appreciate the existence of that element in the Murathee language. A moderate collection of Sanskrit roots, a few pages of paradigms of declensions and conjugations, and 50 pages of the Hitopadesha, will be sufficient as a minimum of Sanskrit knowledge.

22. The latter orders produced the following remonstrance of the Sanskrit professors and assistant professors, which Mr. M'Dougall forwarded to me, with his opinion, that the " answer is very unsatisfactory, and therefore ought not to be sustained :"

TRANSLATION.

" We, the undersigned Gooroos and Oop Gooroos, have the honour to acknowledge the receipt from you of two letters, one, No. 96, dated 28th ultimo, accompanying extracts of the two letters from the Director of Public Instruction, Nos. 1186 and 1188, dated the 18th ultimo, and requesting us to give our sentiments in writing on the same ; and the second requesting, that as four new Sanskrit classes were to be formed in the school division, according to an order from the Director of Public Instruction, some four of us would come forward to teach these classes."

" With regard to the 7th para., requiring the Sanskrit teachers to teach Sanskrit to all such students as may be desirous to learn that language, we beg to observe that we cannot teach Sanskrit to students who are not of the Brahmin caste, as it is against our religion and caste ; we are quite willing to teach Brahmin students, as we have done up to this time. We are old servants, and hope that Government will continue to show towards us the same kindness and indulgence as it has hitherto done. The just Government will attend to the circumstance that it is the religious and caste difficulties which have obliged us to give this answer."

23. In order that I might have all proper materials before me, before pronouncing upon the professors' protest, I wrote to Major Candy on the subject, and received the following reply :—

" I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1375, of the 20th August 1857 (with English and Marathi accompaniments), relative to the objection of the Sanskrit professors of the Poona College to teach any pupils except Brahmins, and to their statement that, with the sanction of Government, they have for some years paid a substitute to teach those of other castes.

" I beg to give you to the best of my recollection, the real facts of the case.

" When I joined the college in 1837, I found it closed to all but Brahmins, and the studies carried on in it confined to the sacred language, Sanskrit. The reforms and new measures that I saw to be necessary, and wished to effect, were the introduction of the vernacular, and the communication through it of practical education, the introduction of the study of English, both in combination with the study of Sanskrit and the vernacular, and without combination with Sanskrit, the throwing open the college to all classes, the formation of a normal department, that the college might effectively tell upon the general education of the Deccan, the training of a body of translators, and lastly, the admission of students who were not Brahmins, to the study of Sanskrit. I do not mean to say that a plan

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was drawn out of these particulars in the order here given, but all these points presented themselves to my mind from time to time as desirable; and I kept them in view as objects to be accomplished as circumstances permitted. I was particularly charged to be cautious and careful in my proceedings, that I might not unnecessarily alarm the prejudices of the Brahmins. And, indeed, measures of the character indicated cannot be effected by compulsion, they must be carried with the consent of at least a good portion of those whom they affect. All the objects above-named I was so happy as to accomplish, some completely, but the last with only partial success.

"When the time had arrived, as I thought, for attempting to open the study of Sanskrit to students of all castes, I took my measures with precaution. I gave notice to the Sanskrit professors that the study of Sanskrit literature in the college would not be confined to Brahmins, but that all who wished would be permitted to study it; and I warned them that I should shortly require them to teach classes, in which there would be students not Brahmins. In the meanwhile, I had formed a class composed of different castes, and had commenced instructing it myself in the rudiments of Sanskrit. I thought that this would familiarise them with the object to be accomplished, and would take off the novelty of it. After some months had elapsed (during which I had from time to time reminded them of what would be required of them), I sent for a Sanskrit professor one morning, while I was instructing my Sanskrit class, and seating him by me, I required him to teach the class, which he did. Next morning, I sent for another, and made the same requisition with the same success, and I repeated this for several mornings, till I had succeeded in getting all (or nearly all) the Gooroos and Oop Gooroos to teach my class. I hoped that the ice having been thus broken, progress would be easy. But one day, after my Sanskrit class had been dismissed, the professor who had sat by me and taught it, came to me in a state of great distress, and told me that he could not again teach the class, that he would be sorry to leave me, but that if I insisted on his teaching Sanskrit to those who were not Brahmins, he begged there and then to tender his resignation. I knew him to be sincere, and I felt perplexed how to act. What I was requiring of him, though in itself very desirable, was, as he said, contrary to his religion, and to the rules of caste, and I felt, I acknowledge, most reluctant to deprive him of his situation, because he acted according to his conscience, especially as no intimation had been given when he was appointed to his situation that this would be required of him; I reasoned with him, and tried to persuade him, but he preferred losing his place to doing what was required of him. After a little consideration, I resolved to adopt a plan which would, I hoped, accomplish the object without involving the necessity of harsh dealing with the professors. I told them that the students of other castes who wished to learn Sanskrit must be taught; but that if they preferred teaching them by a substitute, instead of doing it personally, I would allow them to do so for the present; I, at the same time, gave them to understand that there would be no promotion for any one who would not consent to teach students of other castes, and that no new professors or assistant professor would be appointed, except on the condition of his teaching as required. By this plan, I trusted to attain, in a short time, to the complete accomplishment of my object. The professors gladly caught at the proposal of doing the work by a substitute, and one was accordingly appointed. I carried out also the other point, and required an engagement to teach other castes from all who subsequently received promotion or appointment.

"I beg to state that I reported my proceedings to the Board of Education, and received their sanction to them, but I do not remember the terms in which it was accorded; I also communicated freely and frequently with the secretary to the Board in a demi-official form while the matter was in progress.

"With regard to the question how far you are bound to recognise the arrangement, I would say that as it was avowedly and on its own nature a temporary expedient, you are not bound by it. How far it is expedient for you to recognise it, is another question, and one on which I feel some difficulty in expressing an opinion. If, during the last 15 months, the prejudices of the professors have been removed or materially diminished, there can be no doubt that the arrangement should be set aside. If the contrary be the case, the same reasons that led me to adopt the arrangement would make me desire to continue it till I should be in a better position to rescind it; the present season of general uneasiness and anxiety would

would seem to me an especially inopportune juncture for making a change of this kind.

"The story you mention of the professors having expelled from caste the pundit who was nominated their substitute must, I think, be entirely unfounded; I am quite ignorant of it; I remember that the substitute and the professor (one professor and one assistant professor) who had come under engagement to teach other castes, one in promotion the other on appointment, complained to me that some Government officials in the city had passed them over in their invitations to dinner parties, and that the professors of the college had failed to support and countenance them, but there was no complaint of expulsion from caste. I spoke to the Judge, and requested him to intimate to his native officials, that any interference on their part, or attempt to stop the progress of improvement, would incur his displeasure; he promised to do so. I called on the Sanskrit professors for an explanation of their conduct, and I remember that they did explain it, though the details of the case have quite escaped my memory. I pressed on them the duty of supporting those who were incurring odium on their account, and I pointed out to the latter that they must not expect too much; that as for the sake of pecuniary advantage, that had undertaken unpopular duties, they must patiently bear a measure of unpopularity for a time; that I would countenance and support them, but that matters of this sort could not be carried by compulsion.

"With reference to your postscript, I do not see that I can add anything to what I have written above, in which my opinion and the advice I would venture to give are sufficiently indicated.

"I beg to apologise for giving you so diffuse a statement, but I thought that it would give you a clearer view of the whole case than you would have if I answered your questions concisely."

24. The question has now fairly arisen which, as I foresaw, could not much longer be shelved, what is to be the future constitution of the Poona Sanskrit College? is it to be an indigenous Brahman institution, hostile to European ideas, or a school of genuine philology, "an exchange mart," so Professor Max. Müller designates the Benares College "of English and Indian learning." I do not think that Government will hesitate for a moment to enforce the latter view, which was the fundamental conception of the amalgamated Sanskrit College and English school, under the designation of the Poona College.

25. Sanskrit for future must be studied as a language and as a literature, and not as a theurgic apparatus. I am sure that if the State were to found a professorship for the purpose of teaching Hellenistic Greek, to a class exclusively formed of Protestant Christians, every one would see that Government had forsaken their avowed policy of religious neutrality. This exactly illustrates the Sanskrit teaching of the Poona College, and I know it to be the fact, that on the strength of the instruction there obtained, young men go out and earn a livelihood as priests and religious teachers. I am sure that this state of things was never contemplated either when Mr. Elphinstone founded the Sanskrit College, "for the encouragement and improvement of the useful parts of Hindoo learning, and also to introduce, as far as possible, the means of communicating to our new subjects, such branches of European knowledge as they may be able and willing to receive;" or afterwards when the college was amalgamated with the English school, "so as to enable the Brahman youths who have hitherto devoted so many laborious hours to the Sanskrit, to enter the field of competition with their young countrymen whom we are endeavouring to impregnate with the results of European knowledge." It is, I believe, no exaggeration to say that on the whole the effect of the Sanskrit teaching (as certainly the spirit of the Sanskrit teachers) in the college has been emphatically hostile to European science and civilization, if not to the existence of the European Government itself.

26. Assuming then that Government will not go back from the principles heretofore laid down by them, and that for the future the Sanskrit teaching of the Poona College is to be exclusively secular in its character, subordinated to, or at least co-ordinated with, the other branches of an Anglo-Indian liberal education, and that it is to be open to all pupils of the college, whether Brahmans or not, according to the fundamental constitution of the college, it remains to consider what shall be done in the matter of the refusal of these five Sanskrit teachers to do the work for which they receive their salary.

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27. They have been treated with great forbearance by Major Candy, as appears by his letter quoted above; by Mr. Mitchell, when visitor of the college, who, however, distinctly told them they must teach non-Brahman pupils, whenever such present themselves; and by myself, who have personally advised them to reconsider their resolution, but in vain; they have been treated even with excessive forbearance, for they are an arrogant and stiff-necked class of persons, who have an influence in Poona quite disproportioned to their learning, character, and abilities, and do not exercise that influence as it should be exercised; I highly disapprove of the arrangement made by Major Candy, with the sanction, as it seems, of the Board of Education, under which these men were allowed to appoint a deputy to teach Sanskrit to all castes, paying him about 5 per cent. out of their salaries. I do not think Government could have been aware of this arrangement, which seems to me quite subversive of discipline. (It is no wonder, but it is a shameful fact, that the deputy thus appointed has been turned out of caste, for his supposed religious transgression with the connivance, if not on the proper motion of the very shastrees who appointed him.)

28. The simplest course, and one which any private person would probably adopt, is to dismiss the five professors for refusing to do their duty; it is quite unnecessary to inquire whether the shastrees really forbid them to teach their sacred language to non-Brahmanical castes, or how they formerly reconciled with their religious scruples to teach it (as they all did) to Major Candy. It is sufficient that there are Brahmans now in the college who are willing to teach all castes. That other teachers can easily be procured who will do the same, and that Government can, without embarrassment, dispense with the services of these persons who decline to perform that part of their duty.

29. But it seems desirable to avoid even the appearance of harshness, and I recommend that while Government insists on the actual introduction without further delay of its long proclaimed liberal policy into the college, and declines to pay professors who are unwilling to give effect to that policy; nevertheless the present remonstrants may be allowed to serve as pundits or literary referees in the translation department, on reduced salaries, as recommended by Mr. Mitchell.

30. The five shastrees, in my opinion, may be allowed to retain one-third of their pay, as shown in the margin,* in consideration if they are willing to accept the appointment of devoting three hours a day each, to assisting the Maharatta translator and his staff in their literary labours.

31. A saving would thus be effected of Rs. 91. 5. 4., which I would propose to make up to 100 rupees as a provisional measure to remunerate assistant professor Khrishna Shastree Chiplookur (it is the amount of his present salary), who should be transferred to the post of officiating superintendent of Sanskrit studies, his duties as assistant professor being meanwhile properly provided for out of his salary, until the arrival of a qualified Sanskrit professor, who may superintend the studies of that language both in the college and the school.

32. Dr. Ballantyne, of the Benares College, has kindly found such a person whom he warmly recommends as possessing in a great degree the qualifications required for an interpreter between Hindoo and European minds.

33. The following certificate attests Balcrustna Khandakur's acquirements:—

“Certified that Balcrushnah Khandakur, after having gone through, in his mother country (in the Marahtha States) several poems, Siddhanta Kanmudi and Manorama, entered the Benares Government Sanskrit College, in the year 1845, and studied several works on grammar, Sankhya, and Yoga, philosophy, with Pundit Cusenath Shastree, and the treatises on Vedanta, philosophy, law, and logic, with other pundits. He has also been under the tuition of Pandit Bappo

										Rs.	a.	p.
* Dhond Shastree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	5	4
Shunker Joshee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	8
Krishna Rajawady	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	4
Bal Shastree Deo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Mahadeo Shastree Gorbole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	4

Bappo Deva, with whom he has learnt the Lilavati, Bijaganita, and the Siddhanta Siromain, a work on Hindoo astronomy and arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, conic sections, and the differential calculus according to European system, and has passed examinations satisfactorily in every year, and got many prizes. He has also had the advantage of receiving some education in English under Dr. Ballantyne and Professor Hall, and held a scholarship since his connexion with the institution. This young pundit is intelligent and modest, and well qualified to teach all works he has read.

President.

(signed) "H. C. Tucker,
"A. R. Pollock,
"F. B. Gubbins,
"J. R. Ballantyne, Secretary L.C.P.I." } Members of the L.C.P.I.

"Benares College, 5 April 1855."

34. Dr. Ballantyne adds in a private note that Mr. Balcrushna was native secretary for some time to Mr. H. S. Reid, Director of Public Instruction in the North West Provinces, and holds at present a teachership in the normal school at Benares: "He is a fine, intelligent and ingenious youth of good address and pleasing manners." The young man is willing to join the Poona College on a salary of 150 rupees a month.

35. I confess that I shall not be satisfied until I see a European scholar presiding over the Sanskrit studies, and I wish it were possible to procure the services of a young German, at present teaching at Bonn, a man of great acquirements, particularly in Sanskrit, who knows English, who desires to come to India, and is free, so my correspondent informs me, from the characteristic defects which interfere with the practical usefulness of so many of his countrymen. But I cannot, under existing circumstances, ask Government to allow me to send for this person, and I content myself with requesting now, in the event of Government assenting to my previous proposal (in paras. 32 to 34), to reopen my correspondence with Dr. Ballantyne, and if Balcrushna Khandakur is still willing and able to travel to Poona, to engage him on 150 rupees a month, and advance 200 rupees for his journey expenses, to be repaid out of his salary. I need hardly say that I shall stipulate expressly that he is to teach Sanskrit to every pupil presented to him, of whatever caste.

36. Some time will elapse before the engagement of the Benares Pundit can be effected, and meanwhile, I beg permission to transfer Krishna Shastree Chiploonkur on a salary of 100 rupees to the post of Sanskrit Professor and superintendent, providing meanwhile for the performance of his duties as vernacular teacher in the college and normal school, at an expense not to exceed Rs. 91. 5. 4. the amount of the saving effected by turning the five professors into literary referees on one-third of the irrespective salaries, as is thus shown:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Saving from Dhond Shastree's salary	-	38	10	8
Ditto Shunker Joshee, ditto	-	19	5	4
Ditto Krishna Rajawady, ditto	-	16	10	8
Ditto Bal Shastree Deo, ditto	-	10	-	-
Ditto Mahadeo Shastree Gorbole, ditto	-	6	10	8
	Rs.	91	5	4

37. As regards the permanent arrangements of the Sanskrit Department, I believe there will be no difficulty on the score of funds, 58 rupees, the salary of Nilkunt Shastree, who has been recommended to the Honourable Court for pension, will, I presume, soon be available. It is understood that Nursing Acharya, who is absent on a year's leave to Benares, will not return to his duties. This furnishes a prospect of an additional saving of 58 rupees, and adding to these presumptive sums the amount saved by degrading the five refractory shastrees, viz., Rs. 91. 5. 4., I consider that there is no reasonable doubt but that 150 rupees will be available by the time that the Benares Pundit can join his appointment. But should Government feel reluctant to act on this

Vide Government resolution, No. 1468, dated 8 June 1857.

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anticipation, I should ask simply that the provisional arrangement proposed in the preceding paragraph may be sanctioned at as early a date as possible, as delay will be injurious to the interests of the college.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

28 August 1857.

V. 4896.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

I ENTIRELY concur with the Director of Public Instruction that the teaching of Sanskrit in the Poona College should be purely secular and philological, open to all students alike, in accordance with the general principles laid down in the Education Despatch of 1854, and worthy of an enlightened Government desirous of preserving what is really valuable and interesting in the ancient literature of the country, but not of upholding absolute exclusiveness and laborious waste of time. I am, therefore, most anxious to see the reforms which Mr. Howard recommends introduced into the Poona College.

At the same time I am hardly prepared to do which is truly described in the last paragraph of this letter, as "degrading the five refractory shastrees." I should have no scruple about doing so, if they had been engaged to teach others than Brahmans; but as I believe that they were all in the receipt of their present allowances before the Sanscrit classes were ordered to be opened to the general body of the students, I think that great consideration ought to be shown them. Mr. Howard asserts that this has been shown; and in proof of this he refers to the efforts made by Major Candy, Mr. Mitchell, and himself to overcome their scruples. He says they are an arrogant and stiff-necked class, who have an influence in Poona quite disproportioned to their learning, character, and abilities, and who do not exercise that influence as it should be exercised. I am afraid that it is easier to reduce their salaries than to diminish their influence; and, indeed, that if the former were to be reduced to the extent contemplated by Mr. Howard, the latter would be increased in an inverse ratio. I would rather close the Sanscrit class for a while, until the young pundit Balcrushna Khundabar can be obtained from Benares to reopen it, and to continue to the discarded professors the more liberal rate of salary as assistants to Major Candy in the revision of his Mahratta Dictionary, which was proposed for them by Mr. Mitchell in the capacity of pundits, or literary referees. In doing so, I have little doubt that I am proposing a scale of remuneration far in excess of the value of their assistance, but not, I think, excessive under the circumstances of their engagement.

It is, however, possible that some of these Brahmans, who are described by Mr. Howard as possessing great influence, and using it "not as it should be exercised," are among the number of those who dream of the restoration of the Peishwa's Government, and who, as we know by the police reports, have even gone so far as to express their sympathy with the wretched miscreant who was adopted by the late Peishwah, and has lately assumed his title. If this should be the case, I would not only instantly relieve the funds of the college from any further charge upon their account; but I would recommend that a provision of a very different character be at once made for them. Mr. Howard should, I think, be requested to explain how these Brahmans exert the influence which they possess, which he alludes to in his 27th paragraph; his answer, if it refers to political intrigues, may be considered in the Political Department.

(signed) *Elphinstone*.

12 September 1857.

V. 4897.

MINUTE by the Honourable *A. Malet*.

I QUITE concur in the expediency of putting a termination to the present mode of teaching Sanscrit in the Poona College, but I am not prepared for a reduction in the salaries of these professors, who are still willing to teach on the terms for which they must be considered to have been originally engaged. I would, therefore,

therefore, retain them on their present salaries, and employ them as proposed under Major Candy. It seems to me that it is much better that this additional expense should be incurred than that any grounds for imputation of persecution should be afforded. Perhaps the continuation of the Sanskrit class under such arrangement as can be made temporarily will be more favourable to Balcrusnah Khandakur's start in the college than its suspension till his arrival.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

14 September 1857.

MINUTE by the Honourable *H. W. Reeves.*

V. 4898.

We appear agreed on the subject of the present and future constitution of the Sanskrit department of the college. On its present footing, Mr. Howard truly describes this department as a direct and most powerful support of idolatry, for it is nothing else but what Mr. Spooner would call it, a "Mavnooth" in Poona, with this difference, that youths learn it with as little real knowledge as they had when they entered it. They go out as Oopadya-Gooroos, Poojarees all over the country, stocked with Sanskrit shlokas, which they repeat without understanding their meaning, as well as with deeply-rooted ideas of Brahminical exclusiveness, but without a grain of useful knowledge.

Mr. Howard adds that the influence of the Sanskrit professors is exercised as it ought not to be. I do not expect that the inquiry proposed by the Right Honourable President will elicit anything more than a general reference to the feelings of the Brahmins, who are engaged in teaching the shastras, or in more direct religious duties. I have always supposed these men hostile to all improvement as well as to Government.

For the future Mr. Howard proposes that Sanskrit must be studied as a language, and as in literature, not as a theurgic apparatus; that the department should be made what it ought to be, a school of genuine philology, an "exchange mart of English and Indian learning."

In effecting this most necessary reform, it becomes necessary to dispose of the Sanskrit teachers. The Right Honourable President proposes to close the Sanskrit department for a while, until the arrival of Balcrishna Khandaker, and to continue to these teachers whom it is proposed to relieve from their professional labours the rate of salary proposed by Mr. Mitchell, requiring of them to act as literary referees in connexion with the college, but more particularly in aid of Major Candy in the revision of his dictionary. To my mind this would be very liberal. Mr. Mitchell's scale is the following, for the five recusant professors:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Dhond Shastree - - - - -	20	-	-
Shunker Joshee - - - - -	15	-	-
Crishna Shastree Rajawady *	12	8	-
Ball Shastree Deo - - - - -	7	8	-
Mahadeo Shastree Gorbole - - - - -	5	-	-
TOTAL -	<i>Rs.</i>	60	- -

* *Note.*—Is this man's name Rajawady, or is Gopall Acharya's name Rajawady, or have both this adnom. See pars. 10, 11, and 30, Mr. Howard's letter.

or very nearly half of their full pay, which as the services for which they were engaged are to be so extensively dispensed with, ought to satisfy them. I am quite of his Lordship's opinion on this point; and I cannot agree with the honourable Mr. Malet, who considers that these professors should be maintained on full pay. On no principle could Government be justified in making such a concession. In dispensing with service, fair reduction is always made in salary, and the service of Government is not to be treated as pension. These men have not even earned a title to be very indulgently considered; rather the contrary. Government have a clear right to dispense with the services of these mischievous teachers, and I cannot believe that in dealing with them in the manner proposed, Government can possibly incur the charge of persecution; reasonable men will appreciate the expensive forbearance with which these men are treated and have been treated.

It will be seen that the results shown and anticipated by Mr. Howard in the 186 (III.)—Sess. 2. 4 I 3 two

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two last paras. of his letter, will not be much affected by the scale adopted by the President in Council, there will be a difference of 10 rupees only, so that all Mr. Howard's arrangements may hold good, supposing his expectations to be fulfilled. Mr. Howard's accounts for Nilkunt Shastree and Nursing Acharya, divide the five recusants, but I do not observe any mention made of Gopal Acharya (Rajawady?) professor of grammar, on 29 rupees per mensem, to whom Mr. Mitchell intended giving 15 rupees.

With regard to immediate arrangements, if it be thought desirable to avoid excitement during the present disturbed state of India, it may be argued that closing the college, would be construed into an act of direct hostility, and have an opposite effect. The intentions of Government are so liberal and so proper, that I scarcely think there is anything to apprehend, at the same time, there is a time for everything, and as a season of disturbance and attempted revolution, is not likely to lead the masses to calm thought and just conclusions, or the reformatory policy of Government, I venture my opinion that a more favourable opportunity be awaited. This has been suggested by Mr. Howard himself, and he might be asked what he would propose to do in the mean time.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves.*

15 September 1857.

V. 4899.

MEMORANDUM by the Secretary to Government in the General Department.

IN recirculating the Honourable Board Minutes on Mr. Howard's letter respecting the Sanskrit Department of the Poona College, the Secretary begs to submit the following contrasted statement showing the result of the several modes proposed for treating the five refractory teachers.

N A M E S.	Present Salary.	Mr. Mitchell's Scale.	Mr. Howard's Scale.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Dhond Shastree - - - - -	58 - -	20 - -	19 5 4
Shunker Joshee - - - - -	29 - -	15 - -	9 10 8
Krishna Shastree Rajwadey - - -	25 - -	12 8 -	8 5 4
Ball Shastree Deo - - - - -	15 - -	7 8 -	5 - -
Mahadeo Shastree Gorboleay - - -	10 - -	5 - -	3 5 4
TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>	137 - -	60 - -	45 10 8

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Monthly saving by adoption of Mr. Mitchell's plan - - =	77 - -
Ditto - - ditto - - Mr. Howard's plan - - =	91 5 4
Difference of these two scales - - - - -	<u><i>Rs. 14 5 4</i></u>

The teachers not mentioned above are—

1. Nilkunt Shastree, whose application for pension has gone to the Honourable the Court of Directors.
2. Nursing Acharya, who is absent, at Benares, and not expected to return.
3. Gopal Acharya Rajwadey, regarding whom Mr. Howard has made no proposition, and who may therefore be supposed to have consented to teach as desired; and, at any rate, may be left out of consideration at present.

The continuance of present salary to the nonconformists is advocated by the Honourable Mr. Malet alone, the other members of Government preferring Mr. Mitchell's scale.

The temporary closing of the Sanskrit department is proposed by the Right Honourable

Honourable the Governor, the other members of the Government preferring its being continued, as proposed by Mr. Howard.

The Honourable Mr. Reeves at the close of his minute appears to suggest that no measures should be at once adopted, and to regard Mr. Howard as of this opinion; but at the close of his letter Mr. Howard presses for something to be decided, and, in para. 24, states that the question has now fairly arisen which he had foreseen "could not much longer be shelved;" in fact he is now at open issue with teachers who have refused to carry out his instructions.

On the points noticed in the last three paragraphs above, the Secretary respectfully begs for the definite instructions of the Honourable Board, who on all other points appear unanimous.

16 September 1857.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

V. 4900.

MR. MITCHELL's scale of allowances having been concurred in by Mr. Reeves and myself, may be considered as adopted.

2. I should myself be disposed to put off the measure for the present, but I read Mr. Howard's letter as Mr. Hart does; at the end of his letter he certainly suggests that the provisional arrangement proposed by him (which involves the reduction of the professors' pay), should be sanctioned at an early date, as delay will be injurious to the interests of the college. I think, however, that it should be pointed out to Mr. Howard that it may be well to leave things alone until the minds of people get a little more settled than they are at present. It is clearly desirable to avoid anything which may be misrepresented as a breach of good faith, or an act of hostility towards Brahmins, &c. If the measure is allowed to remain in abeyance until the arrival of the professor from Benares, I think that it may then be carried out without further delay; this will probably give time for the present excitement to subside.

18 September 1857.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. A. Malet.

V. 4901.

I CONCUR in the delay proposed by the Right Honourable the President.

19 September 1857.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Reeves.

V. 4902.

I FULLY intended that the reduction should be sanctioned as well as all other arrangements, leaving it to Mr. Howard to carry them out when he may deem the time fitting, on consideration of the state of public feeling. I therefore concur in the Right Honourable President's view just above recorded.

19 September 1857.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves.*

MEMORANDUM by the Secretary to Government, General Department.

V. 4903.

I BEG to recirculate Mr. Howard's letter regarding the Sanskrit department of the Poona College, and the minutes of the Honourable Board relating to it.

2. At the last Council I received orders from the Honourable Board to prepare a resolution differing from the minutes in some respects, one modification of previous opinions which seemed to be agreed on, being that the recalcitrant shastrees might be transferred to the Maharatee translator's department on full pay.

3. As, however, there appeared to be some points of greater or less importance which were not without doubt, and a clear understanding of which might possibly influence

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influence the Honourable Board's decision, I thought it desirable before drafting a resolution to obtain Mr. Howard's opinion, and further explanations on them; these I respectfully beg to describe below.

4. In reply to my inquiry as to whether Mr. Howard's opinion regarding the shastrees using their influence not as it ought to be used, was based on any information as to seditious acts or language on their part; he writes (privately), "I cannot say that I have ever heard anything like positive sedition charged against the Sanskrit professors, but they are the ruling spirits of a party in Poona, the characteristic of which is hatred to European ideas, and *laudatio temporis acti consule Peshwa*, they are the professional obstructives and grumblers, and blasphemers of every improvement. That they are all traitors in their hearts I have not a shadow of doubt, but I have not made it my business to inquire for specific evidence, nor indeed would it be forthcoming; they are too powerful."

5. With respect to Gopal Acharya Rajwadey, about whom no proposition has been yet made by Mr. Howard, it appears that he is absent on leave; Mr. Howard supposes that he will of course join the rebellious shastrees if he sees them victorious.

6. In reply to my inquiries as to whether all the professors were appointed on their present salaries at a period when it could not have been foreseen that they would be required to teach Sanskrit to others than Brahmans, Mr. Howard writes "All the professors except two, Ball Shastree Deo, and Gopal Shastree Gokley * were appointed before the amalgamation, and I believe on their present salaries. Bal Shastree Deo must I presume have taken office, knowing that the offensive duty was attached to it, but that the authorities † would not venture to enforce it, but I hope Government will not make any distinction between him and the others."

* Gopal Shastree appears ready to teach. See para. 7 of Mr. Howard's letter.

† Major Candy and Board of Education, I suppose.

7. But with reference to this point what the professors ought to have expected, Mr. Howard has called my attention to proceedings of much importance, these are contained in the report of the Board of Education for 1851-52, which I have borrowed from Mr. Howard, and beg now to circulate to the Honourable Board.

8. The last paper in this volume is the copy of a letter from Government to the Board of Education in the fifth paragraph of which, it is said that "the history of the progress made in the Poona College affords a new and special subject for congratulation." The progress here referred to is described in the body of the Board's report paragraph 20, ‡ and in its appendix No. V., || and consisted in the amalgamation of the old Sanskrit College, and the English School into a college thrown open to all classes of natives.

‡ Page 9 of printed volume.

|| Page 115 of ditto.

9. The last point on which I thought it necessary to elicit Mr. Howard's opinion was, as to whether or not any evil could be expected to follow the step of transferring the professors, who objected to teach others than Brahmans, to the Translator's department on their present salaries. His reply to my question on this subject might have seemed in its close unreasonable, were it not for what is stated in the printed report of 1851-52. He says, "I do trust that the shastrees will not be allowed to gain so brilliant a victory over me as to carry off their full salaries to less laborious appointments than they hold at present; I do not speak personally; really I am entirely indifferent so far as my private feelings are concerned, but it will be considered a piece of weakness (I fear) on the part of Government. I send the Board's report for 1851-52."

10. As the matter stated in paragraphs 7 to 9 of this memorandum, and in the printed volume mentioned in them seems to place the recusant shastrees in a less tenable position than they may have appeared to the Honourable Board to occupy, I have thought it necessary before drafting any resolution to apply for the further instructions of the Honourable Board. The difficulty I experience in drafting a resolution to favour the shastrees, arises from my believing that the Honourable Board will consider it not only unjust towards Mr. Howard personally, and detrimental to the influence of his office, but also morally unworthy of Government to sanction the continuance of a system which is confessedly a mischievous abuse, in order to comply with individual prejudices, and supposing the question of right and wrong cannot be satisfactorily disposed of in favour of the shastrees, another question remains as to whether it would not be more inexpedient

inexpedient to yield to them all that they are likely to care about (their full pay) than to support Mr. Howard in carrying out the intentions of the Board of Education declared and recorded at the inauguration of the Poona College in 1850-52, and then approved of by Government.

1 October 1857.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government, General Department.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

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V. 4904.

I HAVE already written all that I have to say upon the subject. I do not remember that it was agreed that the professors were to have the whole of the present salaries when transferred to the translator's department. I thought two-thirds, but this is of no great importance. If Mr. Howard thinks that they are gaining a victory over him, I am very sorry for it, but he has only himself to thank for bringing on a question at the present moment which will certainly be turned to account by the disaffected, and which common prudence might have told him ought therefore to have been postponed.

8 October 1857.

(signed) *Elphinstone*.

MINUTE by the Honourable *A. Malet*.

V. 4905.

I UNDERSTOOD that it was resolved in Council, that as the expense was actually small, and that as it was advisable to avoid any measures which could be misconstrued, the shastrees were to be transferred to the translator's department on their present pay, and that a statement of our reasons for this were to be submitted to the Government of India, with the necessary request for their sanction. I still think that, under present circumstances, this is advisable. I quite concur in the latter part of the Right Honourable the Governor's note.

9 October 1857.

(signed) *A. Malet*.

MINUTE by the Honourable *H. W. Reeves*.

V. 4906.

I HAVE already given it as my opinion, under date 15th September, that Mr. Mitchell's scale of salary is most ample; indeed, much more than ample for these refractory shastrees. This opinion was formed on the perusal of Mr. Howard's letter, 28th August, but in which Major Candy's excessive forbearance towards these men was detailed. It was clearly shown in that letter that the shastrees had received full warning of the intentions of Government, that they should give instruction in Sanskrit to all pupils without regard to caste, not only from Major Candy, but also from Mr. Mitchell; and lastly and more recently, from Mr. Howard himself.

I had not then read the Report of the Board of Education for 1851-52, now forwarded by Mr. Secretary Hart, but I have now done so, and the perusal has very much confirmed me in the opinion that the portion of salary awarded by the Right Honourable President, in his minute of 12th September, is more than these shastrees deserve.

Ever since 1851, it appears that Government have been dallying with this question, declaring in the most distinct terms, that pupils of all castes shall be taught Sanskrit, calling on the shastrees to comply with their intentions, and forbearing from exacting full compliance out of regard for Brahminical bigotry; any further postponement of the necessary reform required by Mr. Howard would plainly be extreme weakness. It is greatly to be deprecated; it would place Government in a very bad position, and it would not fail to affect Mr. Howard's influence materially.

I think, therefore, that the shastrees should be immediately transferred to the translation department on Mr. Mitchell's scale. When I wrote my former minute, Delhi had not fallen. I have no apprehension whatever of evil consequences arising from the influence of the shastrees now; I would rather think

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that the terms allowed them by Government are so good, and British supremacy so evident in the ascendant, that they will be only too glad to be let down in so mild a manner. It ought to be borne in mind that the substitute paid by the shastrees will not now be required of them.

10 October 1857.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves.*

(No. 2719.)

V. 4907.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

ATTACHED to the Poona College and College School there is an institution of anomalous nature, designated the "Sanskrit Department," which represents the old "Sanskrit College," and has existed since the formation of the college as constituted in 1851, by the amalgamation of that college with the "Poona Government English School," but has not hitherto fulfilled the intention with which the several departments of the college were then organized, and have since been supported by Government.

2. The character of the Sanskrit Department, and the nature of the measures which the Director of Public Instruction at this Presidency proposes to adopt for its reformation, will be understood from the accompanying copy of Mr. Howard's letter, No. 1433, dated 28th August 1857.

3. While fully agreeing with Mr. Howard in his opinion of the absurd and mischievous nature of the Sanskrit teaching hitherto permitted in the Poona College, and while recognising the necessity of a prompt correction of the abuses which have now been exposed by him, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council cannot help regretting that the circumstances which have brought matters to an issue between the Director of Public Instruction and the Sanskrit teachers should have occurred at a time when the dismissal of the latter as a consequence of their recusancy might be made, in the present distrustful condition of the native mind, to bear the appearance of a persecution of men who pretend to be acting from religious scruples; who can assert that, when first engaged as teachers in the former Sanskrit College, they had no idea that they would be subjected to such a requisition as that since made upon them; and who are able to show that when such a requisition was made on a former occasion, in conformity with rules settled and promulgated at the inauguration of the present Poona College in 1851,* they were permitted to evade it, by providing a substitute of less tender conscience than theirs to perform the duty to which they objected.

4. At the same time, his Lordship in Council perceives that it would not only be unjust towards Mr. Howard personally to repudiate the measure which he recommends, but that it would clearly be as inexpedient as it would be morally unworthy of Government to sanction the continuance of a system which is confessedly a mischievous abuse, in order to comply with individual prejudices.

N A M E.	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Dhond Shastree - - - -	58 - -	20 - -
Shunker Joshee - - - -	29 - -	15 - -
Krishn Shastree - - - -	25 - -	12 8 -
Ball Shastree - - - -	15 - -	7 8 -
Mahadeo Shastree - - - -	10 - -	5 - -
TOTAL - - - Rs.	137 - -	60 - -

Saving - - - - 77 rupees.

5. In this dilemma the least objectionable course that appears open to Government is to permit Mr. Howard to carry out the immediate reformation of the Sanskrit Department with the means which he states are already available, in "the Brahmins now in the college who are willing to teach all castes," and to transfer the five remonstrant teachers from the Poona College to the Mahrattée translator's department, without any greater reduction of their present salaries than is provided in Mr. Mitchell's scale, described in Mr. Howard's 11th paragraph, and shown in the margin.

6. In

* *Vide* paras. 19 and 20 of the Board of Education's Report for 1851-52 (and its 5th Appendix), which accompanied the letter from this Government, No. 2469, dated the 18th September 1852.

6. In carrying out this arrangement, which is, of course, subject to confirmation by the Government of India, the transferred teachers will be informed that, having declined to perform the duties required of them in the college, they will now be regarded solely in the light of temporary and probationary servants; and that they will be at once discharged if they are found inefficient in their new duties (which will be those indicated in Mr. Howard's 29th paragraph), or if the Government of India withhold its sanction from their employment in the translator's department.

7. With respect to the provision of a superintendent, I am directed to request that Mr. Howard may be permitted to obtain, if possible, the services of Balkrishn Khandakur on the terms proposed in the 35th paragraph of his letter. He will in the meanwhile, and as a temporary and provisional measure, be permitted to depute assistant professor Krishu Shastree Chiploonkur on his present salary to officiate as superintendent of Sanskrit studies in the college and school departments, and to provide for his duty as assistant professor of literature in the vernacular, and teacher of the normal classes, at a charge not exceeding 100 rupees per mensem.

8. The additional items* of expenditure caused by the proposed arrangements will, on Balkrishn Khandakur's engagement, amount to 160 rupees; and to meet this, besides the present saving of 77 rupees, shown above in para. 6, the following future savings are anticipated:

Rs.	a.	p.	
58	-	-	The salary of Nilkunt Shastree, who has applied for pension: <i>vide</i> letter from Government of India, No. 684, dated 15 May 1857.
58	-	-	The salary of Nursing Acharia, absent at Benares, and not expected to return: <i>vide</i> para. 37 of Mr. Howard's letter.
20	-	-	Difference between salary now received by Narayen Shastree Ahbyunkur, and that to be paid to his successor: <i>vide</i> para. 7 of Mr. Howard's letter.
136	-	-	

Such prospective savings cannot, however, fairly be now set off against the actual expense to be incurred, and I am accordingly directed to request that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council may be authorised to carry out the reform of the Sanskrit Department of the Poona College, in both college and school divisions, at an increased expenditure of 83 rupees per mensem; and to express his Lordship's hope that, under the present exigency of the circumstances above brought to notice, the Government of India will approve of his having authorised the provisional appointment of Krishn Shastree Chiploonkur as officiating superintendent of Sanskrit studies, and the arrangement proposed for the school branch by Mr. Mitchell, as shown in para. 7 of Mr. Howard's letter, at a present increased charge to Government not to exceed 33 rupees per mensem, viz., 100 rupees to provide a substitute for Krishn Shastree, as assistant professor of literature in the vernacular, and teacher of the normal classes, and 10 rupees required to make up the school branch Sanskrit teachers' salaries to the amounts recommended by Mr. Mitchell; in all, 110 rupees, met by the immediate saving of 77 rupees above described.

9. Two tabular statements in the usual form are appended; one exhibiting the financial effect of the permanent arrangement recommended, the other that of the provisional arrangement already made pending its sanction.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
22 October 1857.

* Viz., 150 rupees, the salary of Balkrishn, and 10 rupees required to complete the arrangement for the school division proposed in Mr. Howard's 7th paragraph.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Office to which the Proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHARGE.				PROPOSITION.								Grounds of Proposition.
					PERMANENT		TEMPORARY						
	PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.		Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.			
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Period.	Rs. a. p.	Period.	Rs. a. p.			
Educational Department, Sanskrit Department attached to Poona College and School, and Marathe Translator's Office.	College Division.		College Division.									This Tabular Statement exhibits the permanent arrangement recommended in Bombay Government Letter, No. 2719, dated 22 October 1857.—(signed) W. Harri, Secretary to Government.	
	Sanskrit Professors:		Sanskrit Professors:										
	Nilkunt Shastree -	58 - -	Nilkunt Shastree -	58 - -									
	Dhond Shastree -	58 - -	Nursing Acharya -	58 - -									
	Nursing Acharya -	58 - -	Gopal Acharya Rajwaday -	29 - -									
	Shunker Joshee -	29 - -	Superintendent from Benares.										
	Gopal Acharya Rajwaday -	29 - -	Balkrishn Khandakur -	150 - -									
	Khrishna Shastree	25 - -											
	Ball Shastree Deo -	15 - -											
	Mahadeo Shastree Gorbale -	10 - -											
	School Division.		School Division.										
	Sanskrit Teachers:		Sanskrit Teachers:										
	Krishna Shastree Wajiparkur -	15 - -	Krishna Shastree Wajiparkur -	20 - -									
	Gopal Shastree Gokley -	15 - -	Gopal Shastree Gokley -	20 - -									
	Narayan Shastree Abhyunkur -	50 - -	Narayan Shastree Abhyunkur -	50 - -									
	Total per Month - } Rs.	362 - -	Total per Month - } Rs.	385 - -									
			Permanent Increase on College and School -	- -	23 - -								
	Translation Department.		Translation Department.										
	Marathi translator	267 - -	Marathi translator	267 - -									
	Establishment.		Establishment.										
	1 Pandit (clerk) -	60 - -	1 Pandit (clerk) -	60 - -									
	4 Translation exhibitors, on 40 rupees each -	160 - -	4 Translation exhibitors, on 40 rupees each -	160 - -									
			5 Referees at an aggregate cost of rupees -	60 - -									
			being removed Sanskrit professors.										
	Total per Month - } Rs.	487 - -	Total per Month - } Rs.	547 - -									
			Increase in Translator's Department -	- -	60 - -								
			Total Increase on College School, and Translator's Department -	- - Rs.	83 - -								

TABULAR STATEMENT.

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III.
Bombay.

EDUCATION Letter from Bombay, No. 7, dated 9 February 1858.

WITH reference to paragraph 6 of our Despatch, No. 2, dated the 4th February 1858, we beg to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 96, dated the 15th ultimo, sanctioning the proposals submitted by us for the remodelment of the Sanscrit Department of the Poona College and College School.

(No. 96.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *W. Hart*, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

HomeDepartment. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2719, dated the 22d October last, with enclosure, relative to a proposition for remodelling the Sanskrit Department of the Poona College.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council observes that this branch of the college has hitherto been conducted entirely upon the native system, that is to say, the study of Sanskrit has been made a purely religious work. The language has been taught only to Brahmins, the pundits refusing upon religious grounds to teach it to the lower castes. Looking upon the subject in an educational light, the study has been absolutely useless, if not positively mischievous and obstructive.

3. The Director of Public Instruction in Bombay now proposes to introduce the European system, teaching Sanskrit henceforth as a part of education only, and to all castes alike.

4. The change affects the old pundits, who are said to have been entertained on the understanding that they would not be required, and who conscientiously object to teach the Sanskrit language to any but Brahmins, and must be replaced by less scrupulous men. It is proposed to provide for them upon moderate salaries in the translator's office.

5. The whole cost of the scheme is 83 Company's rupees a month, which his Lordship in Council sanctions; but it must be clearly understood that the addition made to the translator's office is special and temporary only; and that the places of the pundits now transferred to it must not be filled when they become vacant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Beadon*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 15 January 1858.

EXTRACT Education Letter from Bombay, No. 16, dated 31 July 1858.

Reorganization of
the Sanscrit De-
partment of the
Poona College.
V. 2468 to 2471.

Para. 12. OUR further proceedings, as per margin, on the subject of the reorganization of the Sanscrit Department of the Poona College are herewith forwarded for the information of your Honourable Court, in continuation of those which accompanied our Despatch, No. 7, dated 9th February 1858.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Office to which the Proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHARGE.				PROPOSITION.				Grounds of Proposition.
					Permanent		Temporary		
	Present Scale.		Proposed Scale.		Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	
Sanskrit Department of the Poona College.	College Division :	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Vide Bombay Government Letter, No. 1352, dated 4th June 1858. <i>W. Hart,</i> (signed) Secretary to Government.
	Nilkunt Shashtra, pro- fessor -	58 - -	1 Superintendent of Sanskrit studies -	130 - -					
	Dhond Shastree, pro- fessor -	58 - -	College Division:						
	Nursing Acharya, pro- fessor -	58 - -	1 Professor -	58 - -					
	Shunker Josey, assist- ant professor -	29 - -	1 Tutor -	30 - -					
	Gopal Acharya, as- sistant professor -	29 - -	School Division :						
	Kristna Shastree Raja- waday, assistant pro- fessor -	25 - -	1 Teacher -	50 - -					
	Bal Shastree Deo, as- sistant professor -	15 - -	1 Assistant teacher	25 - -					
	Mahadeo Shastree, as- sistant professor -	10 - -	1 Ditto -	20 - -					
	School Division :								
	Narayan Shastree Ab- yanker, teacher -	50 - -							
	Gopal Shastree Gokhay, assistant teacher -	15 - -							
	TOTAL - - Rs.	347 - -	TOTAL - - Rs.	313 - -	- -	34 - -			
	Murathee Transla- tor's De- partment.	Murathee translator -	267 - -	Murathee transla- tor -	267 - -				
1 Pandit (clerk) -		60 - -	1 Pandit (clerk) -	60 - -					
4 Translation exhibi- tioners, on 40 ru- pees each -		160 - -	4 Translation exhibi- tioners, on 40 rupees each -	160 - -					
			Referees :						
			Nursing Acharya -	20 - -					
			Shunker Josey -	15 - -					
			Kristna Shastree Rajawaday -	12 8 -					
			Bal Shastree Deo -	7 8 -					
			Mahadeo Shastree -	5 - -					
TOTAL - - Rs.		487 - -	TOTAL - - Rs.	547 - -	- -	- -	60 - -		

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 2468.

(No. 903.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Government Resolution, No. 841, dated 7th instant.

2. With reference to paras. 2 and 3 of my letter, No. 1433, dated 28th August 1857, para. 37, I stated that it was "understood that Nursing Acharya, absent on a year's leave to Benares, would not return to his duties." This contingency, I stated, "furnished a prospect of an additional saving of 58 rupees."

3. Nursing Acharya, however, has returned within the year. I probably do him no injustice in suggesting that he may have been induced to change his mind and to return to Poona by hearing that his colleagues, whose Brahminical scruples he shares, have been permitted to remain in the service of Government on reduced salaries, doing work which involves no real or fancied offence to their religious feelings. But there seems no solid ground of distinction between his case and the case of the others, and I therefore proposed to add his name to the list of referees. Referring to the last sentence of your third paragraph,

186 (III.)—Sess. 2.

4 K 4

I beg

III.
Bombay.

I beg to explain that I did not conceive that in so doing I had altered my views, but rather that I had developed my proposition to meet an altered and unexpected state of facts.

4. With respect to para. 4, I beg to reply that the statement accompanying the Government letter was drawn up with reference to the individuals then holding office in the college, and was in two respects liable to be modified by subsequent contingencies, viz., the return or non-return of Nursing Acharya, and the retirement or promotion of Narayen Shastree Abhyankur.

5. Now that Nursing Acharya is come back and relieved of his professional duties, Nilkunt Shastree having been pensioned, it becomes possible to exhibit the permanent arrangements of the Sanscrit Department with final certainty.

6. In reply to the first question, contained in your 4th paragraph, I beg to state that Gopal Acharya, who received 29 rupees per mensem as assistant professor in the College, having overstayed his leave since 24th November last, without any explanation, is considered to have withdrawn himself from Government service, and I propose to abolish the assistant professorship entirely. I have, subject to Government sanction, promoted Narayen Shastree Abhyankur from 50 rupees, as teacher in the school, to the professorship, of 58 rupees, vacated by Nilcunt Shastree. The other professorship, of 58 rupees, vacated by Nursing Acharya, I propose to abolish, substituting for it a college tutorship of 30 rupees.

7. In reply to your second question, I beg to state that, on Narayen Shastree Abhyankur's promotion, I considered that it was advisable to introduce a better gradation of salary for the three school teachers, and to substitute for 50 rupees, 20 rupees, and 20 rupees, the salaries of 30 rupees, 25 rupees, and 20 rupees.

8. The general effect of these changes will be to cause a saving of expenditure to the extent shown below :

From the Statement appended to the Government Letter, No. 370, dated 10th February 1858.				FINAL PROPOSAL.			
Superintendent	Bal	Cristna	Rs. a. p.	Superintendent	Bal	Cristna	Rs. a. p.
Khandakur	-	-	150 - -	Khandaker	-	-	150 - -
College Department:				College Department:			
Professor Nilkunt Shastree ^a	-	-	58 - -	1 Professor, Narayen Shastry Abhyankur	-	-	58 - -
Professor Nursing Acharya ^b	-	-	58 - -	1 Tutor, Raojee Shastree Gorbolay	-	-	30 - -
Assistant Professor Gopal Acharya ^c	-	-	29 - -				
School Department:				School Department:			
Teacher Narayen Shastree Abhyankur ^d	-	-	50 - -	1 Teacher, Rughoonath Shastree Shenday	-	-	30 - -
Assistant Teacher Gopal Shastree Gokhley ^e	-	-	20 - -	1 Assistant Teacher, Gopal Shastree Gokleh	-	-	25 - -
Assistant Teacher Krishna Shastree Wajapurker	-	-	20 - -	1 Assistant Teacher, Kristna Shastree Wajapurker	-	-	20 - -
TOTAL	-	-	Rs. 385 - -	TOTAL	-	-	Rs. 313 - -
Deduct Total of the Final Proposal	-	-	313 - -				
Saving	-	-	Rs. 72 - -				

^a Pensioned.]
^b Transferred.
^c Has overstayed his leave.

^d Promoted.
^e Ditto.

N.B.—These figures are taken from the Statement; their order only is changed for the sake of clearness.

9. I have

9. I have the honour to append a tabular statement, revised as required in your fifth paragraph, and a separate statement as asked for in paragraph 7, showing the provisional arrangement to be maintained pending the arrival of Bal Cristna Khandaker from Benares.

10. I may take this opportunity of stating that Dr. Ballantyne has informed me to the following effect :

"In reply to your letter, No. 539, dated the 6th March, I have the honour to inform you that Pundit Bal Cristna is not at present in this neighbourhood, and I am not able as yet to communicate with him.

"2d. His answer to your inquiry shall be forwarded to you as soon as I can obtain it."

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
17 April 1858.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Provisional Arrangement existing at present, and the Permanent Arrangement proposed for the future.

V. 2469.

Office to which the Proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHARGE.				PROPOSITION.			
					Permanent		Temporary	
	Present Scale.		Proposed Scale.		Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Poona College, Sanscrit Department.	Provisional Arrange- ment :		Permanent Arrange- ment :					
	Superintendent, Cristna Shastree Chiplooner	100 - -	Superintendent, Bal Cristna Khondakur	150 - -				
	College Division :		College Division :					
	Professor, Narayen Shastree Abhyanker	58 - -	Professor, Narayen Shastree Abhyanker	58 - -				
	Tutor, Raojee Shastree	30 - -	Tutor, Raojee Shastree	30 - -				
	School Division :		School Division :					
	Teacher, Ragoonath Shastree Shenday	30 - -	Teacher, Raghoonath Shastree Shenday	30 - -				
	Assistant teacher, Go- pal Shastree Gokh- ley	25 - -	Assistant teacher, Go- pal Shastree Gokh- ley	25 - -				
	Assistant teacher, Kristna Shastree Wajapurker	20 - -	Assistant teacher, Kristna Shastree Wyzapurker	20 - -				
	TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>	263 - -	TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>	313 - -				
	Translation Depart- ment :		Translation Depart- ment :					
	Referees :		Referees :					
	1 Nursung Acharya -	20 - -	1 Nursung Acharya -	20 - -				
	1 Shunker Josey -	15 - -	1 Shunker Josey -	15 - -				
	1 Kristna Shastree Rajawaday -	12 8 -	1 Kristna Shastree Rajawaday -	12 8 -				
	1 Ball Shastree Deo -	7 8 -	1 Ball Shastree Deo -	7 8 -				
	1 Mahadeo Shastree -	5 - -	1 Mahadeo Shastree -	5 - -				
	TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>	60 - -	TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>	60 - -				
	GRAND TOTAL - <i>Rs.</i>	323 - -	GRAND TOTAL - <i>Rs.</i>	373 - -	50 - -			

(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

* These items will disappear on the termination of the incumbency of these Referees.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Sanctioned and Proposed Scale of Establishment for the Sanskrit Department of the Poona College.
V. 2469.

Office to which the Proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHARGE.				PROPOSITION.			
					Permanent		Temporary	
	Present Scale.		Proposed Scale.		Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.
Poona College, Sanskrit Department.	College Division :	Rs. a. p.	1 Superintendent Sanskrit studies - -	150 - -				
	Nilkunt Shastree, professor - -	58 - -	College Division :					
	Dhond Shastree, professor - -	58 - -	1 Professor - -	58 - -				
	Nursing Acharya, professor - -	58 - -	1 Tutor - -	30 - -				
	Shunker Josey, assistant professor -	29 - -	School Division :					
	Gopal Acharya, assistant professor -	29 - -	1 Teacher - -	30 - -				
	Kristna Shastree Rajavaday, assistant professor -	25 - -	1 Assistant teacher -	25 - -				
	Ball Shastree Deo, assistant professor -	15 - -	1 Ditto - ditto -	20 - -				
	Mahadeo Shastree, assistant professor -	10 - -	Translation Department.					
	School Division :		Referees :					
	Narrayen Shastree Abhyankar, teacher -	50 - -	1 Nursing Acharya -	20 - -	}			
	Gopal Shastree Gokhley, assistant teacher	15 - -	1 Shunker Josey -	15 - -				
			1 Kristna Shastree Rajawaday -	12 8 -				
			1 Bal Shastree Deo -	7 8 -				
			1 Mahadeo Shastree -	5 - -				
	TOTAL - - Rs.	347 - -	TOTAL - - Rs.	373 - -	- -	- -	26 - -	-

* To be saved on the termination of the incumbency of the present referees, when there will be a net permanent decrease of 34 rupees per annum. Nilkunt Shastree having been pensioned, there are now only five referees.

(signed) E. J. Howard,
Director of Public Instruction.

V. 2470.

(No. 1133 of 1858.)

DOCUMENT, TO WHOM SENT.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
Director of Public Instruction.	To explain why Dhond Shastree's name is omitted from among those transferred as referees to the Maratha Translator's department.

Bombay Castle, 7 May 1858.

By Order, &c.
(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1077 of 1858.)

REPORT.

BECAUSE Dhond Shastree was pensioned (*vide* Government Resolution, No. 156, dated 20 January 1858.)

(signed) E. J. Howard,
Director of Public Instruction.
Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
11 May 1858.

(No. 1352 of 1858.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 2471.

Sir,

ONE of the arrangements sanctioned by this Government,* and confirmed by the Government of India for remodelling the Sanscrit department of the Poona College, was the transfer from it to the Murathee Translator's office of the pundits mentioned in the margin.

Dhond Shastree,
Shunker Joshee,
Kristna Shastree,
Bal Shastree,
Mahadeo Shastree.

2. On 16th January 1858 the Director of Public Instruction at this Presidency, brought to the notice of Government, that since the date of my letter of 22d October 1857, he had discovered that Nilkunt Shastree Bhut, another of the pundits of the Sanscrit department, had also refused to teach Sanscrit to non-Brahmin pupils, and that he had therefore, acting on the spirit of the orders of this Government in the case of the other five pundits, transferred him to the Murathee Translator's department on reduced salary.

3. As however, Nilkunt Shastree had been previously recommended for pension, and as Mr. Howard states that he had no wish to withdraw or modify his recommendation to that effect, this Government, although concurring with Mr. Howard, that Nilkunt Shastree unquestionably merited official degradation, authorised that, pending the receipt of final orders on the subject of his pension, he should be regarded as being on sick leave.

Vide correspondence, ending with Mr. Under Secretary Dalrymple's communication, No. 215, dated 5 February 1858.

4. To afford the Government of India fuller explanation of what is stated in the preceding two paragraphs, I am directed to transmit herewith copies of Mr. Howard's letter of 16th January 1858, and of the Government resolution thereon, dated 11th February following. These papers are also forwarded as they comprise the proceedings of this Government called for by the Government of India in their separate letter in the Financial Department, No. 2050, dated 21st April 1858.

5. The modifications rendered necessary in consequence of the error pointed out by Mr. Howard in paragraph 2 of his letter above quoted, and by the sanction accorded by this Government, to the authority requested in paragraph 4, are exhibited in the tabular statement which accompanies this letter.

6. I am further instructed to intimate that Mr. Howard, in a subsequent letter, dated 25th March 1858, brought to the notice of Government that Nursing Acharya, the individual mentioned in paragraph 8 of my letter of 22d October 1857, as being then absent on leave at Benares, and not expected to return to his duties, had returned, but had refused to instruct any but Brahmans in the Sanskrit language. Under these circumstances therefore, this Government have, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, authorised that Nursing Acharya shall be dealt with in the same manner as the other remonstrant pundits.

7. Mr. Howard at the same time furnished the revised tabular statement called for in paragraph 6 of the resolution of this Government referred to above in paragraph 4, but as certain discrepancies were apparent in them, further information was called for from him by Government resolution of 3d April 1858. Copies of this resolution, and of Mr. Howard's reply, are herewith transmitted for the information of the Government of India.

8. I am at the same time directed to transmit a tabular statement prepared in this office, showing all the modified arrangements proposed by Mr. Howard, and to request that the Government of India will be pleased to accord their sanction thereto in supercession of the sanction communicated in your letter of 15th January 1858.

9. It will be observed that the effect of the proposed arrangements on the Sanscrit department is a permanent decrease of 34 rupees per mensem, and in the Marathee Translator's department, a temporary increase of 60 rupees.

10. The

* *Vide* Mr. Secretary Hart's letter, No. 2719, dated 22d October 1857; and Mr. Secretary Beadon's reply, No. 96, dated 15th January 1858.

III.
Bombay.

10. The provisional arrangement referred to in paragraph 8 of my letter of 22d October 1857, still exists pending the permanent appointment of a person to the post of superintendent of Sanscrit studies. The effect of this provisional arrangement is an additional temporary decrease of 50 rupees per mensem,* and by setting off this and the permanent decrease referred to in the preceding paragraph, against the temporary increase required for the Marathe Translator's department, the result is a present saving to Government of 24 rupees per mensem.†

11. In conclusion, I am directed to intimate that the reason for omitting from the list of referees transferred to the Murathe Translator's department (*vide* tabular statement referred to above in paragraph 8), the name of Dhond Shastree, one of the persons mentioned in paragraph 1 of this letter, is that he has been pensioned, subsequent to the date of your letter of 15th January 1858. The instructions of the Government of India contained in the last paragraph of that letter, namely, that the addition made to the Murathe Translator's office, should be considered as special and temporary only, and that the places of pundits transferred to it, must not be filled when they become vacant, will be strictly attended to.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4 June 1858.

— 41. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
4 November (No. 10.) 1858, paras 6 to 8.

EXTRACT Education Letter from Bombay, No. 2, dated 4 February 1858.

School of Industry,
Bombay.

1857:
V. 1994 to 1998.
V. 2931 to 2934.
V. 3416 and 3417.
V. 3961 to 3967.
V. 5080 and 5081.

Para. 7. WITH the sanction of the Government of India, we have acceded to a project for the re-organization of the Bombay School of Industry in the terms of a very munificent offer made by Messrs. Sassoon, Jewish merchants of this place.

8. It will be seen that these gentlemen on certain conditions, which are described in the correspondence in collection No. 5, and to which we have acceded, have provided a suitable house and premises for the institution, and endowed it with the sum of 30,000 Company's rupees.

		Rs.
• Salary of superintendent of Sanscrit studies	- - - - -	150
Salary paid to Krishna Shastree Chiploonker for performing the duties of the above situation, pending the appointment to it of Balchrisna Khandakur, of Benares	- - - - -	100
Temporary Decrease	- - - Rs.	50
		Rs.
† Permanent decrease	- - - - -	34
Temporary - ditto	- - - - -	50
		84
Deduct temporary increase	- - - - -	60
Total temporary Saving	- - - Rs.	24

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

From *W. F. Hunter, Esq., Acting Secretary.*

V. 1994.

Sir,

I AM directed by the committee of the School of Industry to forward to Government the accompanying report, and respectfully request you will draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to the same.

The committee regret to say that the private contributions do not meet the charges of the school, and unless Government come forward in some way with assistance, that it must be very much reduced and curtailed in its course of usefulness.

From the alacrity with which the benevolent have already come forward, and the increasing interest in reference to reformatory establishments daily becoming apparent, there seems no reason to doubt that were Government to assist in some substantial manner, the community would most willingly contribute liberally both in money and personal exertions.

As Government must defray the whole expense of the criminals while in confinement, and as they cost the community much more while pursuing the vocation of thieves than would keep them at the School of Industry, the committee suggest that the Government should in addition to the engineer or equivalent for such, pay 1½ rupees per mensem, or half the maintenance of each criminal apprentice.

Volunteer apprentices if admitted ought not to be chargeable to the State.

The form of administration under which future arrangements should be conducted, and in which under such system as that suggested Government must necessarily largely share, is left for consideration, no difficulty of arriving at a cordial understanding on this point being apprehended.

The committee meanwhile have accepted the handsome donation of Jugunath Sunkersett, Esq., of a site behind the Pensioners' Home, Grant Road, for the purpose of erecting on it such a building and premises as may be required.

With reference to the munificent donation of Munguldaas Nuthoobhoy, Esq., the committee recommend that it be invested in the public funds, the interest alone to be conferred on the charity, the principal to be reclaimable by the donor or his heirs, should the school become abandoned or cease to be contributed to by private bounty.

The committee are well aware that the time and amount of reference required in the case of so comprehensive a scheme precludes the possibility of receiving a very early or definite reply, but as the resources are so rapidly becoming exhausted, they cannot hope to carry on the establishment through the hot season unless under the hope of some such system as that suggested receiving the approval and support of Government.

Should the Government express themselves favourable to the general principle of the scheme, the committee would appeal at once to the public, trusting that the response, which must of course be conditional, will be such as to convince Government of the warm interest taken by individuals in a question so important, and which so closely concerns the State, and they feel the more anxious that this preliminary be hastened, in view of the despondency delay is apt to occasion, and the danger that under fresh discouragements the spirit of liberality now existing might pass away.

I have, &c.

Bombay, 25 March 1857.

(signed) *W. F. Hunter,*
Acting Secretary.From Mr. *Abdeela David Sassoon*, and three other Brothers.

V. No. 1995.

Sir,

BEING desirous to acknowledge our respectful sense of gratitude to our father, and feeling satisfied that any assistance given to the institution commonly called the School of Industry, at Bombay, will be a well-directed charity, we beg to make the following proposal, and request that you will be good enough to submit it for the early consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

We are given to understand that the present site of the school is considered quite unsuited to the purpose, and that it is very desirable to have a suitable building within the compass of the native town, to ensure success in its operations.

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We

III.
Bombay.

We also learn that the Honourable Court of Directors were, some years back, pleased to allow the services of a Government engineer for the superintendence of the school, but that it is found very difficult to raise funds for the support of the inmates, most of whom are juvenile offenders, and the cost of whose feed and keep would fall on the revenues of the State if they were sent to prison instead of being, as they now are, apprenticed to the school.

From information we have received, we learn that the average attendance is between 40 or 50 boys; and if a permanent and sure provision for their feed and reformation were made, it will be sufficient for all present purposes.

When the institution is successfully carried on, it ought, and it is hoped it will, to a great extent, be self-supporting; and there will be no difficulty to admit a much larger number of boys.

To meet the first and most pressing want, we are prepared to place at the disposal of the Government the premises belonging to us, described in the accompanying plan, and to make such alterations as may be deemed necessary. We believe, however, that the premises are considered by competent judges to be quite suited to the purpose.

To provide for the maintenance of boys at the maximum rate of four rupees per mensem, we are prepared to deposit in the public treasury a sum of 30,000 rupees, and request that Government will be pleased to allow interest thereon, at the highest rate allowable under the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

The conditions on which we make this humble offer are as follows:

1st. That as Government engineers have hitherto been changed from time to time, and as these changes affect considerably the working and success of the school, Government will be pleased either to appoint an engineer permanently, or pay the salary of one.

2d. That Government contribute an amount annually, equal to the interest of our deposit, for the feed of the boys.

3d. That Government exercise its superintendence over the management of the school.

4th. That Government permit the school to be called the "David Sassoon Reformatory Institution."

5th. That the workshops in the institution be closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

We have learnt that Sir Mathew Sausse and other European gentlemen, some of whom are Government officers, take great interest in the institution, and feel confident therefore that his Lordship in Council will not decline to accede to our request to extend Government supervision over it.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Abdala David Sassoon,*
Eleasor David Sassoon,
Sasson David Sassoon,
for Reubin David Sassoon,
S. D. Sassoon.

Bombay, 27 March 1857.

V. No. 1996.

(No. 778 of 1857.)

DOCUMENTS, TO WHOM SENT.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
Director of Public Instruction - -	For opinion and report, after consulting the committee of the School of Industry, and with reference to the committee's former application, referred for the director's report on the 24th of June 1856.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 2 April 1857. (signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 700 of 1857.)

REPORT.

THE offer made by the Messrs. Sassoon is certainly most liberal, but it is not very clearly expressed.

1. They offer to "place at the disposal of Government" a house and premises which are considered suitable for the School of Industry, and to make any necessary repairs and alterations.

2. They offer to "deposit" in the general treasury a sum of 30,000 rupees, the interest of which is to be applied towards the maintenance of the boys in the school, so that such maintenance do not exceed four rupees for each boy per mensem.

2. It is not stated whether the house and ground are to be conveyed to Government, or other persons in trust for the purpose of the charity, or whether the Messrs. Sassoon contemplate retaining their dominion over the property in question, granting the use of it only to the school.

3. Again, with respect to the proffered "deposit" of 30,000 rupees, the Messrs. Sassoon do not state in whose name the money is to stand, and under what (if any) conditions the interest is to be paid over, and to whose order, and whether the principal money is to be devoted inalienably to the School of Industry, or how otherwise.

4. On these two points I think there should be a clear understanding, the terms of which, if assented to by Government, should be embodied in a trust deed, to be settled by the solicitors of the Honourable Company and the Messrs. Sassoon.

5. To meet this most liberal endowment the Messrs. Sassoon require that Government should either grant the service of an engineer "permanently" to the school, or pay the salary of an engineer. The force of the word permanently is understood by reference to the school committee's report, which describes the frequent change of superintendents as one of the greatest difficulties the establishment has had to contend with.

6. I observe that the committee in their report propose to apply to Government for an allowance to the extent of 175 rupees a month, as an "equivalent for a second class engineer" (*vide* page 8 of the report); probably Messrs. Sassoon, who must have seen the committees' report, wish for and would be contented with the same amount of concession.

2. These gentlemen also require that Government shall contribute an annual amount equal to the interest on their deposit of 30,000 rupees, to be devoted, I presume, to the general expenses of the school.

3. That the school be inspected by Government. This of course Government would insist upon as a necessary condition of any aid.

4. That Government permit the school to be called the "David Sassoon Reformatory Institution." I object to this proposition, so far as it limits the scope of the school. Probably Messrs. Sassoon would consent to insert the words "Industrial," and "before the word reformatory."

The committee recommend "that an arrangement be made with the Messrs. Sassoon in terms of their offer without delay, as it is of the greatest importance that the transfer of the present establishment at Sewree, to the new premises should be accomplished before the setting in of the south-west monsoon."

The committee, however, make the following difficulty.

"From its commencement the management of the School of Industry has been in the hands of private individuals, and with the exception of a donation from Government of 5,000 rupees, and the services of an engineer for two years as superintendent, it has been supported by the public, to whom the committee of management for the time being are responsible.

"Since 1852 Mr. Laing has been retained as superintendent of the school, on a salary of 150 rupees per mensem, and on the agreement that in the event of his services being dispensed with a year's notice or a year's salary should be given him.

III. Bombay.

"The building and site on which the school now stands belong to the institution, and on the premises there are a quantity of tools, &c. &c., for the instruction of the apprentices in the various trades carried on."

As the Messrs. Sassoon have communicated their liberal offer directly to the Government, without reference to the committee of management, the committee have some difficulty in understanding how the transfer of the present establishment to the footing on which the Messrs. Sassoon proposed that the institution should hereafter rest, is to be arranged, but are most willing to afford every facility and assistance in their power to Government, in any way, to carry out the view of the Messrs. Sassoon.

7. There need be no difficulty in the transfer; Government will probably have no desire to take the school out of the hands of the committee. But the rules of the new and more splendid establishment should be submitted for Government sanction, and perhaps Government might properly reserve the right of nominating a certain proportion of additional members of the committee.

8. Before I can advise Government to make the required grant, I think the points mentioned in my first paragraph should be cleared up.

Government will perhaps request Messrs. Sassoon to define more precisely the terms of their proposed benefaction.

(signed) *E. J. Howard,*
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
24 April 1857.

(No. 1074 of 1857.)

V. No. 1997.

To *Abdala David Sassoon, Eliass David Sassoon, Sassoon David Sassoon,*
Reubin David Sassoon, Esqrs.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE placed before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your letter, dated the 27th March last, and am directed to convey to you the acknowledgments of Government for the very liberal offer therein made.

2. This offer I am, however, desired to observe, is not very clearly expressed.

First, you offer to "place at the disposal of Government," a house and premises which are considered suitable for the School of Industry, and to make any necessary repairs and alterations.

Second, you offer to "deposit" in the general treasury a sum of 30,000 rupees, the interest of which is to be applied towards the maintenance of the boys in the school, so that such maintenance do not exceed four rupees for each boy per mensem.

3. It is not stated whether the house and ground are to be conveyed to Government or other persons, in trust for the purposes of the charity, or whether you contemplate retaining your dominion over the property, granting the use of it only to the school.

4. With respect to the proffered "deposit" of 30,000 rupees, you do not state in whose name the money is to stand, and under what (if any) conditions the interest is to be paid over, and to whose order, and whether the principal money is to be devoted inalienably to the School of Industry, or how otherwise.

5. Government deem it very desirable to obtain from you more precise information as to the terms of your proposed benefaction, with reference to the points above noticed; and in drawing your attention thereto, I am desired to request that you will communicate with the Director of Public Instruction on the subject, and forward, through him, your reply to Government.

Bombay Castle,
2 May 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1075 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. No. 1998.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 29 April 1857.

THE acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed to the Messrs. Sassoon for their very liberal offer, but they should be informed that Government deem it very desirable that they should define more precisely the terms of their proposed benefaction with reference to the points noticed in Mr. Howard's report, of which a copy should be furnished to them.

2. The Messrs. Sassoon should at the same time be requested to communicate with the Director of Public Instruction, if necessary, on the subject of the present reference, and forward through him their reply to Government.

3. The application submitted by the Committee through their Acting Secretary, will be considered on receipt of the Messrs. Sassoon's reply to the reference to be made to them, in pursuance of this Resolution.

From *Abdala David Sassoon, Eliass David Sassoon, Sassoon David Sassoon, Reubin David Sassoon, and S. D. Sassoon, Esquires.*

V. No. 2931.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, No. 1074, we beg to express our sincere thanks for the manner in which the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept our offer.

As desired by his Lordship in Council, we have communicated to the Director of Public Instruction the terms on which we have made the offer, and which are simply as follows :

We wish to convey to Government the house and ground, for the purpose of the " Reformatory Institution," and do not contemplate hereafter retaining any dominion over this property.

In like manner, we propose and are ready to make over permanently to Government a sum of 30,000 rupees, and the interest of which (as the highest rate allowable) we wish to be appropriated by Government towards the support of the inmates of the institution.

We are prepared to execute deeds of conveyance to the above effect, as soon as they are drawn up by the Government solicitor.

Before concluding, we beg to solicit that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to grant an early consideration to the matter, as we are given to understand that the premises at present occupied by the boys are in a very dilapidated state, and that it is of some consequence that the question of the removal of the institution to the proposed premises be settled before the setting in of the approaching monsoon.

We remain, &c.

(signed) *Abdala David Sassoon.*
Eliass David Sassoon.
Sassoon David Sassoon.
Reubin David Sassoon.
S. D. Sassoon.

Bombay,
15 May 1857.

(No. 869 of 1857.)

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction under Government
Endorsement, No. 1287, dated 16 May 1857.

V. No. 2932.

I HAVE the honour to recommend that Government should agree to Messrs. Sassoon's offer. The arrangement will be special, and not under the rules for grants-in-aid.

2. The " Sassoon School" will be practically a Government institution, managed by a committee of trustees; part nominated by Government, part by the
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III.
Bombay.

the committee of the School of Industry. The committee of trustees should be constituted at once to arrange for the transfer to the new building, which should take place before the monsoon.

3. The old trust of the School of Industry should be wound up, and its funds, &c. taken over to the "Sassoon School." The company's solicitor should be instructed to give his assistance to the committee of the School of Industry, in adjusting their affairs.

4. Meanwhile Government might accept the "deposit" of 30,000 rupees, and allow interest at the highest rate thereon. Pending the sanction of the Court of Directors, Government might allow a sum equal to the interest, to be drawn for in monthly contingent bills by the committee of trustees, to meet the deficiency (if any) of the school funds.

5. Government might also allow, as a temporary measure, the services of an engineer as superintendent of the new school; ultimately, however, I think it would be more convenient to make a money allowance for this purpose of 175 rupees a month, as prayed by the committee.

(signed) *E. J. Howard,*
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office
of the Director of Public Instruction,
18 May 1857.

(No. 1586 of 1857.)

V. No. 2983.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your report, No. 869, dated the 18th May 1857, on the letter of Messrs. Sassoon, explaining the terms of their proposed benefaction to the School of Industry.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that before acceding to the very liberal offer of the Messrs. Sassoon, his Lordship in Council would be glad to learn precisely the wishes of the committee of the School of Industry on the subject.

3. With this view, I am instructed to request your particular attention to the letter from the acting secretary to the committee of the 25th March last, referred from your report with Government, Memorandum No. 790, dated the 3d April following, from which it will be seen that besides suggesting "that the Government should, in addition to the engineer, or equivalent for such, pay 1 ½ rupee per mensem, or half the maintenance of each criminal apprentice," it is stated that "the committee have accepted the handsome donation of Jugunath Sunkersette, esq., of a site beside the Pensioners' Home, Grant Road, for the purpose of erecting on it such a building and premises as may be required."

4. You will further observe, from the same communication, that the committee recommend that a munificent donation of 17,000 rupees from Munguldas Wathooboy, esq., should be invested in the public funds, the interest alone to be conferred on the charity, the principal to be reclaimable by the donor or his heirs, should the school become abandoned or cease to be contributed to by private bounty.

5. With reference to these several proposals, the Governor in Council deems it desirable that you should immediately effect such a settlement with the committee as will best consult the interest and wishes of all parties, and report the result to Government at an early date.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2 June 1857.

(No. 1587 of 1857.)

To *Abdala David Sassoon, Eliaoo David Sassoon, Sassoon David Sassoon,*
and *Reubin David Sassoon*, Esquires.

V. No. 2934.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15th May 1857, and to transmit, for your information, the annexed copy of one this day addressed to the Director of Public Instruction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20 June 1857.

(No. 1151 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. No. 3416.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Government Memorandum, No. 790, dated 3d April last, and the Government Letter, No. 1586, dated 20th ultimo, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter from the acting secretary to the committee of the School of Industry, dated 2d instant.

2. To save time, and in anticipation of the approval of Government, I have requested the committee to meet the Messrs. Sassoon and the Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, and consult on the arrangements which should be made for the future administration of the school on the terms of accepting Messrs. Sassoon's offer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
7 July 1857.

Edward J. Howard, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 25th June, I am directed to state for the information of Government, that the committee of the School of Industry are most anxious that the offer made by the Messrs. Sassoon be at once accepted.

Before, however, inviting the attendance of the gentlemen you name, they beg to lay before you the following remarks, in explanation of their letter to Government, dated the 25th March, as there seems to be some misunderstanding on the subject.

The offers accepted in that letter from Jugunath Sunkersett, esq. and Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, esq. were mentioned, to show Government the interest taken in the institution by some parties, and that something effective was about to be attempted for its improvement.

Messrs. Sassoon's offer to Government was known to the committee some days after the above letter was sent in; and being in many respects very advantageous, and of more immediate benefit to the school, their proceedings were stopped, and nothing further has been done in the matter of either offer, pending the answer of Government to Messrs. Sassoon's communication to them.

In the event of Government accepting this most liberal offer, Mr. Jugunath Sunkersett and Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's offer would then be withdrawn, and the committee would only have to express their sincere thanks to those gentlemen, who both cordially concur with the first paragraph of this letter, for their handsome offers to this institution, and to hand over their trust to the committee appointed to carry out the objects proposed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Hunter*,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay,
2 July 1857.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 1842 of 1857.)

V. No. 3417.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 17 July 1857.

MR. HOWARD'S proceedings, as reported in this letter, are approved by Government.

(No. 1249 of 1857.)

V. No. 3961.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Government Resolution, No. 1842, dated 20th instant, I have the honour to forward copy of a Resolution passed on the 22d instant, at a meeting of the committee of the School of Industry and the Messrs. Sassoon.

2. The first two names on the list of the committee are appointed on the part of the donors, and next six on the part of the institution generally. The committee propose that four others should be named on the part of Government, to complete the number of 12.

3. I agree with the committee in thinking that 12 trustees are quite sufficient, and I would beg to suggest, as the Government members of the committee, the undermentioned four officers, viz.—

The Commissioner of Police for Bombay,
The Superintendent of Police,
The Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, and
The Curator of the Economic Museum.

I have, &c.

25 July 1857.

(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

V. No. 3962.

COPY of the Resolution passed on the 22d July 1857, at the Meeting of the School of Industry Committee and the Messrs. Sassoon.

THE committee proceeded to elect a committee of trustees, as recommended by Mr. Howard, to arrange the transfer and draw up regulations for the future administration of the institution. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Cook, the following gentlemen were appointed on the part of the School of Industry:

Messrs. A. D. Sassoon.
T. Stenhouse.
Dr. Buist.
Narayan Dinanathjee.

Messrs. S. D. Sassoon.
J. Fleming.
W. F. Hunter.
Venayek Wassoodew.

A copy of this to be sent to Dr. Haines, requesting him to obtain the names of those appointed by Government, and stating that the committee think 12 trustees altogether would be sufficient.

Present:

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon.
S. D. Sassoon.
Rev. G. Cook.
Narayan Dinanathjee.

Messrs. A. D. Sassoon.
T. Stenhouse.
W. F. Hunter.
Venayek Wassoodew.

(No. 2162 of 1857.)

V. No. 3963.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 21 August 1857.

It should now be intimated to the Messrs. Sassoon in the following terms, that this Government have accepted their offer, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India:—

To *Abdulla David Sassoon, Eliass David Sassoon, Sassoon David Sassoon, Reubin David Sassoon, Esquires.*

Gentlemen,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 1587, dated the 20th June 1857, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to signify to you the acceptance on the part of this Government, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, of the very liberal offer made by you on behalf of the School of Industry.

2. The school, which will henceforth be called "the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution," will be managed by a committee of 12 trustees, of whom two members, Government understand, have already been appointed on your part, and six on that of the institution generally, while four will be immediately nominated by Government.

3. The committee, as soon as constituted, will be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the school to the building placed by you at the disposal of Government for the purpose, and for the charge of the funds, &c. of the late institution. The Honourable Company's Solicitor will be instructed to give his assistance to the late committee in adjusting their affairs, and at the same time to prepare the necessary deeds of conveyance of the new trust.

4. Meanwhile the Accountant General has been instructed to receive into the Treasury the sum of 30,000 rupees, which you have offered to make over to the Government on behalf of the new school, allowing interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and I am instructed to inform you, that pending the sanction of the Government of India, which will be solicited, the Governor in Council will further authorise the committee of trustees now appointed to draw monthly, by contingent bills, such sums, not exceeding the income accruing as above by interest on your munificent donation, as may be necessary to meet any deficiency in that income for the wants of the school.

5. His Lordship in Council is pleased also to allow, as a temporary measure, the services of an engineer as superintendent of the new school. It will be determined hereafter whether or not Government will make a money payment for this purpose of 175 rupees a month, in preference to supplying the services of an engineer.

Resolved also, that the following letter be addressed by the Secretary in the General Department:

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying Report of the Bombay School of Industry, established on the 25th May 1850.

2. From this report it will be seen that the above institution has in view the laudable objects of the reformation of the many juvenile delinquents annually arrested by the police, the encouragement of apprenticeship amongst the working classes, and the introduction of better implements than are common in India.

3. To a certain extent these objects have been realised, but the contribution towards the support of the school having generally but barely met its charges, the usefulness of the institution has in consequence been curtailed.

4. From its commencement the management of the School of Industry has been in the hands of private individuals, and, with the exceptions of a donation from Government of 5,000 rupees, and the loan of a Government engineer for two years as superintendent, it has been supported by the public.

5. Of late much difficulty has been experienced in raising funds for the support of the school, which has also much felt the want of a suitable building within a convenient distance from the native town, to ensure success in its operations.

III. Bombay.

6. To meet all present wants, and to ensure the more successful working of the school for the future, the Messrs. Sassoon, a highly respectable Jewish family in Bombay, have come forward with the following very liberal offer of their assistance, conditionally, on the grant of certain concessions by Government.

7. They offer,

1st. To convey to Government, for the purposes of the school, a house and premises situated in the native town, in every way suitable for the institution, making any repairs and alterations that may be necessary.

2d. They offer to make over to Government a sum of (30,000) thirty thousand rupees, on which they wish the highest Government rate of interest to be allowed, and appropriated towards the support of the inmates of the school.

8. The conditions on which they make the above offer are :—

1st. That Government either grant the services of an engineer permanently to the school, or pay the salary of such engineer.

2d. That Government contribute towards the school an annual amount equal to the interest allowed on their deposit of 30,000 rupees.

3d. That the school be inspected by Government. And

4th. That Government permit the school to be called “The David Sassoon Reformatory Institution.”

9. I am desired to state that this Government have signified their acceptance of the Messrs. Sassoon's offer, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, and to explain that the arrangement to be made in the terms of that offer will be special, and not under the rules for grants-in-aid. The “Sassoon School” will be practically a Government institution, managed by a committee of trustees, part nominated by Government, part by the donors, and part by the committee of the late School of Industry, who will hand over their trust to the new committee.

10. I am further desired to explain, that the Messrs. Sassoon have been informed that, with the sanction of the Government of India, which is now solicited, this Government will allow a sum, not exceeding the interest on their munificent contribution, to be drawn in monthly contingent bills by the committee of trustees, to meet the deficiency (if any) of the funds of the school.

11. The Governor in Council has been pleased also to allow, as a temporary measure, the services of an engineer as superintendent of the new school, leaving it to be determined hereafter whether or not a money payment for this purpose of 175 rupees a month should be made by Government as a preferable arrangement for supplying the services of an engineer.

Resolved, further, that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, with instructions to give effect to the wishes of Government. Mr. Howard should be informed at the same time, that Government approve of the nomination of the Government members suggested by him. The necessary communications should be made to the Accountant General, as to the acceptance of the offer of the Messrs. Sassoon in regard to their promised contribution of 30,000 rupees, and the necessary instructions should be issued to the Honourable Company's Solicitor, as to the assistance to be given to the committee of the School of Industry in winding up the old trust, and as to the preparation of the deeds of conveyance required in the new trust.

N. B.—The Honourable Company's Solicitor has been requested to place himself in communication with the Director of Public Instruction and the committee of trustees of the Sassoon School for the purposes mentioned in the concluding paragraph of this Resolution.

(No. 2163 of 1857.)

To *Abdulla David Sassoon, Eliass David Sassoon, Sassoon David Sassoon, and Reubin David Sassoon, Esquires.*

V. No. 3964.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to signify to you the acceptance, &c. (the same as in Resolution).

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27 August 1857.

(No. 2165 of 1857.)

To the Accountant General.

V. No. 3965.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information copy of a letter, No. 2163, this day addressed by me to the Messrs. Sassoon and Company, and in calling your attention to para. 4 thereof, to request that you will cause to be received into the treasury the sum of (30,000) thirty thousand rupees, which these gentlemen have offered to make over to Government on behalf of the School of Industry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27 August 1857.

(No. 2166 of 1857.)

To the Honourable Company's Solicitor.

V. No. 3966.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information copy of my letter, No. 2163 of this date, addressed to the Messrs. Sassoon and Company, and to request that you will be good enough to carry out the wishes of Government as expressed in para. 3 thereof, placing yourself for that purpose in communication with the Director of Public Instruction and the committee of trustees of the "Sassoon School of Industry."

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27 August 1857.

(No. 2167 of 1857.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

V. No. 3967.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for submission to the Government of India the accompanying report, &c. (the same as in Resolution).

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27 August 1857.

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(No. 1650.)

V. No. 5080.

From *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Home Department,
Education.
No. 2167 of 27th
August.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, submitting a project for the reorganization of the "Bombay School of Industry," in connexion with a very munificent proposal made by the Messrs. Sassoon of Bombay.

2. These gentlemen offer to provide a suitable house and premises for the institution, and to endow it with the sum of 30,000 Company's rupees, upon certain conditions, which have been accepted by the Government of Bombay.

3. Only two of these conditions require the sanction of the supreme authority, viz :

First. That Government will either grant the services of an engineer permanently to the school, or pay the salary of such engineer ; and,

Secondly. That Government will contribute towards the school an annual amount equal to the interest* allowed in their deposit of 30,000 Company's rupees.

* At the highest
current rate.

4. The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to accord his sanction to the acceptance by the Government of Bombay of these conditions. He desires, however, that it be clearly understood and explained to the Messrs. Sassoon, that in accordance with the principle laid down in the case of the Elphinstone Institution, the money so granted from the public revenues is to be drawn only when actually required for the current expenditure of the school, and that no portion of the grant is to be drawn until the income of the school derived from other sources has been all expended. The Government of Bombay will be careful that this reservation is attended to by the officer who may be appointed to inspect and supervise the institution.

5. It is understood that the salary of the engineer to be supplied by Government is not to exceed 175 Company's rupees.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
2 October 1857.

(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 2818 of 1857.)

V. No. 5081.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

„ Civil Auditor.

„ Accountant General.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 29 October 1857.

A COPY of this letter should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, who should be requested to make the communication to the Messrs. Sassoon, desired in the 4th paragraph, and at the same time provide for the injunction at the close of that paragraph being attended to by the Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, who Government presume will be directed to inspect and supervise the new school.

2. The committee of the School of Industry should be informed, through the Director of Public Instruction, that, under the sanction of the Government of India now received, this Government authorise the payment monthly to them of the sum of 175 rupees, being the salary of an engineer to the school, leaving it to them to obtain the services of the engineer. It should, however, be intimated to the committee that if they know of any one in the service of Government whom they would desire to employ, Government will, on application being made to them, place his services at the disposal of the committee, if they can be spared without public inconvenience.

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PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
4 November (No. 10) 1858, para. 24.

EXTRACT Education Letter from Bombay, No. 12, dated 18 May 1858.

Para. 3. ADVERTING to para. 19 of your Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 36, dated the 1st July 1857, we beg to transmit copy of our further proceedings noted in the margin, on the subject of separating the college and school departments of the Elphinstone Institution.

Elphinstone
Institution.
Separation of the
college and school
departments.

1858:

V. 280 and 281.

V. 786 and 787.

V. 1273 and 1274.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 1925 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 280.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Government letter, No. 2273, dated 8th September last, I have the honour to forward my report on para. 19 of the Despatch from the Honourable Court, No. 36, of 1st July 1857, therein alluded to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Howard,*

Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay,

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,

19 December 1857.

REPORT.

THE building called the Elphinstone Institution, in which the college department and school department were formerly accommodated together, is a structure not the most convenient that could be designed, but still suitable for a large school. It has no pretensions to dignity of appearance, but it is centrally situated on the verge of the esplanade, equidistant from the dwellings of the Parsee pupils in the Fort, and the Hindu pupils in the Bazar or Black Town.

2. The building, however, did not afford proper accommodation to the college department. There were not proper lecture-rooms or studies, and the din of the school-boys, which was then far less under control than it is at present, seriously interfered with the work of the professors and college students. Moreover, there was no effectual means of keeping the latter from mixing with the school-boys to the prejudice of order and discipline.

3. From the removal of the college to a distant locality this disadvantage has accrued, that it is now impossible to bring its influence to bear on the school. Formerly the professors of the college used to give instruction, to some extent, to the highest (called the "Candidate") class in the school; also, the assistant masters of the school used to attend some of the college lectures, doubtless with profit to themselves, and indirectly to their school pupils. Further, when occasion seemed to require, students of the college were set to teach junior school classes as monitors. This took place when an assistant master was ill, or attending a lecture in the college. I think it a clear loss to the school that these arrangements are no longer possible.

4. Again, the accommodation at present required by the college is very small; I doubt whether there will be more than 20 fee-paying students for several years to come. The paid scholars and free students may average 60. The house at present occupied by the college is certainly unworthy of the metropolitan seat of university education; but it affords more than sufficient space for professors and students, and I think it would not be worth while to build exclusively for their accommodation.

5. These observations on the whole tend to the conclusion that any new building that may be designed should be constructed to take in both the college and school. But there is an alternative which I respectfully recommend in preference.

6. I think the new building should give accommodation to the Elphinstone College, and a new "Government College School," unconnected with the Elphinstone Institution, and in this respect differing from the present central school, that it would be specially designed to train boys for college. The establishment of the university will be incomplete without the foundation of some schools of this kind. There is ample room in Bombay for a high school

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as well as the central school, and I feel assured that it would readily fill, and become nearly self-supporting, under a good English master, a graduate of some provincial university, on a salary of 400 rupees a month. Room should be afforded for 200 school-boys, and perhaps an equal number of college students, but arranged with different entrances for the two departments, which should be kept entirely distinct from each other.

7. I think the office of the Director of Public Instruction might be conveniently placed in the same building, as well as the Central Government School Book Depository, the University Council Chamber, and Registrar's Office.

(signed) *E. J. Howard,*
Director of Public Instruction.

V. 281.

(No. 144 of 1858.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 16 January 1858.

THE proposal for the erection of a building suitable for the accommodation of the college and school branches of the Elphinstone Institution, or the college branch of that institution, and a new "central school," must under present circumstances remain in abeyance.

2. From what is stated in the 3d and 4th paragraphs of Mr. Howard's report, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers it necessary that steps should be taken to put an end, at as early a date as may be possible, to the arrangement under which accommodation for the college branch of the institution is at present provided in a house at Mazagon, rented at 100 rupees per mensem.

3. His Lordship in Council thinks that adequate accommodation for the college branch, for some time to come, might be obtained at a much less cost to Government than 100 rupees per mensem, and if not in the immediate neighbourhood of the Elphinstone Institution, at any rate within such a distance from it as would not preclude the professors from giving occasional instruction in the school.

4. Pending the receipt of a report from the Director of Public Instruction of his proceedings consequent on this resolution, Government will defer replying to the 19th paragraph of the Honourable Court's Despatch, dated 1st July last, No. 36.

V. 286.

(No. 253 of 1858.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to Government resolution No. 144, dated 19th instant, I have the honour to report that previous to the date of the Government orders the Principal of the Elphinstone College had procured a renewal of the lease of the college building for two years, at the same rent, 100 rupees a month.

2. Inquiries have been made for college accommodation near the Elphinstone Institution, on the esplanade; but it has been found impossible to secure even a moderate suitable house at a rent less than twice that which is now paid for the college building.

3. Government will understand that whether the numbers of the college classes be large or small, the same number of separate lecture-rooms is equally required. There must be a room for the library, a common room for the professors, a theatre for experimental lectures, and accommodation for servants. The college, with even its present reduced numbers, could hardly be conducted in a less space than it now occupies. And I therefore strongly deprecate giving up the very favourable lease which has lately been secured.

4. As regards the diminished numbers of the college I would state my conviction that the lowest point has been passed, and that a steady improvement may be looked for. I admit that college education is at present entirely artificial in this Presidency. It can only be kept up by paying boys to accept it as a kind of

of Government appointment. It is in the rarest instances that any parent will pay the college fee (60 rupees a year), which is relatively, and I dare say positively the lowest charge for a liberal education in the world. I have no doubt that, as regards the present, far more good would be effected by distributing the college professors, if it were consistent with the terms of their engagements, among the Mofussil English schools. There would probably be an immediate increase of 1,000 pupils, which, at a very moderate calculation, would be doubled in three years. But such an arrangement is of course out of the question. I merely mention it in order to illustrate the position that college education can only be maintained by a great sacrifice and apparent waste of educational resources.

5. The unfavourable reports of the college examiners two years ago, followed up by the comments, not always correct or free from exaggeration, of the local newspapers, seem to have frightened or disgusted away some students whose self-complacency have never before been exposed to so rude a shock. In the same way, some parents may have been confirmed in their doubts as to the utility of an education which kept their sons "idle" for three or four years, and after all seemed to cover its possessors with public derision. And in some cases, I believe that patrons, influenced by similar considerations, have declined to continue to pay the fee for their *protégés*.

6. This state of feeling, I believe, has passed away, and the college is recovering more than its former popularity; but the losses thus incurred can only be gradually recruited. I have no doubt that a material increase of numbers will be achieved and maintained during the year commencing 1st May next. The new arrangements as to scholarships will have the effect of retaining third and fourth year students (the university will also contribute to this result), and there will be an influx in April of at least 20 freshmen to be set off against the departure of not more than two or three, I believe. On the whole, I think it may be safely calculated that there will be at least 60 students in the college throughout the ensuing year, and probably 80 the year following.

7. I propose to provide for a present expansion of the college operations, by opening at once a junior or candidate class, to be taught by the professors in the college building. The boys to pass an examination on entrance, and to pay a fee of three rupees a month (the fee paid by the candidate class in the central school is two rupees). I have begged the principal and professors to advise as to the subordinate regulations which should be adopted, in order to remove any appearance of degrading the college staff into schoolmasters, which I am sure Government would not desire.

8. I further propose that the professors should open such of their courses of lectures as they may think suitable to the public, at a moderate fee, say two rupees a month. Ex-college students and school assistants, I think, would be glad to attend, and pay the fee.

9. In this way I have no doubt the greater portion, if not the whole, of the college house-rent may be provided without charge to Government.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
30 January 1858.

I have, &c.
(signed) E. J. Howard,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 451 of 1858.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 787.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 15 February 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council will be glad hereafter to be informed of the realisation of Mr. Howard's anticipation, that an income equal to the greater portion, if not the whole, of the college house-rent, may be obtained by the arrangements contemplated in the 7th and 8th paragraphs of his letter, and Government will expect to receive a further report from him on the subject.

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Bombay.

2. In the meanwhile the Honourable Court should be furnished with a copy of all the correspondence which has taken place with the Director of Public Instruction, consequent on the remarks in the 19th paragraph of their Despatch, dated 1st July 1857, No. 36.

3. Mr. Howard should be requested to intimate to the Principal of the Elphinstone College, that he should not have completed a renewal of the lease of the present college building, without the previous sanction of Government.

V. 1273.

(No. 423 of 1858.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 3 of the Government resolution No. 451, dated 19th instant, I have the honour to explain that I authorised Dr. Harkness to renew the lease of the college building. I considered that I was justified by the authority given in Government resolution No. 566, dated 18th February 1856, to my predecessor. I beg to express my regret that it did not occur to me to bring the matter to the notice of Government.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
23 February 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

V. 1274.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 9 March 1858.

RECORDED.

— 43. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated 4 November (No. 10) 1858, para. 25.

Grant Medical
College.
Abolition of the
stipendiary system.
1858:

V. 482 and 483.
V. 1086 and 1087.

EXTRACT Education Letter from Bombay, No. 12, dated 18 May 1858.

Para. 4. WE have approved and sanctioned a scheme proposed by our Director of Public Instruction for modifying the system of scholarships in the Grant Medical College, and converting certain stipends into exhibitions for competition in some of the principal provincial schools.

5. The details of the scheme will be found described in the proceedings herewith forwarded.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Educational Department.

(No. 102 of 1858.)

V. 482.

From *E. J. Howard*, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

DR. MOREHEAD has made the following representation with respect to the scholarships and stipends existing in the Grant Medical College.

" 2d. I beg to propose for your consideration, and that of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the expediency of abolishing the stipendiary system of the Grant Medical College.

" 3d. When

" 3d. When at the establishment of the college, 200 rupees were allotted monthly for the support of students, the scholarship endowments did not exist. These have from time to time been since added. The stipendiary system has led to the admission into the college of students who had at the time no other object than obtaining immediate means of subsistence. On referring to the list of stipendiary students who have passed through the college, I find that about one-half failed in obtaining scholarships, and that of this section more than one-half left the college without completing the curriculum. Of the remaining half, one individual was rejected, and the others became graduates of moderate attainments.

" 4th. The present income from the scholarship funds amounts to 230 rupees monthly. The scholarships have hitherto ranged in value from 10 to 25 rupees monthly, and have been awarded annually after competition for distinguished scholarship to students at the completion of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th years. The number of scholarships offered to each class has varied from year to year, according to the number of students.

„ 5th. In substitution for the present stipendiary system, and in modification of the manner of awarding scholarships hitherto observed in the college, I would propose—

" 1st. That 10 Government scholarships, of 10 rupees monthly, be offered annually, viz., five rupees to students at the entrance examination, and five rupees to students at the close of the first year of their curriculum.

" 2d. That from the Anderson, Carnac, Farish and Reid scholarships funds, five scholarships of 15 rupees monthly be offered annually to each class of students at the close of the 2d, 3d, and 4th years of the curriculum, in all 15 scholarships to three classes.

" 3d. At the entrance examination, and at the class examination at the close of each session, the students to be ranged in two divisions, and classed in these according to merit. The five first in the first division of each class to receive the scholarships. All the second divisions to be held disqualified for the scholarships of that season.

" 4th. The scholarships to be held for one year only.

" 5th. The interests of existing stipendiary students, at the time of the new rules coming into operation, to remain unaffected.

" 6th. By substituting 10 Government scholarships of 10 rupees monthly for the present stipendiary system, a saving of 100 rupees monthly will be effected; but this sum should be held available for additional prizes and honours, should such be considered expedient at some future time.

" 6th. In addition to the scholarships already named, there are the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy medical prize and gold medal endowments, and the McLennan scholarship fund for honours in medicine, surgery, toxicology and midwifery to graduates of the college, awarded after the diploma examination, at an examination specially held for these honours. I would propose that, for the present, the existing rules relative to these endowments remain in force.

" 7th. By a scheme of the kind now sketched, it seems to me that ample encouragement will be afforded for the development of true talent and persevering industry, and that it will be the means of divesting the college of the objectionable eleemosynary character which has hitherto attached to it."

2. Before replying to Dr. Morehead's proposal, I thought it proper to consult the Director General of the Medical Department, who favoured me with the following opinion :

" I am desired by the Director General, Medical Department, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1964, of the 24th December 1857, and to state that he does not conceive that any inconvenience to the public

service will accrue from a reduction in the number of graduates of the Grant Medical College for the next four to five years.

"2. During the past seven years 32 graduates of the college have been made, 24 from the stipendiary and eight from the free students; of these six declined, and 26 received employment under Government, 14 of whom have since, however, resigned, leaving on the 1st January 1858, 12 sub-assistant surgeons, 11 from the stipendiary, and one from the free students.

"3. The Director General believes that the employment afforded to these young men by Government is more with the view of assisting them, and as an encouragement on their just commencement of life than for any advantage likely to accrue to the public service by their entertainment.

"4. I am directed to state, with reference to the 2d para. of your letter, that the Director General sees no objection to the suggestion of the Principal of the Grant Medical College submitted for his opinion.

3. Dr. Morehead proposes to give uniform encouragement to the students of each year as follows :—

		Number of Scholarships.	Value per Mensem.	Total per Mensem.
To the Freshmen	- -	5 (Government)	10	50
2d year men	- - -	5 (Government)	10	50
3d year men	- - -	5 (College funds)	15	75
4th year men	- - -	5 (College funds)	15	75
5th year men	- - -	5 (College funds)	15	75

4. Government will observe that the proposal of Dr. Morehead is identical, on principle, with the recently sanctioned modifications of the scholarships in the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges, and I have the honour warmly to recommend it to the favourable consideration of Government, with the exception of the clause which declares "all the 2d division to be held disqualified for the scholarships of that season." I think it inadvisable to fetter the discretion of the college authorities by such a regulation. The case will arise in a "good year" that men below the first five might well deserve to be nominated to a vacancy should it occur.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
15 January 1858.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

V 483.

(No. 281 of 1858.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 27 January 1858.

GOVERNMENT fully agree in the principle of the change of system which is recommended, but before sanctioning the details, wish Mr. Howard to consider whether in lieu of abolishing the stipends, it might not be advantageous to convert them to a certain number of exhibitions for competition in some of the principal provincial schools, the best scholars in which would thus have an opportunity of obtaining a professional education in the Grant Medical College, with means of subsistence in Bombay while receiving it.

(No. 362 of 1858.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 1086.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Government resolution No. 281, dated 1st instant, I have the honour, with the assent of Dr. Morehead, to recommend the suggestion therein contained.

2. The whole of the balance of 100 rupees per mensem, mentioned in para. 6 of Dr. Morehead's letter, quoted in para. 1 of my letter, No. 102, dated 15th ultimo, may be applied in founding exhibitions of five rupees each, tenable for five years, conditional on good behaviour and progress, to be certified by the Principal. The amount (5 rupees) seems to me sufficient, though it would not entirely maintain a student in Bombay; but it is evidently not desirable to engage absolute paupers for the medical profession.

3. The balance would thus maintain 20 exhibitioners, of whom four would be eligible every year. I think the Director of Public Instruction may be trusted to select each year the four Mofussil English schools to which an exhibition may most profitably be awarded. For the first year, I would suggest the English schools at Ahmedabad, Rutnageery, Dhoolia, and Sattara. The exhibitions may be awarded by the inspector at the annual school examination; exhibitions need not be vacated by the holder gaining a scholarship in the Grant Medical College. The standard of acquirement for exhibitions should not be much if at all lower than that for scholarships.

Bombay, Director of Public Instruction,
15 February 1858.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 594 of 1858.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V. 1087.

The Civil Auditor.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 4 March 1858.

THE scheme contemplated in Mr. Howard's letter, dated 15 January 1858, modified as proposed in his letter of 15 February, is approved and sanctioned by Government.

— 44. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
4 November (No. 10) 1858, para. 27.

EXTRACT Education Letter from Bombay, No. 12, dated 18 May 1858.

Para. 13. OUR further proceedings relative to the condition of the Bombay Education Society's schools in respect to religious instruction are herewith forwarded for the information of your Honourable Court, in continuation of the copies of correspondence which accompanied our Educational Despatch for the second quarter of 1857, paragraphs 2 and 3.

Schools.
State of the
Bombay Education
Society's Schools
in respect to reli-
gious instruction.
1857 :
V. 5323 to 5327.
1857 :
V. 351 to 353.

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Bombay.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Educational Department.

(No. 152 of 1857.)

V. 5313.

From the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Ecclesiastical
Department.

My Lord,

IN conformity with a proposal which I had the honour to submit to your Lordship in Council, by my letter No. 145 of 1856, dated September 26, and to which your Lordship was pleased to accord your approval by letter of Mr. Secretary Hart, No. 3040 of 1856, dated October 14th, I beg leave to lay before your Lordship three reports as to the state of the schools in connexion with the Bombay Education Society in respect of religious instruction.

2. These reports are from the gentlemen under-mentioned, whom I requested to examine the schools to which they relate respectively :

The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Byculla Schools.

The Rev. J. T. Boys, Poona Infant School.

The Rev. G. Allen, School on Mount Aboo.

3. I beg to remark on Mr. Fletcher's report as to the Byculla schools, that the defects which it brings to notice are, I am informed, in a great measure to be accounted for by the disadvantages under which the schools have laboured owing to sickness and changes among the teachers. I am aware, however, that both the managing committee and the ladies committee, have applied themselves with much solicitude, and I trust that before another report shall be presented, a more satisfactory state of things will have been attained.

Poona, 30 October 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Bombay.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

From the Reverend W. K. Fletcher, Senior Chaplain.

My Lord,

IN obedience to your Lordship's instructions, I examined the children of the Byculla schools in religious knowledge at the same time that the Government Inspector examined them in secular knowledge.

2. The examinations were held on the 28th and following days of July last, and with the exception of a few written questions given to the pupil teachers of the girls' school, were conducted *viva voce*, a method which was conceived to be better adapted for eliciting the religious knowledge of children generally of under age, and accustomed to be instructed if not examined by way of oral question and answer.

3. Believing that one main object of these inspections is to promote a practical knowledge of religion, I endeavoured to ascertain from each class in what degree Christian duties were recognised as personal, and to be practised with a ready obedience.

4. I have prepared two tabular statements which are herewith sent, from which may, at a glance, be perceived the degree of religious knowledge found to be possessed by each class. Under the head "Remarks," in these statements, observations upon the children's knowledge and practice of the personal duties referred to in the preceding para. will be found.

5. These inquiries were made in questions suited to the age of the children on the following points of duty :

1. Prayer.
2. Resistance to sin.
3. Obedience.

6. No arrangement seems to exist in either school by which the children may learn the duty and practice of prayer. All are, of course, required to attend the public prayers of the school, but there is no person specially charged to teach the little ones words of prayer in the manner a mother does her own children, nor any opportunity afforded for the elder ones to offer their own private prayers. This must, I think, be lamented as a grave defect in the religious education of children, but happily it is one for which a remedy in the present instance readily suggests itself.

7. There appeared to me also a want of preliminary instruction, such as gradually tends to the Church Catechism, and at once exemplifies and illustrates its dogmatic teaching:
simple

simple hymn books, such as "Watts' Hymns," and others on the catalogue of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, are not in use in either schools; nor elementary catechisms, such as *First Steps to the Catechisms*. These would, in some measure, supply what is now wanting in preliminary religious instruction, assist the catechist, and inform the minds of the children more fully on the personal duties of religion.

8. In the higher classes, more of the boys than of the girls, some facility has been attained of proving from the Holy Scriptures the doctrines of the Creed, and of some other parts of the Church Catechism; but scarce any progress has yet been made towards an intelligent and devotional use of the other formularies of the church; in short, no lesson whatever is given on the Liturgy to any class in either school.

9. Boys' School.—The total number of boys presented to me for examination was (112) one hundred and twelve, the youngest of whom was seven and the eldest 19 years of age, divided into six classes, the 2d and 3d being formed into one for examination in religious knowledge.

10. It is observable that boys under (16) sixteen years of age generally exhibited more interest in the subjects of my examination than the young men above that age; and these, from the want of occupation suitable to their years, and the absence of any useful object for remaining longer in the school, are, I fear, a hinderance to religious progress amongst their juniors.

11. Girls' School.—The total number of girls presented for examination was (144) one hundred and forty-four, the youngest of whom was five and the eldest 18 years of age, divided into six classes.

12. There are in the school a considerable number of young women upwards of (16) sixteen years of age, and these are found classed with children of the tender age of nine, among whom they are examples to be avoided, and in the examination they were found always more deficient than the younger children, and in some instances ignorant.

13. In the three lower classes very many of the children are under eight years of age, and as there is no appropriate instruction provided for them at Byculla, their religious knowledge is extremely little compared with what it might otherwise be, and with what it ought to be; and this will, in some degree, account for the deficiencies in the upper classes into which these ill-instructed little ones are promoted.

14. Throughout the school there was a readiness to answer altogether, but very great difficulty in obtaining replies from any individual, so that it was almost impossible to ascertain whether any single child was or was not ignorant of the scriptural fact or Christian duty to which the question had reference.

15. Your Lordship will observe, with as much regret as I draw attention to the fact, that none of the girls, except the second class, repeated the Church Catechism correctly or intelligently.

16. The Pupil Teachers.—There are 12 in all, eight in the girls' school and four in the boys'.

17. Boys' Schools.—These pupil teachers have made good progress for the time during which they have been under instruction, and have attained a more accurate knowledge of the facts of the Pentateuch, and the Books of Joshua and Judges than I was prepared to expect. The doctrines taught in the Church Catechism they also understood fairly, and exhibited an intelligent interest and reverence for the subject of religion generally.

18. Girls' school.—Of these pupil teachers I am not able to make so favourable a report. From timidity or from some other unexplained cause, I was unable to obtain replies to questions of the very same kind that had been very satisfactorily answered by girls in the first and second classes. In order to assist them, I gave to each a question on the life of one of the kings of Israel or Judah, to answer in writing upon a slate, but with very little success. I must not, however, be understood to infer that these eight young women were ignorant of the religion in which they have been educated, or the Holy Scriptures in which they have been instructed, but the conclusion cannot be withheld, that their silence presents an obstacle to their being efficiently trained for schoolmistresses, which demands the immediate consideration of the authorities of the school.

19. To them I would, through your Lordship, respectfully suggest whether frequent, perhaps monthly examination of this class would not be advantageous, by habituating the young women to be questioned by some authorised gentlemen, and at the same time making their wages depend upon the result of such examinations. With this view they should extend to secular, as well as religious subjects, the object being to enable the young women to express, with modest confidence, the knowledge they possess of religion and any other subject.

I have now reported fully to your Lordship the results of my examination of the Byculla schools, but should it appear to your Lordship that more detailed information is required, or explanation of any particular point of this communication, I shall be most happy to supply it.

Poona,
16 September 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. K. Fletcher*,
Senior Chaplain.

TABULAR STATEMENT of Examination on Religious Knowledge at the Boys' SCHOOL, Byculla, 28 July 1857.

Class.	Boys.	Ages.	Subject of Examination.	Opinion of Examiner.	REMARKS.
7	10	8-11	New statement as in "Press of Day" - - - Old Testament, as in "Line upon Line" - - - Church Catechism - - Hymns - - -	Little knowledge. Fair but not accurate knowledge. Do not repeat accurately nor intelligently - - - Repeat very little, and with no intelligence - - -	Two lessons a week are given. The class have very little knowledge of religious duty.
6	23	7-13	St. Mark's Gospel - - Church Catechism - - Hymns - - -	Read fairly, answer general questions. Repeat fairly, some intelligence and meaning of words fair - Repeat hymns incorrectly, no understanding of them -	Church Catechism, lessons twice a week. Class have little knowledge of the practical duties of religion.
5	10	7-11	Gospels of St. Mark and St. John - - - Church Catechism - - Hymns - - -	Some knowledge of general facts, do not read well nor intelligently, understand neither words nor sense - Repeat Church Catechism accurately and intelligently, better than Class IV. - - Repeat very few hymns and not intelligently - - -	Class have but little knowledge of religious duties.
4	19	8-19	Gospel of St. John, V. to XV., inclusive. Trimmer's Abridgement of the Old Testament. Church Catechism - -	Read fairly, understand indifferently - - - Read fairly, understand imperfectly - - - Read correctly, not very intelligently - - -	Class want knowledge of private prayer as a duty. One lesson every other day, but want variety in questioning.
3 & 2	36	8-16	Old Testament (Creation, Eli) New Testament Gospels - Faith and Duty, 1-7 sections - Church Catechism - -	A very good knowledge. A fair knowledge of chief facts Some knowledge - - - Knowledge very deficient, and they understand indifferently	Boys were timid; some knowledge of religious duties.
1	14	15-18	St. Luke and Gospels - - Old Testament - - - Church Catechism - -	Sufficiently accurate and well defined. Fairly, accurate - - - Do not repeat accurately, but understand fairly, and can give some texts in proof -	Some knowledge of religious duties.
7	112	7-19	TOTAL.		
PUPIL TEACHERS.					
			1. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus -	Contents well known.	
			2. Numbers, Deuteronomy -	Contents only partially known.	
			3. Joshua, Judges - -	Very incorrectly known.	
			St. John's Gospel - - -	A fair knowledge.	
			Church Catechism - -	Understanding good.	

Poona,
17 September 1857.

(signed) *W. K. Fletcher.*

TABULAR STATEMENT of Examination on Religious Knowledge at the GIRLS' SCHOOL, BYCULLA, 29 July 1857.

Class.	Girls.	Ages.	Subject of Examination.	Opinion of Examiner.	REMARKS.
6	12	5-14	{ Lord's Prayer - - - Appropriate hymns - - -	Repeat incorrectly - - - Not distinctly nor intelligently	{ Class have no knowledge of Old or New Testament. Noted— Harriet Piene, 14 years ; very stupid. Mary Miller, 5 ; cannot speak articulately. Phoebe Bennet, 5 ; speaks no English.
5	26	5-13	{ St. John's Gospel - - - Church Catechism - - -	Answer intelligently - - - Repeat some of it correctly, and understand fairly - - -	{ Seven of this class cannot read the New Testament nor say the Command- ments. Remainder read a little ; the class have little knowledge of the duties of religion.
4	26	8-12	{ St. John's Gospel - - - Church Catechism to end of Lord's Prayer.	Read fairly, answer intelligently Repeat incorrectly and not in- telligently - - - - -	{ Scarce any knowledge of practical duties of reli- gion.
	24	10-14	{ St. Luke's Gospel - - - Church Catechism - - -	Some knowledge, and consider- able intelligence - - - Very few repeat correctly - - -	{ Class require much instruc- tion ; six cannot say the Catechism at all.
2	25	9-18	{ Old Testament, Genesis, Exo- dus, Deuteronomy, Church Catechism - - - - -	{ Knowledge pretty fair, types not known ; repeat correctly, very intelligently, but not perfectly - - - - -	{ Some knowledge of reli- gious duties.
1	31	12-18	{ In Old Testament, passages re- lating to the history of the kings of Israel and Judah, in I. II Samuel, III. Kings, and I. II. Chronicles In New Testament four Gospels ; Acts (1-5) . - - Church Catechism - - -	{ No accurate knowledge, but acquainted with general facts. Generally well known. Cannot repeat it ; do not under- stand it.	
6	144	5-18	TOTAL		
PUPIL TEACHERS.					
			Passages relating to kings of Israel and Judah, in Samuel, Kings, Chronicles - - -	{ Not one question fully an- swered ; four only attempted an answer - - - - -	{ Not being able to obtain any distinct replies, I gave to each a question on the life of a king, choosing the most pro- minent, to write on a slate. In result, vide re- mark, paragraph 18, in letters.
			History of our Lord ; life and teaching - - - - -	{ Questions, <i>viva voce</i> , fairly answered - - - - -	
			Acts of Apostles (1-5) - - -	Very little known - - -	
			Church Catechism - - -	Not understood - - -	

Poona,
17 September 1857.

(signed) W. K. Fletcher.

III.
Bombay.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, that on the 12th instant I examined the children of the Aboo Lawrence school, with a view to ascertain for the information of Government, the state of the school in respect to Christian knowledge, the state of the district rendering it unadvisable to wait till the next occasion of the Government Inspector visiting the schools, as suggested in your Lordship's letter of 14th May, No. 87 of 1857.

With respect to the course of religious instruction pursued in the school, the first half of each forenoon is devoted by all who are sufficiently advanced for the purpose, to reading, and being questioned upon a portion of Scripture, according to a course drawn up by the Reverend Mr. Parker, Principal of the Lawrence Asylum at Sunawin; the greater part of each Saturday forenoon is occupied with catechism, learning hymns and texts of Scripture, under the superintendence of the master; and several ladies have arranged to give religious instruction for an hour in the early morning on Wednesdays and Sundays. This addition to the ordinary instruction of the school was organised by the late Sir H. M. Lawrence, who personally instructed the upper classes on Sundays. I am also in the habit of examining the school on my periodical visits to the sanatorium at Aboo, and explaining the Church Catechism, and the portions of Scripture read. No objection has as yet been made by any parents to this course of instruction.

I examined the school in three divisions; the first two reading the Scriptures and learning the National Society's edition of the Church Catechism broken into short questions; the third, not sufficiently advanced to read the Scripture, and learning the short catechisms contained in Dr. Morris's spelling book. It is intended to introduce Archdeacon Sinclair's Catechism for the elder children, but a supply which has been ordered has not yet arrived.

The third division consists of very young children; they were examined upon the elementary truths contained in the small catechisms above mentioned; their answers from memory were accurate, and the cross-questioning upon the answers thus given from memory elicited a considerable degree of intellectual knowledge. I had often previously witnessed, and been gratified by the patient instruction of this division by Mr. Leahy, the subordinate medical officer of the school.

The second division was examined on scripture history, and chronology, from the historical books of the Old Testament; the result convinced me that the children had been carefully instructed and were well acquainted with the subject. Having frequently examined both this and the first division on the Church Catechism I did not think it necessary on this occasion to repeat the examination.

The first division was examined in the historical books of the Old and New Testament, being required to give brief accounts of occurrences narrated in the first and alluded to in the latter, to connect prophecy and its fulfilment; they were also examined in Christian doctrine (the Apostles and Nicene Creeds taken as a basis), and they were required to prove the articles of faith by passages of Scriptures. As they were not aware of my intention to examine them till the previous day, there was little or no special preparation.

Upon the whole, I consider the result of the examination very satisfactory, and that the children have well repaid the pains bestowed upon them. They have been under some disadvantage for the last six weeks in consequence of the occupation of the school by the detachment of the 83d Regiment from Deesa, and by the residents on the hill, through the mutiny of the Joudpoor legion; this has caused some irregularity and much excitement, both unfavourable for study, but matters have now settled down to nearly their former condition, and I trust the inconvenience will be speedily remedied. I think it will be desirable to introduce with Sinclair's Catechism an epitome of ecclesiastical history for the elder children.

I have, &c.

(signed) G. L. Allen,
Assistant Chaplain.

Deesa, 18 October 1857.

V. 5324.

REPORT by the Junior Chaplain at Poona, upon the Infant Branch of the Byculla School Establishment at Poona.

At the request of the Bishop of the diocese I met chaplain Lester, the Government Inspector of Schools in the Deccan, on the 17th instant, at the infant school bungalow at this station, and proceeded to examine the children of the infant branch of the Byculla school.

The number of children is 31, but as the greater portion of these, that is, all but 12, are not advanced beyond the alphabet, I confined the examination to the first and second class formed from this small number.

The children of the first class are able to read tolerably fluently words of two syllables, and their examination is distinct and clear. They seem to be able to spell only such words as they have learnt from their spelling books, and not those which might be indiscriminately selected from their reading lessons.

In scripture history, and in their catechism, their answers were as satisfactory as could be expected from children of their age, while they gave ready replies to such questions as the teachers from books were in the habit of putting to them.

The

The second class read words of one syllable, and, like the first class are clear in articulation.

Their knowledge of scripture history is but limited.

Both the classes repeat hymns correctly, and the whole number unite with tolerable degree of harmony, in singing childrens' songs and hymns.

Upon the whole they seem to be advancing, and have acquired as much knowledge as can be expected from children of such tender years.

Poonah, 18 June 1857.

(signed) *M. Boys,*
Junior Chaplain of Poonah.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 11 November 1857.

V. 5325.

WITH respect to the three reports which have been laid before Government by the Lord Bishop, with his letter No. 152, dated 30th October 1857, those relating to the schools at Aboo and Poona call for observation beyond a general expression of satisfaction on the part of Government; qualified as regards the Poona examination by a remark that the Government Inspector of Schools in the Deccan, who it would appear assisted the Reverend Mr. Boys in his examination of the Poona branch school, had no official concern with an examination of the nature of that referred to in the correspondence which is quoted in the first para. of the Bishop's letter, and should not have been referred to by Mr. Boys.

2. As regards the condition of the Byculla schools in the points to which the Reverend Mr. Fletcher's examination of them has extended, the Governor in Council sympathises with the Bishop and the Bombay Education Society in the regret which they must experience in discovering the deficiencies which have existed in a matter of such vital importance as the means of religious instruction for the children.

3. As it is in consequence of the request of the Bombay Education Society, strongly urged upon Government by the Lord Bishop, in his letter of the 26th September 1856, that the Governor in Council has consented to receive the reports submitted to him, he is confident that the few suggestions which it now occurs to him to offer on the subject of the preceding paragraph will not appear officious.

4. His Lordship in Council believes that it has been with the intention that more efficient and authoritative religious instruction should be constantly available for the Byculla school children, that the Bombay Education Society have of late years deemed it desirable that the head masters of the boys' school should be a clergyman. It will be worthy of their consideration, whether, in the event of future vacancies, this object would not be obtained with a greater probability of more satisfactory results by the selection of a master who has already taken holy orders than by the appointment of a layman known only as a competent schoolmaster in the hope of his subsequent ordination.

5. It appears also to the Governor in Council that an important part of the duty of the chaplain of the Byculla district should be a very frequent catechetical teaching in religious matters of the children of both schools, and an unremitting visitation of the school hospitals. The Reverend Mr. Gibson's connexion with the Bombay Education Society, as their secretary, would naturally make him especially anxious to fulfil this duty, though other duties now necessarily interfere with his ability to pay it the constant attention which it deserves.

6. The adoption of more frequent periodical examinations suggested by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, would also probably be found a very advantageous measure, and Government hope that the Bombay Educational Society may find it feasible, but with respect to this, and other excellent suggestions made by Mr. Fletcher, it does not appear necessary for Government to recommend them to the consideration of the managing committee and lady visitors, to whom their value will be obvious.

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Bombay.

7. The Governor in Council cordially concurs in the hope expressed at the close of the Bishop's letter, a copy of which should be sent with these proceedings to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

V. 5326.

(No. 2953 of 1857.)

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

My Lord,

General
Department.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 152, dated the 31st ultimo, with accompaniment, and in reply to forward for your information and for the adoption of any measures that you may deem desirable, the accompanying transcript of a resolution passed by Government under date the 11th instant.

Bombay Castle,
16 November 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

V. 5327.

(No. 2954 of 1857.)

To the Rev. *J. D. Gibson*, Secretary to the Bombay Education Society.

Reverend Sir,

General
Department.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you for the information of the managing committee and lady visitors of the Byculla schools, the annexed transcript of a resolution passed by Government under date the 11th instant, on a letter from the Bishop of Bombay, dated the 30th ultimo, submitting three reports on the state of the Bombay Education Society's schools in respect to religious instruction.

Bombay Castle,
16 November 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

V. 351.

(No. 185 of 1857.)

From the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

My Lord,

Ecclesiastical
Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of a resolution passed by Government, under date 11th November 1857, conveyed to me under directions from your Lordship in Council by letter of Mr. Secretary Hart, No. 2953, in the General Department, dated the 16th ultimo, and having reference to the report lately made by the Reverend W. K. Fletcher, of the state of religious knowledge in the schools of the Bombay Education Society at Byculla.

2. Your Lordship justly viewed that report as a matter for regret on the part of the society, and there were some points in it of so grave a character that I had determined, before the Government resolution reached me, to institute, on returning to the Presidency, a particular inquiry respecting them.

3. The following statements in the report especially arrested my attention : (1), that there was no person specially charged to teach the little ones words of prayer, nor was any opportunity afforded for the elder ones to offer their own private prayers, para. 6 ; (2), that simple hymn books, such as *Watts' Hymns*, are not in use in either school, nor elementary catechisms, para. 7 ; (3), that no lesson whatever is given on the liturgy to any class in either school, para. 8 ; (4), that in the three lower classes of the girls' school very many of the children
are

are under eight years of age, but that there is no appropriate instruction provided for them, para 13. All these appeared to me to be serious deficiencies in the means of religious instruction which ought to be immediately remedied.

4. But on referring to the Reverend J. D. Gibson, to whom, as chaplain of Byculla, the 37th rule of the society confides "the pastoral charge of the schools, and of all that relates to the education, moral, and religious," I received from him the following statements on the several points above-named. (1.) That the matron has been specially charged with teaching the little girls words of prayer; the little boys having been also taught in a similar manner, and that Mr. Gibson has himself heard from the lips of the younger children the little forms of prayer in which they have been instructed; moreover that, as it is not possible for each child to have the opportunity of private devotion in a separate room, it has long been the practice, after the public prayers at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., to keep silence for five minutes, the girls and boys all remaining in the attitude of worship, that each may add a private supplication. (2.) That the children in both schools have learned from Watts' Hymns, as well as from other books, sacred and moral poems suited to their ages; and that preliminary works on the Church Catechism, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have for years been in use in the girls' school; the masters of the boys' school having preferred oral instruction for those of the children who were not able to learn the catechism itself. (3.) That a Sunday lesson has long been given in both schools on the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel, and on the other formularies of the Church in which the children were on that day to be engaged. (4.) That children under eight years of age are now gone to Poona, but that so long as they were at Byculla they were taught in the nursery, or in the junior classes, as well as circumstances would admit.

5. But the tabular statements appended to the report seemed to indicate that, whatever the plans laid down for conveying religious knowledge, the result was far from satisfactory. My belief, however, was, as I intimated to your Lordship in handing up the report, that both schools had been for some time suffering both from sickness among the children, and from the same and other impediments to efficiency among the teachers; and that this in a great measure accounted for a state of things so very different from what my own opportunities of observation would have led me to expect. Mr. Gibson has confirmed me in that belief by calling my attention to a report delivered into the committee by Robert Haines, Esquire, M.D., and by the Reverend Messrs. Spring and Robertson only seven months before the examination by Mr. Fletcher, and printed in the annual report for 1856. The state of religious knowledge as described by the two latter gentlemen is a striking contrast to what Mr. Fletcher represents. Another report is also now before me of an examination only just concluded. It contrasts, I am glad to observe, still more strongly with that by Mr. Fletcher. I am happy to feel satisfied therefore that my conjecture was correct, and that Mr. Fletcher's report is not, from the circumstances under which it was made, a fair representation of the ordinary condition of the schools.

6. One other point attracted my attention in Mr. Fletcher's report. Paras. 10 and 12 allude to the number of girls and boys above 16 years of age, who are described as a hinderance to religious progress among their juniors. Mr. Gibson states that lads above 16 have always been discharged as soon as situations could be found for them. At present he believes that all have found employment; and, as regards the girls, a plan was in operation prior to Mr. Fletcher's report, which had for its chief aim the separation of the elder from the younger children. Until lately such a measure was unnecessary, for the young women were for the most part provided for by marriage, so soon as they were of an age to be discharged.

7. The Government resolution suggests the expediency of in future selecting a head master already in holy orders. I beg to observe that this is what the committee themselves have always desired to do; but they have never as yet succeeded in finding a clergyman in England, competent to the duty, who was willing to undertake the office.

8. The resolution also records an opinion that an important part of the duty of the chaplain of Byculla should be a very frequent catechetical teaching in

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religious matters of the children of both schools, and an unremitting visitation of the school hospitals. At the same time it expresses an apprehension that the chaplain's other duties necessarily interfere with his ability to do this with the constant attention it deserves. I may be allowed to remark that it was precisely on this account that in the year 1842 the committee, at the suggestion of Bishop Carr, passed a resolution, by which this obligation was devolved upon a clerical head master, and a general supervision only was reserved to the chaplain. Mr. Gibson, however, assures me that whenever the head master has been absent he has cheerfully done all in his power to supply his place; and the committee have recently put on record their conviction that that gentleman has devoted as much time as he possibly could, consistently with other onerous duties to the pastoral care of the schools.

9. I cannot but add how gratefully the managers of the schools must recognize in the Government resolution the deep interest which it displays in the welfare of these institutions; nor do I doubt but that it will be a satisfaction to your Lordship in Council, as well as to the Honourable the Court of Directors, to learn that the first impressions received from the report which gave occasion for that resolution have proved on inquiry to be open to very important modification.

Bombay, 30 December 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Bombay.

V. 352.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 16 January 1858.

THE Governor in Council desires to thank the Lord Bishop for his letter, No. 185, dated 30 December 1857, the explanations contained in which show that the means of religious instruction for the children of the Byculla schools have been more ample than Government could have supposed from the Rev. Mr. Fletcher's report which accompanied his Lordship's letter No. 152, dated 30 October 1857.

2. His Lordship in Council trusts that the difficulty described in the 7th paragraph of the Bishop's letter now before him may not in future be found to oppose itself to the efforts of the committee, but whether or not this should be the case, Government hope that the pastoral charge of the schools, which, as noticed by his Lordship, is confided to the chaplain of Byculla by the society's 37th rule, may not be regarded as a duty of mere general supervision, and may at any rate include the duties indicated in paragraph 5 of the Government resolution of the 11th November last. The Governor in Council is ready to sanction any arrangement which the Lord Bishop may find necessary to enable the chaplain of Byculla to find full time for these duties.

(No. 63 of 1858.)

V. 353.

To the Bishop of Bombay.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 185, dated 30 December 1857, and, in reply, to transmit the annexed copy of a resolution passed thereon by Government, under date the 16th January 1858.

Bombay Castle,
22 January 1858.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

— 45. —

PAPERS referred to in Bombay Public (Education) Despatch, dated
4 November (No. 10) 1858, paras. 29, 30.

EXTRACT Education Letter from Bombay, No. 12, dated 18 May 1858.

Para. 15. WE solicit your Honourable Court's attention to our proceedings relative to the establishment at Moombadane, a quarter of the town of Bombay, of a Guzerathee and English Government school, to be supported, partly by Government, partly by school fees, and partly by the contribution offered by Mr. Goculdass Tejpall. Your Honourable Court will observe that we have caused to be communicated to Mr. Goculdass Tejpall, the gratification with which we view the liberality evinced by him in his desire to provide means of education for his poorer fellow countrymen.

Schools.
The Goculdass
Tejpall School at
Moombadany
(Bombay).
1857:
V. 1860 to 1867.
1858:
V. 16 and 17.
V. 931 and 932.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Educational Department.

(No. 389 of 1857.)

V. 1860.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the satisfaction to forward for the consideration of Government an application from Mr. Gokaldass Tejpall, who proposes to found a Guzerathi and English school at Moombadavee, if assisted by Government.

2. Mr. Gokaldass Tejpall offers to pay into the Government Treasury the sum of twelve thousand (12,000) rupees, and to add to the interest of this sum for the period of three years a further monthly subscription of twenty-five (25) rupees, thus providing a total income of 75 rupees.

3. Mr. Gokaldass stipulates for a Government contribution "in accordance with the rules for grants-in-aid;" but in fact the school will be a Government school on the "partially self-supporting system," and not founded under the rules for grants-in-aid.

4. The only point in which the school will be distinguished from an ordinary Government English school is, that it will be named after its liberal founder, who will enjoy the privilege of nominating 25 free students.

5. Dr. Peet states that the contribution solicited amounts to Rs. 71. 10. 8., which will be appropriated as per margin.* In explanation of the item of house rent, Dr. Peet states as follows:

"As, however, the rent of a suitable house in the proposed locality will be not less than 50 rupees per mensem, I would propose for your favourable consideration that a Government grant-in-aid to the extent of one-third (Rs. 16. 10. 8.) as a special case should be considered."

6. Dr. Peet recommends that the fees should be limited to eight (8) annas per mensem for English, and two (2) annas for Guzerathi. The fees to be credited to the school.

7. Government

					Rs.	a.	p.
• Half salary of English Master	-	-	-	-	37	8	-
Guzerathi ditto	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Assistant Master ditto	-	-	-	-	7	8	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	Rs. 55	-	-
Add one-third rent of school-house	-	-	-	-	16	10	8
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	-	Rs. 71	10	8

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7. Government are aware that education has been much neglected among the Guzerathi Hindoos, and will hail with satisfaction this spirited movement of Mr. Gokaldass Tejpal as the first important step that has been taken on behalf of that part of the community.

8. I recommend that this application should be dealt with avowedly as a special case; and that the school be established on the proposed plan for a period of three years. I think the school fees ought first to go to pay the house rent, and the residue may then be credited in equal moieties in reduction of the respective contributions of Government and Mr. Gokuldass Tejpal. The establishment will be as shown in the margin.* The charge on Government will be as before shown, Rs. 71. 10. 8.

9. Aid was conditionally promised to this school before the orders conveyed in Government Resolution, No. 3317 of 1856.

10. Mr. Gokuldass Tejpal is very anxious for the early establishment of the school, which is much needed in the locality of Moombadavee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

**Bombay, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
7 March 1857.**

V. 1861.

To *John Peet, Esq.*, Educational Inspector, Presidency Division.

Sir,

It having been represented to me that a Guzerathi and English school is very much required at Moombadavee, I have the honour to request, that you will do me the favour to submit for the favourable consideration of the Director of Public Instruction, the following proposition :—

I propose to pay into the Government Treasury, the sum of twelve thousand (12,000) rupees, the interest of which at 5 per cent. (50 rupees) to be appropriated in perpetuity to the support of a Guzerathi and English school. But as I am informed, that for two or three years expenses will be incurred, which, when the school is fully established and its advantages fairly appreciated, the fees of admission will be sufficient to cover, I am prepared to bind myself, for three years, to add a monthly subscription of twenty-five (25) rupees, thus raising the income to seventy-five (75) rupees. The only condition upon which I make this offer, is that Government will contribute to the school, in accordance with the rules for grants-in-aid, and place it under the usual Government inspection.

2. Knowing the great want of a school, in the district above mentioned (Munbadavee), I am very desirous that it should be opened with as little delay as possible.

3. In conclusion, I pledge myself to conform to all the rules for grants-in-aid.

Bombay, 16 February 1857.

Believe me, &c.,
(signed) *Gokuldass Tejpal.*

V. 1862.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 6 April 1857.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council sanctions the establishment of the proposed school on the terms recommended by the Director of Public Instruction.

2. The Director of Public Instruction should intimate to Mr. Gokuldass Tejpal that Government fully appreciate this instance of his liberality, and view with much satisfaction the effort which he has made to promote the cause of education.

								Rs.
• One English master	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
One Guzerathi ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
One assistant ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
								Rs. 110

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. G. Lumsden*.

IN concurring with this Resolution, I desire to record the following remarks :

The proposed school is to be built at Moombadavee, and the entire expense of maintaining it (with the exception of any interest that may be payable upon the donation of 12,000 rupees after the school is built or school-rooms are hired) will fall ultimately on the State.

But of all places in the Presidency where the want of school provision is sensibly felt, Bombay feels it least. If there be not already sufficient provision made here for education, we should, I think, then receive, for the future at least, with caution and a due consideration, offers of this nature, which by unnecessarily frittering away the public revenue appropriated to education, and diverting it into channels where it will be least usefully spent, may, in the end, if too carelessly accepted, be productive of more harm than good, and prove the apparently liberal donation to be a loss upon the whole instead of a gain. I have been led to record these reflections from considering the two proposals recently before us. I quite concurred in the remarks of our Right Honourable President on the proposal of Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, and the policy of encouraging such liberality is unquestionable. But to be really useful, this liberality must be diverted into a right direction, and though it is scarcely gracious to look closely into motives and certainly not politic, yet when we find that we are making a bad bargain, it is time to notice motives. I must then say that I should think more of the liberality of these gentlemen, if they had offered to found a school where most wanted, than if they bargained for its being located in Bombay, which will certainly more redound to their honour and glory.

7 April 1857.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden*.

MINUTE by the Honourable *A. Malet*.

V. 1864.

APART from the temporary payment of 25 rupees a month, the interest of 12,000 rupees is 50 rupees monthly, I would, in concurring with Mr. Lumsden's remarks, suggest that the 25 free students should only be allowed for the term that the monthly subscription of 25 rupees be paid.

April, 1857.

(signed) *A. Malet*.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

V. 1865.

IF there were too many schools in Bombay, or if it were not advisable to encourage native gentlemen to assist in endowing them, it would be better to reject Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett's offer than Mr. Gokuldass Tejpal's, for the former only proposes to contribute 37½ rupees per mensem, besides a school-house and contingent expenses, while the latter pays down a sum of 12,000 rupees, which as the Honourable Mr. Malet observes, is equal to a perpetual contribution of 50 rupees per mensem, and at the same time promises a monthly subscription of 25 rupees. Mr. Gokuldass Tejpal's school is moreover intended for the benefit of poor Hindu Guzerathi boys, who, I understand, have some difficulty in obtaining instruction at Bombay, while Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett's is to be exclusively an English school, of which there are already several.

20 April 1857.

(signed) *Elphinstone*.

III.
Bombay.
V. 1866.

Further MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *J. G. Lumsden*.

I HAVE not objected to our acceptance of Mr. Gokuldass Tejpal's offer, or to that even made by Mr. Juggunath Sunkersett, my remarks were general, and referred to our future consideration of similar offers; and although it is true that the former's donation is equal to a gift of 50 rupees a month, which I had overlooked, yet what are 50 rupees a month for the total expense of maintaining the school after this eventually falls on Government? my caution implied, that while schools, and good schools are wanted so much more elsewhere, it may not be good policy to close with numerous offers like these.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden*.

V. 1867.

(No. 1006 of 1857.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 389, dated 7th March 1857, with its accompaniment, and to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council sanctions the establishment at Mombadevee, of a Goozurathi and English Government school, to be supported partly by Government, partly by school fees, and partly by the contribution offered by Mr. Gokuldass Tejpal, to whom his Lordship in Council requests you will communicate the gratification with which Government view the liberality evinced by him in his desire to provide means of education for his poorer countrymen.

2. The Honourable the Court of Directors have objected generally to the admission of free scholars into Government schools; but as an exceptional case, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers himself justified in guaranteeing to Mr. Gokuldass so long as he continues to pay the monthly contribution of 25 rupees, the nomination of 25 free scholars unable to pay for their own education. His Lordship in Council will have much pleasure in assenting to your suggestion, that the institution thus founded shall be known as the "Gokuldass Tejpal School."

3. The payment of the Government contribution *Rs. 71. 10. 8.* per mensem will be authorised on your reporting the date from which it is to commence.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25 April 1857.

V. 16.

(No. 1926 of 1857.)

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to the Government letter, No. 1006, dated 25th April last, to report, that Mr. Gokuldass Tejpal has addressed the Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, as follows:—

"In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 327, dated 6th May last, I beg to state, that I am prepared to make over to Government five per cent. promissory notes to the amount of 12,000 rupees, and to bind myself to the payment of a monthly donation of 25 rupees, for three years, under the conditions mentioned in Dr. Peet's letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 134, of the 18th February last, and in so far as these have been sanctioned by Government in Mr. Secretary Hart's letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1006, dated 25th April last.

"I beg, therefore, that you will kindly make the necessary arrangements for opening the school as soon as possible, and to inform me to whom I may pay the amount mentioned in the above para. in order that I may submit
the

the necessary deed declaring the trusts of the funds, for the perusal of the Honourable Company's Solicitor.

"In conclusion, I beg that you will do me the favour to convey my grateful acknowledgments to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, for the manner in which Government have honoured my proposal with their acceptance, and for their having graciously signified their appreciation to my humble services, by having directed that my name should be associated with the institution in question."

2. I have the honor to request, that Government will be pleased to direct the Accountant General to receive the notes for 12,000 rupees, which make up Mr. Gokuldass' donation to the school.

3. I have requested Dr. Hains to open the school as early as possible. The date of opening the school shall be reported to Government.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
19 December 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 11 of 1858.)

V. 17.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

The Accountant General.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 28 December 1857.

THE Accountant General should be instructed, as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 385 of 1858.)

V. 931.

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 3, of the Government letter, No. 1006, dated 25th April 1857, and para. 3, of my letter, No. 1926, dated 19th December last, I have the honour to report, that the Gokuldass Tejpall school at Gunneshwadee near Moombadavee was opened on the 10th instant; the Government contribution will therefore become due from that date.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
18 February 1858.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Howard*,
Director of Public Instruction.

(No. 529 of 1858.)

V. 932.

To the Civil Auditor.

RESOLUTION of Government, dated 27 February 1858.

To be communicated to the Civil Auditor.

June

